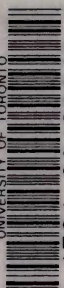


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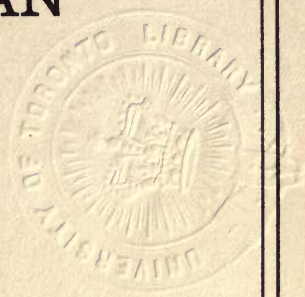
Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught
and of Strathearn; K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., etc.

Honorary President Canadian Patriotic Fund



His Excellency The Duke of Devonshire
K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., P.C., etc.
President Canadian Patriotic Fund

THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND



A RECORD
OF ITS ACTIVITIES
from 1914 to 1919



Compiled and Edited by
PHILIP H. MORRIS
Executive Secretary

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*The National Executive Committee of the
Canadian Patriotic Fund express to*

of _____

*their appreciation of _____ services
during the Great War, and tender
this record of the work in which
so ably assisted.*

Preface

IN directing that a history of the Canadian Patriotic Fund be prepared the Executive Committee desired :

First: To give a full accounting of their trust to those from whom the trust came;

Second: To acknowledge the devoted and gratuitous services of the thousands of honorary officials who made the successful fulfillment of the trust possible;

Third: To place on permanent record the patriotism, generosity and self-sacrifice of civilian Canada during the Great War.

The official figures supplied by the Honorary Treasurer apply to the period ending March 31, 1919. In the text of the history, however, mention has been made of events subsequent to that date and the record may be said to extend, in some respects, to about September, 1919. The endeavour has been to make the history as complete as possible, and to give to each province its proper representation. In this, however, it has not been possible to be completely successful, as local or provincial secretaries have not always adequately responded to appeals for information.

The executive committee take this opportunity of expressing their immense satisfaction with the co-operation that they have almost everywhere received, and their appreciation of the privilege of being of service to the dependants of our sailors and soldiers.

CHAPTER I

ITS FORMATION

ONE of the chief lessons of the Great War has been the value of co-operation, co-ordination, and centralization. Without these victory could not have been won. Without these the forces of democracy would have been overwhelmed by the hordes of autocracy. No one navy, no one army, was alone responsible for the capitulation of the Hun on November 11, 1918. To no one leader, no one patriot, can the world point as the saviour of civilization. Not even can it be said that the navies and the armies brought victory to the allies. Victories by the score they won, but the overthrow of the Hun was accomplished by the co-operation of nations, the co-ordination of forces, and the centralization of command.

All this is hackneyed since, by the summer of 1919, it has become the theme of many writers. It is emphasized here, however, in order that the importance of what may be called Canada's domestic war work may be realized. War came to Canada in August, 1914, with the unexpectedness of a thunderbolt. It had much the same result, for the declaration left Canadians dazed and almost stupefied. So far as organization was concerned Canada was as unprepared for war as a South Sea Islander for a snow-storm. In its eagerness to respond to the call from the Motherland, its willingness to share the sacrifices and the dangers of the Empire, its fury at the violation of a peaceful and harmless nation, it was ready. The morning of August 4th found many faces turned towards Europe, for the call to British and French Reservists living in the Dominion had been flashed along the wires and they were hurrying Eastward, while many another exile, without the urge of compulsion, hastened overseas to enlist in some British regiment.

When Great Britain declared war she had about 10,000 Reservists living in Canada, while France and Belgium had several thousand more. The majority of these were called to the colours immediately at 24 hours' notice. Wherever they were and whatever they were doing they had barely time to make adequate preparation for their journey. Their wives and children were perforce left to live as best they could. Many of the men had been unemployed and had no reserve fund when the call came. No assistance from their Home Governments was immediately forthcoming and appeals to charitable organizations became necessary. On August 6th came the announcement that Canada's first contribution of men would consist of a contingent of 25,000, and recruiting for the same immediately commenced. Within a few days more than the required number of men had enlisted. Many of them were married or had parents dependent upon them, and the care of these became an urgent problem. At that time there had been no announcement of any Government provision by way of separation allowance and it was not until September 4th that the order-in-council authorizing such an allowance was passed. Consequently it was at once necessary to provide locally for such soldiers' families as were in need and Patriotic Associations were formed for that purpose in several of the larger centres. Vancouver, Toronto,

Montreal, and St. John were among the important cities to take action within two weeks or so of the declaration of war.

One of the most active promoters of the Montreal Patriotic Association was Herbert Brown Ames, a member in the Federal House for the St. Antoine division of Montreal. To him it immediately became evident that a series of local organizations would not merely be inadequate but would lead to much misunderstanding and dissatisfaction. While industrial conditions generally in Canada had been bad for some time previous to the outbreak of war, some districts were less prosperous than others. Recruits were more numerous in districts where employment was scarce than in those not immediately affected by the war. The latter, however, were better able to provide for a large number of dependants than the former. Consequently the result of leaving the care of soldiers' dependants to a series of local and entirely self-autonomous associations would have meant either the imposition of a light burden upon the wealthier districts and a heavy burden upon the poorer, or a preferential treatment of dependants residing in the former. This would naturally have caused resentment among the men who had left dependants in the less prosperous parts of the country and without doubt would have resulted in a considerable migration of soldiers' families, which was by no means desirable. In not a few districts it is conceivable that no patriotic association whatever would have been formed, and dependants would have been forced to eke out an existence on the separation allowance decided upon by the Government in September, 1914. The differences in the rates of assistance would also have been accompanied by differing policies. Some associations would have assisted the families of all soldiers while others would have declined to recognize any but those of men who proceeded overseas. In some districts dependants would have automatically received an allowance in remuneration for the man's service; in others assistance would only have been given to those in need. To Mr. Ames, co-ordination and centralization were essential elements of any scheme that would adequately fulfil the pledges that were being made to men who would enlist. Early in August he wrote to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, at that time Governor-General of Canada, advocating the immediate formation of a national Fund, with which all local associations should be affiliated and which would be responsible for organizing the country in such a way that no soldier's dependant would suffer hardship from lack of a medium through which to obtain assistance.

Canada was not without earlier experience in the formation and administration of such a fund. At the time of the Crimean War the Dominion had contributed to the support of the dependants of British and French soldiers through the medium of a Patriotic Fund, the Treasurer of which was the Honorable E. P. Taché, Receiver General of Canada. From the records available the total contributions to the Fund which was in existence during 1855-56 appear to have been £46,575 12s 11d, of which amount apparently £655 2s 2d was remitted for the relief of dependants of French troops exclusively. Obviously the administrative powers called for by such a fund as this were negligible since the amounts raised were merely remitted to Europe and distributed by the proper agencies there.

The experience of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association of 1900 was more helpful. This was the Fund inaugurated on January 12, 1900, for the benefit of:—

- (1) The widows, orphans and other dependants of officers and men in the military forces of Canada, who might lose their lives in, or in connection with, the war operations in South Africa;
- (2) The soldiers themselves or others (whether combatant or non-combatant) on duty in South Africa with the authority of the Government of Canada, who might be disabled by wounds, sickness, etc., and their families or dependants;
- (3) The wives and children and dependants separated at home from those serving in South Africa;
- (4) And for such other purposes of a similar character as the Corporation from time to time might, in its discretion, determine.

This Association, of which Col. D. T. Irwin, C.M.G., was secretary, and J. M. Courtney, C.M.G., I.S.O., the treasurer, was not wound up until August 20, 1914. By that date it had been decided to act upon the suggestion made by Mr. Ames and to form a national Canadian Patriotic Fund. A meeting had been called at Ottawa on August 18, 1914, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and a committee consisting of T. C. Casgrain, K.C., Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, C.M.G., Hon. R. Dandurand, Sir Edmund Walker and H. B. Ames, M.P., was appointed to confer with Francis H. Gisborne, Parliamentary Counsel, and prepare a draft bill of the necessary legislation. In preparing the draft the committee departed very radically from the principles underlying the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association. Already nearly 30,000 men had been accepted for overseas service and as many more were clamouring for admission to the expeditionary force. Obviously, the new Fund would be unable to undertake so varied a responsibility as the old Association had discharged. It did not seem that it could assume more than a temporary obligation. Permanent provision for disabled men and the widows and dependants of men killed in action or dying on active service, it was decided, must be made by the Federal Government. The Canadian Patriotic Fund could do no more than ensure for soldiers' dependants a reasonable standard of comfort during the absence of the breadwinner. In another respect, however, a broader view of the country's responsibility was taken. The old Association had limited its assistance to soldiers and dependants of soldiers of the military forces of Canada or men who were on duty in South Africa with the authority of the Government of Canada. Probably in 1900 there had been no call from other classes. In August, 1914, however, the dependants of soldiers serving with other than Canadian regiments were the first to need assistance. It was their need, in fact, that had originally inspired the formation of patriotic associations. Consequently, at the suggestion of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, it was decided not to limit assistance to the dependants of men serving with the Canadian forces, but to include the "wives, children and dependent relatives of officers and men, residents of Canada, who, during the present war, may be on active service with the naval and military forces of the British Empire and Great Britain's Allies." This brought

within the scope of the Fund dependants of men of all the allied nations, and, in April, 1917, the dependants of men serving with the forces of the United States.

Following the precedent established when the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association of 1901 was formed, the incorporators of the new body included the Governor-General of the Dominion, the Lieutenant-Governors of all the Provinces, the Prime Minister of Canada and the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, and the various provincial Premiers. They also included all the members of the Federal Cabinet and many of the most important citizens of the Dominion. The Act incorporating the Canadian Patriotic Fund was presented to Parliament by the Hon. Robert Rogers and passed on August 28, 1914, in this form:

"Whereas it is desirable to provide a fund for the assistance, in case of need, of the wives, children and dependent relatives of officers and men, residents of Canada, who, during the present war, may be on active service with the naval and military forces of the British Empire and Great Britain's allies; and whereas money is now being raised for the said purpose, and it is desirable to provide for the administration of the same: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as The Canadian Patriotic Fund Act, 1914.

2. His Royal Highness The Governor-General, His Honor Sir J. M. Gibson, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; His Honor Sir Francois Langelier, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec; His Honor Josiah Wood, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick; His Honor D. C. Cameron, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; His Honor Thomas W. Paterson, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia; His Honor James D. McGregor, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia; His Honor B. Rogers, Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island; His Honor Geo. W. Brown, Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan; His Honor G. H. V. Bulyea, Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta; The Right Honorable Sir Robert Borden, P.C., G.C.M.G., The Honorable Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., The Honorable George H. Perley, The Honorable Robert Rogers, The Honorable W. T. White, The Honorable L. P. Pelletier, The Honorable J. D. Hazen, Colonel The Honorable Sam Hughes, The Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G., The Honorable Sir James Whitney, K.C.M.G., The Honorable Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., The Honorable J. K. Fleming, The Honorable G. H. Murray, The Honorable J. A. Matheson, The Honorable Walter Scott, The Honorable A. L. Sifton, The Honorable Sir R. P. Roblin, K.C.M.G., The Hon. Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G., The Honorable George Black, Sir Hugh Graham, The Honorable T. Berthiaume, E. R. Wood, Esq., The Honorable Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G., J. K. L. Ross, Esq., The Honorable Robert Jaffray, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., Sir William Mackenzie, E. J. Chamberlin, Esq., The Right Honorable Chief Justice Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G., The Honorable C. Sifton, H. B. Ames, Esq., M.P., F. S. Barnard, Esq., George Burn, Esq., T. C. Casgrain, Esq., K.C., The Honorable R. Dandurand, Sir Henry K. Egan, J. B. Frazer, Esq., Herbert S. Holt, Esq., The Honorable Sir Melvin Jones, The Honorable A. E. Kemp, The Honorable W. L. MacKenzie King, The Honorable R. Lemieux, A. M. Nanton, Esq., William Price, Esq., A. F. Sladen, Esq., C.M.G., Sir Byron Edmund Walker, C.V.O., E. C. Whitney, Esq., and Lieutenant-Colonel D. R. Wilkie are incorporated under the name of "The Canadian Patriotic Fund" (hereinafter called the "Corporation").

3. The objects of the Corporation shall be to collect, administer and distribute the fund hereinbefore mentioned for the assistance, in case of need, of the wives, children and dependent relatives of officers and men, residents of Canada, who, during the present War, may be on active service with the naval and military forces of the British Empire and Great Britain's allies.

4. There shall vest in the Corporation: (a) any monies, securities and other property which are now the property of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association, incorporated by Chapter 92 of the Statutes of 1901, and which the Association may agree to transfer;

(b) all monies at any time contributed to be expended or distributed by or through the Corporation hereby created.

5. Upon the transfer of the funds, securities and other property of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association to the Corporation, the Corporation shall be subject to the obligations, debts and liabilities of the said Association up to the amount so received.

6. The affairs of the Corporation shall be administered by an executive committee, consisting of a president and such other officers and members as the Corporation may from time to time determine.

7. The persons whose names are mentioned in Section 2 shall constitute the provisional executive committee, and provided that ten of the said persons are present at the meeting, the Corporation may be organized and the executive committee may be selected by them. Until otherwise provided by the by-law or regulation made by the executive committee, ten members of the executive committee shall be a quorum.

8. The Corporation shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, pay, apply or distribute to the best of its judgment, in such manner among the persons entitled to share therein, and in such amounts, as in the absolute and uncontrolled discretion of the Corporation seems proper and advisable; and the Corporation shall take such means as it thinks necessary or advisable to ascertain who are entitled to share in the said fund, and to what extent and in what manner the persons entitled will be relieved by the Corporation.

9. The Corporation shall have the power to establish branches or local organizations throughout Canada, and to co-operate with any association or organization established in any place in Canada, for purposes similar to those of the Corporation, upon such terms and conditions as the Corporation may by by-law determine.

10. Pending the final distribution of the fund, the Corporation may (a) invest it in the public consols, stocks, bonds, debentures or other securities of the United Kingdom, or of any Dominion or dependency thereof, or in the debentures, bonds, stocks or other public securities of Canada, or of any province of Canada, or of any municipal or public school corporation in Canada; or, (b) deposit it with any chartered bank in Canada.

11. On and from the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, the accounts of the Corporation shall be audited by the Auditor-General of Canada, and a report of such audit, with such further statement as seems proper, shall be published as the Corporation directs; and the said Auditor, or his successor in office, shall be the Auditor of the Corporation.

12. Except as provided for by the next preceding section, and except as to any fraudulent act or fraudulent omission of the Corporation, the Corporation shall not nor shall any of its members, be liable or in any way answerable for any of the acts, errors or omissions of the Corporation or of any of its officers, members, employees or agents, with respect to the receipt, expenditure or distribution of the said monies, or of any portion thereof, or in any other respect in carrying out the objects of this Act.

13. Until the Corporation is dissolved as hereinafter provided the successor or successors in office of the Governor-General, and of the Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Commissioner of the Yukon, shall be members of the Corporation.

14. The office of the Corporation shall be in the city of Ottawa.

15. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Corporation may make by-laws, rules and regulations as to the holding of its meetings, the admission of additional members to the Corporation, the appointment and duties of its officers and employees, the appointment of members to fill vacancies, the quorum at meetings, and generally the internal government of the Corporation and the carrying out of the objects of this Act.

16. The Corporation may, out of the monies vested in it, pay all expenses it thinks necessary or proper to incur, or which it considers have been properly incurred by the said Corporation, or on its behalf, in connection with the carrying out of the objects of this Act or of the work of the said Corporation or of the committees thereof.

17. When the purposes for which the Corporation is created have been fully carried out, completed and finished, the corporate powers of the Corporation shall be deemed to have ceased and the Corporation to be dissolved."

On August 25th, the first meeting of the newly incorporated body was held, and on the motion of the Right Honorable Sir Robert Borden, seconded by the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was unanimously elected president. Herbert Ames, M.P., was elected honorary secretary and the Honorable W. T. White honorary treasurer. The officers of the Fund were also strengthened by the addition of R. E. Harris and Hon. E. N. Rhodes, M.P., of Nova Scotia; Col. H. H. McLean and J. F. Robertson, of New Brunswick; A. F. Ewing, M.L.A., and T. M. Tweedie, M.L.A., of Alberta; R. S. Lake and J. Wilson, of Saskatchewan; F. Nicholls of Toronto, and C. A. Magrath and J. M. Courtney, C.M.G., I.S.O., of Ottawa. The latter gentleman had been the treasurer of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association and with the experience gained in that capacity was able to render most valuable services to the new Fund by his work on several sub-committees.

One of the first duties to be performed by the newly created organization was to draft and adopt by-laws and the first responsibility was entrusted to a sub-committee consisting of His Honor Sir John Gibson, Colonel D. R. Wilkie, T. C. Casgrain, K.C., H. B. Ames, M.P., Honorable W. L. MacKenzie King, C.M.G., H. S. Holt and Sir Henry Egan. With slight amendments decided upon by the incorporators their draft by-laws were approved and finally adopted in this form:

"There shall be a General Council of the Corporation consisting of all those named in the Act of Incorporation, and that the Executive Committee be authorized to add names from time to time to such Council.

"Council shall be called together by the President of the Corporation from time to time, when thought desirable or necessary, for the purpose of hearing reports from the Executive, and especially for advisory purposes. Ten members shall constitute a quorum of such Council.

"The affairs of the Corporation shall be administered by an Executive Committee, the same consisting of the President, the Honorary Secretary and the Honorary Treasurer, ex-officio members thereof and all sub-committees, and the following gentlemen: Sir Wm. Mulock, K.C.M.G., Hon. L. P. Pelletier, J. M. Courtney, C.M.G., I.S.O., Sir John Gibson, K.C.M.G., R. E. Harris, Hon. R. Dandurand, Hon. Clifford Sifton, Lt.-Col. H. H. McLean, J. K. L. Ross, A. M. Nanton, C. A. Magrath, F. S. Barnard, D. R. Wilkie, G. Burn, E. R. Wood, Hon. A. E. Kemp, H. S. Holt, A. F. Sladen, C.M.G., Sir Henry Egan, Hon. R. Lemieux, Hon. W. L. M. King, C.M.G., T. C. Casgrain, K.C., Sir Hugh Graham, Hon. R. Rogers.

"There shall be three sub-committees of the Executive, namely: Finance Committee, Organization Committee and Relief Committee.

"Five members shall form a quorum of the Executive and three members of each of the Sub-Committees. The Executive shall meet at Ottawa, but the Sub-Committees may meet elsewhere from time to time, where most convenient.

Finance Committee:

D. R. Wilkie, G. Burn, E. R. Wood, Hon. A. E. Kemp, H. S. Holt, Sir Henry Egan.

Organization:

Hon. R. Lemieux, Hon. M. King, C.M.G., T. C. Casgrain, K.C., Sir Hugh Graham, Hon. R. Rogers, Arthur F. Sladen, C.M.G.

Relief:

Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G., Hon. L. P. Pelletier, J. M. Courtney, C.M.G., I.S.O., Sir John Gibson, K.C.M.G., R. E. Harris, Lt.-Col. H. H. McLean, Hon. R. Dandurand, Hon. Clifford Sifton, A. M. Nanton, C. A. Magrath, F. S. Barnard, J. K. L. Ross.

Duties of Sub-Committees:—Finance Committee

"It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to see that proper books of account are opened and kept; that all monies are properly dealt with by being deposited to the credit of the Corporation in such bank or banks as the Corporation may name; that proper acknowledgment be made of all monies received and that all disbursements shall be made by the direction of the Corporation under rules and regulations adopted by the Executive.

Organization Committee

"It shall be the duty of the Organization Committee to take steps to bring the object of the Fund before the public; to effect an organization throughout Canada by means of branches or local organizations and to harmonize and co-ordinate all efforts along similar lines.

Relief Committee

"The Relief Committee shall have control of the distribution of the Funds of the Corporation pursuant to the objects of the Corporation as set forth in the Charter, and in accordance with rules to be prepared by such Committee and adopted by the Executive Committee.

Vice-Presidents

"The Vice-Presidents of the Association shall be the Lieutenant Governors of each of the Provinces of Canada and the Commissioner of the Yukon; the Premier of each of the Provinces and the following gentlemen: Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., Hon. T. Berthiaume, E. J. Chamberlin, Hon. Sir George Foster, Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, Hon. J. D. Hazen, Hon. Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G., Hon. Robert Jaffray, Sir William Mackenzie, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, P.C., G.C.M.G., Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, P.C., G.C.M.G., Hon. George H. Perley, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G.

Duties of the President:

"The duties of the President shall be to preside at all meetings of the Corporation, and of the Executive Committee.

"In the absence of the President, the chair shall be taken by one of the Vice-Presidents to be designated by the President, and if no designation has been made, or the person designated be not present, the meeting shall elect its chairman.

Duties of the Treasurer:

"The duties of the Honorary Treasurer shall be to keep a record of all payments and receipts made or received by the Corporation, to sign all cheques, to keep a record of the proceedings of the Finance Committee, and generally to conduct the financial business of the Corporation. The Royal Trust Company may be appointed treasurer of the Fund.

Duties of the Secretary:

The duties of the Secretary shall be to record proceedings of the meetings and submit them for confirmation; to attend to all correspondence and keep a record of all reports made by the branch associations to the Executive Committee.

"The Executive Committee may appoint such other officers and employees as from time to time may be deemed necessary with or without salary.

"Branch or local organizations contributing their funds to this Corporation shall be entrusted with the distribution of relief funds in their respective localities but subject to the terms of the Act of Incorporation and in accordance with general rules and directions to be adopted by the Executive Committee regarding the basis of distribution and the scale of relief to be followed throughout Canada.

"That the Treasurer be requested to cause an audit to be made of the statement and accounts of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association, whose funds have been transferred to this Corporation, to assume and discharge any obligations attached thereto and to submit a statement thereof to this corporation."

With its officers elected, its by-laws adopted, and local associations already in existence at most of the important centres, the Fund was ready to commence its active career. An office was opened in Ottawa on September 1, 1914, Philip H. Morris was appointed executive secretary, and E. L. Brittain, of the Department of Finance, undertook to assist the honorary treasurer.



SIR HERBERT AMES, M.P., *Honorary Secretary*, Canadian Patriotic Fund

CHAPTER II

ORGANIZATION

"In response to urgent appeals from many parts of the Dominion, I inaugurated the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the object of which is to provide for the needs of the wives, families, and dependent relatives of those who go to the front to fight the battles of Great Britain and her Allies. Unless generous-minded citizens come to their aid, there will be, during the coming winter, much hardship in many families owing to the absence of the breadwinner. I have the greatest confidence that those that are in a position to give need but the opportunity of doing so, and that the response will be wide-spread and generous.

"During the past few days the Canadian Patriotic Fund has been duly organized, a strong executive, representing the whole Dominion, has been appointed, and a central bureau established at Ottawa.

"I sincerely hope that in every city and town throughout the Dominion branches of this organization may be formed, full particulars of which can be had by addressing the hon. secretary, Mr. H. B. Ames, M.P., Ottawa.

"By co-ordinating and harmonizing benevolent efforts in this way, the danger of overlapping on the one hand, or neglecting deserving communities on the other hand, may be met and overcome.

"I am convinced that all Canadian hearts will go out to their brave fellow citizens who have gone to the front. A prompt and hearty response to this appeal will put all anxiety at rest about those near and dear to them, and will also afford to those who cannot go an opportunity of doing their duty to Canada and the Empire."

The foregoing message from His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught which appeared in all the leading papers throughout the country was the first shot fired in the campaign to stir up local action. In response, inquiries as to the methods to be pursued flowed in from all quarters of the Dominion. As soon as possible there was prepared a circular setting forth certain principles, stating who were entitled to allowances, and explaining how to determine a reasonable amount of relief. It was urged that the greatest care should be exercised by those who took the lead in organizing a branch of the Fund to make the movement as broad and influential as possible. It was felt unwise that any existing society, however zealous, with a limited membership should undertake, unaided, so large an enterprise. Those who professed themselves ready to take the lead in the movement were exhorted to secure the co-operation of leading men in all lines of commercial and professional activity, not to confine their search for helpers to men of one political or religious faith, but to win the interest of men of varying political opinions, of differing religious beliefs. This principle was everywhere put into effect. It happened in some places that a committee consisted of men all of whom were adherents to the same political parties but this came about through circumstance and not by design. The effect upon the administration of the Fund was nil. The political views or affiliations of a soldier in respect of whom application to the Fund was made were immaterial.

His religion, or lack of religion, was of no interest. Everywhere, without exception, two considerations only entered into the affair—"Dependence upon a soldier," and "Need of Assistance."

It was advised that each local branch have at least two sub-committees, one on relief and the other on finance. Practically every branch that was formed adopted this suggestion. The work of the finance committee consisted of raising money. It was crowded into one short period each year, but for that period required the undivided attention of every member. The work of the relief committee was continuous, inasmuch as regular meetings were necessary the year round. The committee had to consider every claim for aid, and determine the amount of assistance that should be given. In this work great benefit was derived from the formation of Women's Auxiliaries, the members of which undertook the visiting of soldiers' wives.

In addition to issuing a message to the Canadian people in general, the Duke of Connaught had also communicated with the Lieutenant-Governor of each province, asking him to inaugurate the movement in his territory. Action was taken practically simultaneously in every province, but Saskatchewan was the first in which the Fund was organized on a provincial basis. There a provincial branch was formed, responsible for the entire province. Under its immediate jurisdiction were brought the local branches or sub-branches throughout the province. These local branches did not deal direct with the Head Office at Ottawa, but through the provincial organization which acted as a clearing house. It was, in effect, a method of decentralizing the work, of relieving the Head Office of considerable labour, and was considered likely to prove so effective that the plan was recommended to the other provinces, except Ontario and Quebec. In these populous provinces there was not the same need of provincial organizations, as communication with the Head Office could always be accomplished comparatively quickly. In the western provinces and in Nova Scotia, the plan, with certain modifications, was quickly adopted. A provincial organization was formed in British Columbia which included within its jurisdiction all the territory not covered by the branches at Victoria and Vancouver. In Alberta it was found necessary to divide the province into two portions, the southern half to come under the control of a committee with headquarters at Calgary, and the northern to be controlled from Edmonton. Nova Scotia followed the same lines as Saskatchewan. In New Brunswick, however, the attempt to follow the Saskatchewan plan proved a failure, local committees declining to deal with Ottawa through a provincial executive. Nevertheless such an executive was formed, and was able to accomplish good work in the matter of finance.

For the first month of the Fund's existence the Head Office was too busy dealing with inquiries, drafting rules and regulations, referring applicants to local committees and with multitudinous other duties, to take any active steps towards stimulating the formation of branches. As soon, however, as the work of the office was organized and the first rush of inquiries had subsided, the honorary and executive secretaries turned their attention to those places

that had so far remained inactive. In some places they were acquainted with some prominent citizen who could be relied upon to take the lead in such a movement. In other places letters were addressed to the Mayor, exhorting him, as the leading citizen, to take the first steps. Members of parliament were reminded of their responsibility, and local newspapers were asked to use their editorial influence. Public meetings were addressed in many places by the Honorary Secretary. Sometimes immediate action was secured by bringing to the notice of the mayor of a town cases of need in his own community. Every possible means to bring about the establishment of branches was used, and as a result Ontario was practically completely organized by the end of the year. In Quebec province, however, large portions remained unorganized. It became necessary to make Quebec City the centre for the administration of an extensive surrounding territory, while many families living in certain other parts of the province were of necessity assisted direct from the Head Office. At last, in the summer of 1916, a special organizer was sent into the country districts to organize committees, and met with considerable success.

In New Brunswick several branches were established in the first two or three months but the province was not completely organized until the beginning of 1915. In January of that year it was visited by the Honorary Secretary who devoted a week to calling at various places which had remained inactive. As a result of his efforts committees were formed in all the large towns, each agreeing to be responsible also for the immediate hinterland.

It was early evident that the principle of a national Fund was not everywhere popular. It was a comparatively easy matter to arouse a community to the need of an organization that would look after the welfare of soldiers' dependants. It was sometimes exceedingly difficult, however, to bring home to them the advantages of affiliation with the national body. For some months a number of local associations held aloof. Generally, though not always, this did not arise from a dislike of sharing a national responsibility or in other words, from a desire to restrict their responsibility to their own community. The popular and, from many points of view, entirely laudable desire for self autonomy was a more usual reason. Many people, too, looked with suspicion at an organization of this nature, with headquarters at Ottawa, and known to be closely connected with the Government, though not a Government department. There was a fear of undue interference, of unnecessary routine, of irritating delays, in fact, to use the popular colloquialism, of "red tape." In some places it was many months before this fear could be calmed, while a few, namely, Fort William, Paris, Sarnia, Windsor, Lincoln and Halton counties, Kenora and Orillia in Ontario, and Cumberland in British Columbia, remained independent to the last.

The independent associations proved to have one advantage. They removed, among reasoning people who were studying the progress and policy of the Fund, any lingering doubt as to the wisdom of a national organization. The fears that prompted the formation of a national Fund, and which have been mentioned in the preceding chapter, proved to be well grounded. Differing policies were in effect in various places. In some the allowances were needlessly generous,

in others unjustifiably low. The allowances paid by branches of the national Fund became known to the dependants, comparisons were made and explanations demanded. The Head Office began to receive letters from men actually in the trenches, complaining that the allowances paid to their wives were inadequate. It was unsatisfactory to have to explain that their wives were living in towns over which the national executive had no authority or influence. The explanation was equally unsatisfactory to the men. Some of the independent associations further confused matters by refusing to assist women moving into their districts after the enlistment or departure of their husbands. They claimed that such women were not their rightful charge, that they should receive their allowances from the committee in the town in which they were living when their husbands joined the forces. It may be remarked that when one of their recognized beneficiaries left for other parts the allowance she had been receiving was not always continued. As the national executive committee had decided that a woman should be cared for by the committee in the town in which she was actually residing, it is easy to understand the difficulty that arose. The woman was in danger of falling between two stools and it sometimes required a considerable effort to persuade the independent association that the national rule was the wiser.

Outside of the province of Ontario only two organizations remained independent throughout the war. One was at Cumberland, B.C., while the other was the Manitoba Patriotic Fund. The reason for this action on the part of Manitoba was never clear and the separation of the province from the rest of the Dominion in this matter was always regretted. The fact that it was not affiliated with the national body, however, in no way diminished its efficiency. Soldiers' families in Manitoba were fully as well looked after as elsewhere.

Each branch of the Fund was expected to raise in its district a reasonable amount of money. This might be more, or less, than it required for the relief of its own dependants, or it might be approximately equal to that amount. Contributions in fact were not expected to be based on local requirements. If the latter were small, and the community rich, it was expected that the contributions would considerably exceed the amount needed for local relief. Whatever was raised was remitted to the honorary treasurer at Ottawa. Whatever was required was requisitioned from the honorary treasurer. In this manner the surplus of some branches was used to make up the deficit of others; the strong were able to help the weak.

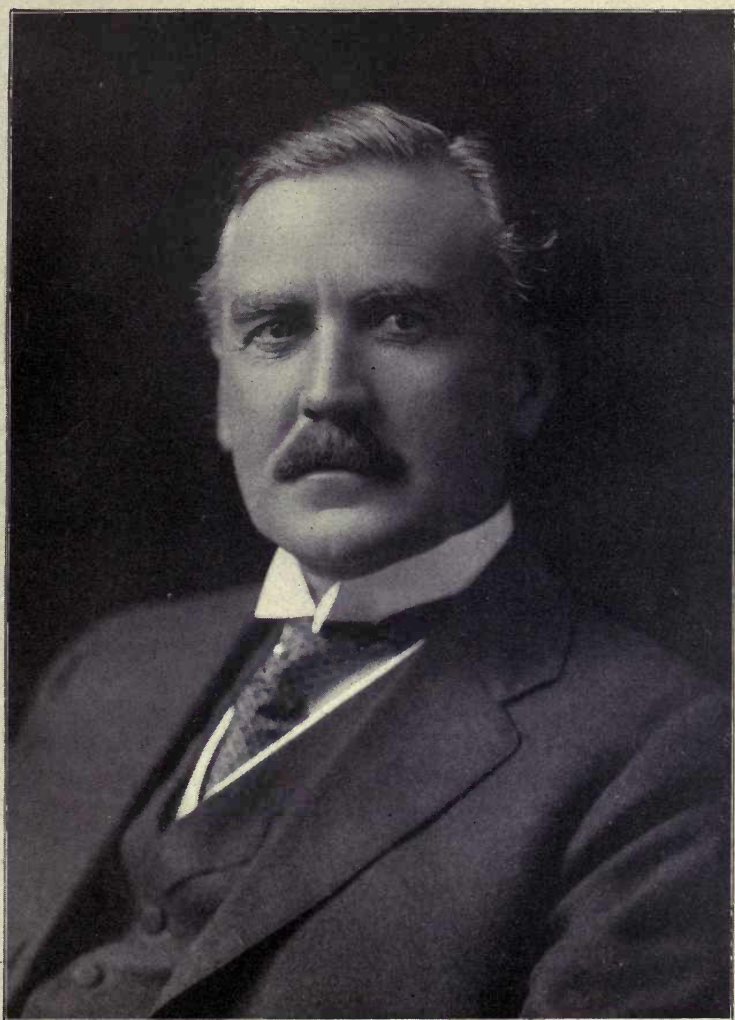
A close supervision was exercised over the expenditure of local branches. Many of them, especially the more important, had their accounts audited locally, this work generally being done by firms of chartered accountants without fee. In the fall of 1915, the Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants offered their services in this matter and several branches took advantage of the opportunity. A further check, however, was exercised at the Head Office. Each month a branch was required to complete and forward a statement showing the name of each payee, the name and regimental particulars of the soldier, the number of children in the family, and the allowance paid. These statements were carefully gone over by the staff at Head Office, the service of the soldier established,

the rate of allowance checked, and the accountant satisfied that no payments were being made to any of the families by other branches. All this involved a tremendous amount of detail work. It was necessary to prepare a card for every soldier in respect of whom separation allowance was being issued, or on whose account an allowance from the Fund was being paid, and to post to this card all information supplied by the military authorities and likely to affect the relationship of his dependants to the Fund. From every Military District in Canada daily discharge sheets were received and posted to the cards. Casualty lists were supplied by Militia Headquarters and similarly treated. Pensions had to be dealt with in the same way. In addition the names appearing on the lists furnished by the military authorities and the Pension Board had to be analysed according to the districts in which the next-of-kin was resident and the branches in those districts advised. There were also received and handled in a similar manner lists of soldiers' dependants receiving pay from the pre-enlistment employers of their husbands during the latter's military service. After being thoroughly audited the monthly statements were forwarded to the office of the Honorary Treasurer where, under the supervision of E. L. Brittain, the financial records and accounts were kept. Ultimately they passed to the Auditor-General of Canada who was required by Parliament to audit all the accounts of the Fund.

In 1917 a member of the Head Office staff visited all the smaller branches in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick with the dual purpose of inspecting their work and methods, and advising them on any matters in which they might be experiencing difficulty. He went carefully into their methods of book-keeping, their procedure in relief work, and their plans for securing further contributions. From time to time conferences were also held at different points throughout the country. The first conference was held early in 1915, at Ottawa, and attended by the secretaries of the provincial branches and representatives from the most important branches in the East. In October, 1915, a conference of branches in Western Ontario was held at Toronto, while a very important conference was held in the same city in May, 1916. This was attended by nearly 150 delegates from branches throughout Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick and, under the chairmanship of Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G., every phase of the Fund's work was thoroughly discussed. Important conferences were also held in the West and small conferences, having for their purpose mainly the stimulation of giving, were held at several points throughout Ontario.

From time to time certain changes became necessary in the personnel of the national executive committee. Lt.-Col. W. R. Patterson, of Winnipeg, early resigned in order to proceed overseas, and was replaced by Dr. R. M. Simpson on September 8, 1914. At the same time J. W. Borden, Paymaster-General of the Militia Department, was added to the committee and in his official capacity lent the most valuable co-operation. R. Hobson, of Hamilton, was elected on October 13, 1914. On January 13, 1914, Colonel A. E. Stanton, Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Governor-General, and formerly secretary to the Prince of Wales Relief Fund in Great Britain, was added to the committee, together with Admiral Kingsmill, afterwards Sir Charles Kingsmill, Director of

the Department of Naval Service. Owing to pressure of his public duties Sir Thomas White found it impossible to attend meetings of the committee and his representative, E. L. Brittain, was therefore elected on March 23, 1916. In June, 1916, the committee was considerably strengthened by the addition of several men, most of whom had been actively engaged in relief work, including J. S. Dennis, J. E. Atkinson, C. A. Birge, Lt.-Col. W. M. Gartshore, Hon. J. S. McLennan, Hon. W. H. Thorne, W. F. Nickle, K.C., W. M. Dobell and R. B. Bennett, K.C. At the following meeting of the committee, on September 14, 1916, there was received the resignation of the Hon. L. P. Pelletier, while Commissioner A. B. Perry, C.M.G., of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, and G. McCraney, M.P., were elected members. The following month Sir Thomas Tait, Director of National Service, became a member, together with Lt.-Col. R. H. Labatt, of the Board of Pension Commissioners, and J. S. Brierley, who had undertaken the direction of a special publicity campaign on behalf of the Fund. In this month the Fund had the misfortune to lose its President, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, whose term of office as Governor-General of Canada had expired and who was accordingly returning to England. In the initial formation of the Fund His Royal Highness had taken a leading part, and up to the date of his departure from Canada always evinced the keenest interest in its success and lent the most ready co-operation. He graciously consented to become Honorary President, while the more active duties of the Presidency were assumed by his successor, His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire. No further additions to the committee were made until January 11, 1918, when it was strengthened by the election of Hon. Josiah Wood, Hon. A. A. MacDonald, W. M. Birks, Lt.-Col. Clarence F. Smith, Lt.-Col. R. W. Leonard, Hon. W. B. Willoughby, J. E. Argue, M.C., Hon. E. Michener, C. G. Pennock, A. C. Flumerfelt, His Honour Sir Frank Barnard and H. T. Walt. On April 4, 1918, J. S. Brierley, whose publicity work on behalf of the Fund had been most valuable, resigned, while Brigadier-General J. G. Langton, Mr. Borden's successor as Paymaster-General to the Canadian Forces, was elected. Later there were chosen Miss Helen Reid, Doctor Gordon Bates, T. H. Blair, W. H. Lovering, Lt.-Col. J. W. Margeson, H. C. Nickle, W. A. Stockdale, Lt.-Col. A. Thompson, Dr. J. L. Todd, R. B. Henderson, M. Bredin, and E. R. C. Clarkson.



HON. SIR THOMAS WHITE, K.C.M.G., *Honorary Treasurer, Canadian Patriotic Fund*

CHAPTER III

FINANCE

THE Canadian Patriotic Fund had hardly been incorporated by Parliament before contributions began to reach the Honorary Treasurer. The appeal of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was immediately effective. Within a week, four subscriptions of \$25,000 each were received and within a month the sum of \$285,000 was in the bank. By the end of 1914 over two million dollars had been paid in to the treasurer while a further sum exceeding four million dollars had been pledged throughout the country. The amounts requisitioned had been \$778,517.35, and the Fund commenced the year 1915 with a balance in cash of \$1,725,804.39. The receipts included the sum of \$75,972.62 transferred from the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association (Boer War Fund) and initial contributions from the Quebec branch of \$60,000, from the Ottawa branch \$100,000, from Toronto \$312,551.57, and from Montreal about \$750,000.

During the first five months of 1915, although the monthly demands for relief grew from approximately \$175,000 to \$325,000, each monthly period showed an excess of income over expenditure. In the summer of 1915, however, the demands on the Fund began to increase rapidly. For five months, from June to October inclusive, the expenditure exceeded income by over \$700,000 and as recruiting was proceeding vigorously everywhere, it became evident that a more comprehensive system of mobilizing the benevolent resources of the Dominion was necessary. In the fall of 1915 there commenced the organization of that series of campaigns that monopolized attention wherever and whenever they were held, and drew from Canadians a response unprecedented in the annals of the Dominion.

On New Year's Day, 1916, a stirring appeal from the Duke of Connaught appeared in every newspaper throughout the land and was read from every pulpit. It commended the effort already made and estimated the need that existed for 1916. It asked that Canadians subscribe a further sum of \$8,000,000 or approximately one dollar per head of population. At the Head Office a careful allotment was prepared, apportioning to each province a share of the total burden. Thus from Ontario was asked \$4,500,000; from Quebec, \$1,500,000; from the Maritime provinces, \$700,000; from Saskatchewan, \$500,000; from Alberta, \$500,000, and from British Columbia, \$500,000. Every city and county was asked to assume its share. The employer and employee, the rich and the poor, were exhorted to "give until it hurts," as the slogan ran. Every province was further sub-divided and each sub-division duly rated.

As an illustration of this method, the province of Alberta, of which \$500,000 was asked, will serve. This province had been divided into two parts, one constituting the northern section and the other the southern. On each was placed the responsibility of raising half the required amount, viz.: \$250,000. This sum was again subdivided as between the cities and the rural municipalities, the latter being grouped under political constituencies and placed in charge of their respective provincial parliamentary representatives. To each district was al-

lotted a certain objective based upon its population and its ability. Elsewhere throughout the Dominion a similar allotment was made. By literature, newspaper advertisement, posters, buttons and a multitude of devices, interest was stimulated. In the large cities the services of the most aggressive business men, of the most persuasive speakers, of the most talented organizers and of the most skilful advertising men were voluntarily placed at the disposal of the Fund for the period of the campaign. Cities were divided into districts, or their population into equal proportions, and canvassed by teams who bent every effort to outdo one another. During the month of January no less than \$6,300,000 was pledged, the whole being payable in 1916, from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec alone. In the cities of Montreal and Toronto, campaigns were held simultaneously and the most was made of the spirit of rivalry that always exists between the two metropolises. Each city subscribed approximately \$2,500,000.

An ingenious and most profitable feature of the Toronto campaign was the "Fifty Thousand Club," an organization having for its object 50,000 dollar-a-month subscribers among the employed classes of the city. In the three years 1916, 1917 and 1918, over a million dollars was raised through this organization alone. From the school children of Toronto was also received over \$15,000. The outstanding feature of the Montreal campaign also was the response of the wage earners. While no organization such as the "Fifty Thousand Club" in Toronto was formed, a special committee devoted its efforts to securing pledges of a day's pay a quarter from the employees of factories, stores and business houses. The efforts of the committee proved most fruitful, 85,000 people subscribing on the stated basis, and giving over \$500,000.

While Montreal and Toronto were juggling with their millions, Ottawa and its 100,000 citizens were bravely putting up \$500,000. The Ottawa committee professed pessimism at the outset of the campaign but they evidently had a better knowledge of Ottawa's powers than they pretended, since half a million dollars was just 25 per cent more than the amount at which their objective was set. The civil servants, who, of course, constitute a powerful element in the city, decided, with many misgivings, to try and raise \$100,000 or 25 per cent of the total objective. They finally pledged \$145,000 which stands as an enduring tribute to the generosity and patriotism of Canada's public servants.

Other campaigns were conducted in January at Guelph, Barrie, Hespeler and Hull, the most successful being at Guelph which produced \$90,000. Barrie raised \$27,000, Hespeler \$20,000 and Hull \$30,000. In January, therefore, seven cities and towns in Ontario and Quebec subscribed over five and a half million dollars. The rural communities of Ontario, however, were not content to let the whole burden rest upon their city cousins, but through the medium of their county councils assumed a fair share of the responsibility. Every county council was appealed to by representatives of the Fund and approximately \$1,250,000 was secured from this source alone.

Meanwhile other provinces were not idle. British Columbia was winning the admiration of the Dominion by subscribing nearly a million dollars for the year. Alberta was substantially exceeding the amount allotted to that province.

Saskatchewan was wrestling with difficulties which just prevented it from being entirely self-supporting for the first two years. In New Brunswick special efforts were being made to secure sufficient for the requirements of that province, while Nova Scotia was subscribing more than had been expected. Instead of the eight million that had been asked for at the beginning of the year nearly twelve million, or 50 per cent. more, was subscribed. The actual amount received by the honorary treasurer at Ottawa was \$11,573,344.66. The greater part of the balance came in during the following year.

In the meantime the demands had grown even more rapidly than had been expected. From approximately \$565,000 in January, 1916, they rose to over one million in the following July. For the year the expenditure amounted to between nine and ten million dollars. In Toronto alone over ten thousand families received assistance in the month of October. Montreal came second among the cities with 3,700 families and was closely followed by Vancouver with 3,400. In Alberta over 5,000 families were assisted in that month, in Saskatchewan 3,400, in Nova Scotia 2,900, in New Brunswick 2,200, and in Ontario, including Toronto, 27,000. In Quebec province, including the city of Montreal, the number of families assisted was 5,300. Altogether 54,000 families had to be provided for in that month, the expenditure being approximately \$900,000.

It was evident that the rapidly growing demands would necessitate an even greater effort in 1917. Peace was not in sight and Canada's contribution of man power was to be increased. The cost of living was rising and the pressure of war was beginning to be felt. In some provinces the voluntary method of supporting the Fund was already in disfavour. Saskatchewan and New Brunswick had already determined to rely on provincial taxation, the first mainly and the second wholly. To offset these influences, propaganda was necessary and as a first step a sub-committee on publicity was appointed consisting of J. E. Atkinson, J. S. Brierley (both of whom were widely known newspaper men) and C. A. Magrath.

To the uninitiated, to the more or less superficial observer, it appeared sound and logical that the support of soldiers' dependants should be borne entirely by the Federal Government. Yet this doctrine had few supporters among the many men actively engaged in the administration of the Fund who had had an opportunity of learning, at first hand, the difficulties and disadvantages of such a plan. Foremost was the additional burden that would have been imposed on the country. Unlike the Fund the Government could not discriminate. It would have had to pay the same amount to each person, just as it paid a uniform separation allowance. The Fund paid only in case of need. In the fall of 1916, there were about 105,000 families drawing separation allowance, as compared with some 55,000 to 60,000 on the Patriotic Fund. The average payment to each of these 60,000 families was \$192 a year. A simple calculation shows that under the Government system the additional cost would have been \$8,640,000 yearly. Of this amount every dollar would have gone to people who did not really need it. Moreover this estimate is based on the "average" payment from the Fund. The application of this "average" allowance to the whole country would have

meant the payment of too little in some cases and too much in others. To have paid too little in any cases would have earned criticism and the Government would have been obliged to pay an allowance equal to the maximum paid by the Fund. This was about \$24 a month, paid in Saskatchewan, or an advance of 50 per cent over the average. In addition there would have been the cost of administration, difficult to estimate, but certainly extremely heavy. The Fund had the great advantage of the services of willing volunteers in every centre.

A second objection of some force was that many municipal councils and provincial governments were already under pledge to contribute large sums, the obligations in many cases extending into or over the year 1917. There was no reason why these municipal and provincial gifts should be refused. Yet if the Federal Government had assumed the responsibility equity would have demanded that these municipalities and provinces be relieved of their self-imposed burdens.

Thirdly, there was no reason to suppose that any system of taxation would prove more equitable or distribute the burden more widely and more equably than the voluntary system, or the quasi-voluntary system, since the municipal and provincial donations entailed a certain measure of compulsion. No method of taxation yet devised is entirely equitable. It was suggested that an income tax be imposed for the express purpose of providing money for soldiers' dependants. But an income tax has its limits, its exemptions. The voluntary method had none, even the school children and the news boys finding in it an outlet for their patriotic emotions and impulses.

There were two further objections, both of them potent. The assumption of the entire care of soldiers' dependants by the Federal Government meant that such dependants would have been deprived of the friendly, personal, helpful relationship that had existed between them and the Fund. The methods of the Fund, the policy it pursued, were endorsed by all responsible men and women. The Fund always meant business. It was operated largely by businessmen. Through its local committees it was able to act promptly and adequately. It was quick to give aid where aid was required and the need was known. It was quick to recognize imposture. Its methods were thorough, its allowances generous, yet its policy was economical. It fulfilled a dozen functions in addition to the comparatively simple one of giving money. This, however, is dealt with in a special chapter, and is merely mentioned here as a most cogent argument against Federal control. And, finally, if the money had been supplied by the Federal Government it would probably have come from the proceeds of a popular loan. The burden would have been handed down to future tax-payers and the very men whose families the stay-at-homes of Canada had pledged themselves to support would have been called upon to bear their share of the cost.

Despite the growing opposition to the voluntary method, therefore, the executive committee of the Fund, for the reasons set out above, decided to continue to raise the necessary money by the same methods as had hitherto been successful. Over \$12,000,000 or, at least, "a million a month" was the estimated requirements for 1917, and the campaign was opened by His Excellency the Governor-General with the following message issued on January 1, 1917:—

"Twice His Royal Highness The Duke of Connaught appealed to the people of Canada in support of the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

"The prompt and generous response on each occasion proves how truly Canada appreciates the duty which she owes to her sons who are fighting for the Empire. Heavy as the sacrifices have already been, the Dominion is as determined as ever to carry the War to a successful conclusion and, however onerous the burden may be, she is equally determined to help the families of those who are serving in the Army and in the Navy.

"The administration of the Fund has been most successful and economic, and subscribers can be fully assured that their contributions are being expended to the best advantage.

"Fifty-five thousand families, comprising one hundred and fifty thousand individuals, are to-day dependent upon the Fund and it is estimated that \$12,500,000 will be required to meet the requirements of the next twelve months. The sum is a large one, but when the circumstances are fully realized I am confident that the people of Canada will willingly contribute the amount necessary for the Fund to continue its patriotic and beneficent work."

(Sgd.) DEVONSHIRE.

Ottawa, January 1, 1917.

The experience of the previous year was repeated in 1917. Practically everywhere the amount sought was exceeded. Both in Ontario and Quebec the provincial governments made grants of one million dollars each, while in Ontario municipal giving was on an even more generous scale than before. As a result over \$16,000,000 was received by the honorary treasurer during the year, while the expenditure reached nearly \$11,000,000. After meeting its liabilities the Fund had a surplus of no less than \$9,455,000. The Canadian Expeditionary Force, however, had reached undreamed of proportions, and many men who were ordinarily resident in Canada had attached themselves to some branch or other of the Imperial service. The Flying Corps proved peculiarly attractive to Canadians who were generally recognized as among the ablest aviators. It was realized that in the event of a sudden peace it would be many months before these men could all be demobilized and returned to their homes. On the other hand, in such an event subscriptions would almost immediately cease. It was wise to endeavour to retain as substantial a surplus as possible, to meet the needs of the demobilization period. Accordingly a further appeal was made for 1918. It was not without further consideration of the proposal for Federal maintenance that the step was taken. The arguments that prevailed in the fall of 1916 however, were as applicable in 1917. In fact, conditions were even less favourable for the assumption of the burden by the Federal Government. A general election was in view and the time for making so considerable a change was most inopportune. Despite the imposition of an income tax, the continued increase in the cost of living, the multitudinous appeals for other causes, it was felt that the civilians of Canada would not withdraw their support of the dependants of the men who were still at the front, still bearing the brunt of battle. Again the appeal

went forth for twelve million dollars and again was almost everywhere adequately answered. Only one place of importance declined to continue, Montreal claiming that the surplus of the Fund should be used before further revenue was secured, while in British Columbia a wonderful record was marred by the action of a few agitators, influenced more by prejudice and selfishness than judgment, who prohibited the collection of a day's pay a month even from those willing to subscribe.

With the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918, the necessity for further appeals ceased. Money continued to come in for many months but in ever decreasing amounts. The voluntary system prevailed throughout the war, and up to March 31, 1919, no less a sum than \$47,153,818.44 had been subscribed. There still remained certain amounts to be received which would probably increase the total to \$48,000,000.

At the beginning an arrangement had been made with the chartered banks of Canada whereby they would allow interest at 4 per cent per annum on all sums deposited with them to the credit of the Fund. By virtue of this arrangement the interest earnings amounted to \$914,213.49. The administration expenses were only \$913,071.28, so that it can be claimed that of the amount subscribed by the public, not one cent was spent in salaries, rents, supplies or any other expense of operation. The total expenditure to March 31, 1919, was \$38,452,000.91, so that the gross cost of administration was 2.34 per cent. Low as this figure is it is still more remarkable when it is considered that it covers not merely the cost of distributing the money, but also the cost of raising and collecting nearly forty-eight millions. While it is evidence of the most careful management, it is also a glowing tribute to the real, practical services rendered by thousands of volunteer workers throughout the Dominion. It would not have been unreasonable if the expenses had reached \$3,500,000, being 4 per cent of the amount raised and collected plus 4 per cent of the amount expended.

"Fight or pay" were the alternatives offered to Canadians during the war. That those who contracted to fight redeemed their pledge other records than this have told. That those who, by force of circumstance, were obliged to remain at home enthusiastically accepted the obligation of paying is evidenced in these pages. That it was not without sacrifice that many paid can be proven by merely a few instances out of many. In one year a certain fire insurance company in Ontario, at the general meeting of its shareholders, voted the entire profits of the year, \$50,000, to the Fund. An old lighthouse keeper near Vancouver, by the cultivation of flowers which he sold to passing tourists, contributed more than \$1,000 towards the work. The fishermen of Gaspé, the lumberjack of the Quebec woods, the cheesemakers of Ontario, all gave a share of earnings or profits. Throughout many parts of the west, the farmers set aside a patriotic acre and devoted the proceeds to war work. The North American Indians on the several reserves contributed some thousands of dollars. From Doukobors and Menonites, on principle opposed to war, subscriptions were nevertheless received. A gift of \$20 came from the Eskimo Chikchagalook of Herschell Island within the Arctic Circle. A most touching instance of self-sacrifice was found in Nova

Scotia where, following a meeting addressed by Sir Herbert Ames, the aged parents of a soldier gave to the Fund the money they had been saving for a trip to Halifax to say good-bye to their boy, perhaps for ever!

CHAPTER IV

RELIEF

IN determining the scale upon which relief was to be given the administrators of the Fund were obliged to deal with certain conditions that increased the difficulties of what would, under nearly any circumstances, have proved no easy task. If it had been merely necessary to arrive at amounts that would be generally satisfactory to both donors and recipients, it would have been a comparatively simple matter since on either side there was little disposition to cavil. Other factors, however, made the problem more complicated. In the first place proper regard had to be given to the clause in the Act of Incorporation which required assistance to be given only "in case of need." Obviously the word "need" is capable of many interpretations, according to varying standards and circumstances. Many of the families of men who enlisted had been accustomed to the merest necessities of life, sufficient food and sufficient shelter to keep body and soul together, and but little more. Other families had known many of the comforts of life, while a few there were whose existence had bordered, in some respects, almost upon the extravagant. Many of the things that the two latter classes regarded as necessities were, in the eyes of the first class, by no means indispensable. It was necessary to fix a scale, therefore, that would not demoralize the poorer class nor impose too many restrictions on the customs of those who had lived at a higher standard.

The original policy of the Government of permitting separation allowance to be paid to a dependant without an accompanying assignment of pay created a difficulty that was not settled without much contention and afterwards caused some misunderstanding. A large number of married soldiers voluntarily assigned substantial proportions of their pay to their wives, the amounts seldom being less than \$15 a month and frequently rising to \$20. On the other hand many men made no assignment, some doubtless intending to remit direct to their wives and others preferring to retain the whole of their pay for their own purposes. There were three courses open to the Fund. One was to ignore all assigned pay; two, to presume a uniform assignment in each case; and three, to take into account only such assignments as had actually been made. To have adopted the latter course, however, would have been to penalize the soldier who was doing his best for his family and to give preferential treatment to the man who was selfish enough to retain all his pay for his own use. Probably such a policy would have resulted in the cancellation of assignments already in force. To have based the scale of allowances on the assumption that every woman was receiving a certain proportion of her husband's pay would have resulted in many families receiving a less income than was essential to their maintenance. Families to whom no assigned pay was coming would have been forced to apply to ordinary sources of charity and the administrators of the Fund would have surely been accused of indifference and neglect. There appeared to be no alternative but to fix upon a scale that would not take into account assignments of pay, although it was recognized that under these conditions many women would be receiving

considerably more than their menfolk had been able to give them while in civilian life, and more perhaps than was necessary to meet their reasonable needs. It was not felt, however, that this was a condition that would be unwelcome to those who had subscribed to the Fund.

The tremendous extent of Canada and its widely divergent conditions constituted a third problem of no mean magnitude. In 1914 there was a pronounced difference in the cost of living between Eastern and Western Canada. This difference was already recognized by the Government by the payment of a special subsistence allowance to members of the Permanent Force living in the West, and by most of the Banks who found it necessary to make similar provision for their employees. There was also a difference as between the urban and rural municipalities, rents, vegetables, poultry, eggs, milk and other commodities being cheaper in the villages than in the cities. An income of \$50 a month in the East, in fact, was larger, in its purchasing power, than a similar income in the West and would go further in the small village of Tweed than in the city of Toronto. To give the woman in the small village an income that would maintain a woman in the city was unwise while to bring the city woman's income down to the level that was adequate in the country was unjust.

Eventually the Committee fixed upon a maximum scale of income varying in amount according to the number of children in the family and subject to reduction on account of separation allowance and other sources of revenue. Whether this maximum scale was to be adopted in any particular city or district was left to the discretion of the local committee. It was intimated, however, that in the smaller towns and in rural communities a reduction of at least 20 per cent might well be put into force. With but few exceptions the maximum scale was reduced by varying proportions, according to the views of the different local committees. That this did not develop an entirely satisfactory state of affairs will be seen later. In those small towns in which the maximum scale was adopted the cost of living, owing to special conditions, was usually as high as in the cities.

The scale of income authorized by the national executive was \$30 per month for a woman, \$7.50 per month for a child between the ages of 10 and 15, \$4.50 per month for a child between the ages of 5 and 10, and \$3 per month for a child under five. This ensured that in a city a woman with three children would have an income of at least \$45 per month and in most cases would receive \$60 per month, the additional \$15 being provided by an assignment from her husband. It was generally conceded that since no provision had to be made for the man, generally the chief consumer in a household, these amounts were entirely adequate. Further justification for the scale is furnished by a comparison with the Government's official cost of living figures. The *Labour Gazette* shows that in 1913 the average weekly cost of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent in sixty cities in Canada was \$14.02 or \$60 per month. The family, however, would include the man, and the cost, with him eliminated, might reasonably be reduced by one-third, giving \$40 as the monthly requirements of a woman and three children, plus a reasonable sum for clothing. Compared with the average wages earned by the man before enlisting the scale was generous. In the great

majority of cases the monthly earnings had been from \$50 to \$60, while in rural communities a lower figure had prevailed. The case of Victoria County, Ontario, may be cited as an example. In the spring of 1916 there were in that district 180 families receiving assistance from the Fund. The average civilian earnings of the bread-winners before enlistment, and on the basis of full working time, were \$46.80 per month. After enlistment these men and their families drew, from all sources, an average of \$69 a month, in addition to the board, lodging and clothing of the men themselves.

It is interesting also to compare the scale with that fixed by the American Red Cross in 1917, when the United States entered the war. By that time every Canadian soldier was assigning to his wife at least \$15 per month and in order that a fair comparison may be made that amount is here added to the original scale of income. The following statement will show clearly the differences.

	Canada	United States
Wife.....	\$45.00	\$30.00
Wife and one child.....	52.50	40.00
Wife and two children.....	57.00	45.00
Wife and three children.....	60.00	48.00
Wife and four children.....	63.00	51.00

By fixing a scale of income, instead of a scale of allowance, and deducting from it all sources of revenue, it was easier to bring the dependants of Reservists up to the same standard of living as the dependants of men in the Canadian Forces. The pay and allowances given by the British and Allied Government were far smaller than the Canadian rates, and correspondingly larger amounts from the Fund were required to bring all incomes to the same level. When Italy entered the war the rather special conditions obtaining among Italian Colonies in Canada were taken into consideration and with the approval of the Italian Consul General special arrangements were made for the maintenance of the dependants of such Italian Reservists as were called to the colours.

The decision to leave the rates of allowances to the discretion of local committees had both its advantages and disadvantages. To some extent it relieved the central body of some of the responsibility for the amounts paid and placed a substantial share on the shoulders of local administrators, while it gave to the latter a measure of autonomy that was desirable in the interests of intelligent administration. It resulted also, however, in certain differences that were not justified by conditions. In May, 1916, for example, the average allowance in Owen Sound was \$18.07, and in Peterborough \$15.82. It was difficult for a woman moving from the former place to the latter to understand why her allowance should be reduced, and it was indeed not easy for any official of the Fund to offer a satisfactory reason. A considerable difference also existed between Hamilton and Ottawa where the rates were \$20.09 and \$16.63 respectively. Neither is it easy to explain why Meaford should have paid an average allowance of \$18.54 as against Ottawa's \$16.63 and the \$14.65 of Port Arthur, except by suggesting that the administrators at Meaford were too liberal or the administrators at Ottawa and Port Arthur the reverse. This lack of uniformity was a

source of much contention at a large conference held in Toronto in May, 1916, but it was successfully argued that, at that date, it would be impossible to remedy the situation without creating misunderstanding and disappointment.

There can, however, be no denying the economy of the arrangement. The adoption of a uniform scale of allowance that would have been adequate for every part of the Dominion would have entailed a far heavier expenditure than was actually incurred. A further comparison of average allowances will establish the truth of this contention. In Prince Edward Island the average payment to families for the month of May, 1915, was \$9.70. In New Brunswick it was \$15.27, in Ontario and Quebec, \$16.85, in Saskatchewan, \$24.71, in Alberta, \$24.10, and in British Columbia, \$16.52. To have adopted a uniform scale of \$24, which was considered necessary in Saskatchewan and Alberta, would have meant paying 61 families in Prince Edward Island an additional average allowance of \$14.30, about 8,000 families in Ontario and Quebec would have received \$7.15 each more than they did, about 800 families in New Brunswick would have been paid an additional amount of nearly \$9 each, while the allowances of over 1,200 families in British Columbia would have been increased by an average amount of \$7.50. A simple calculation will show clearly that the saving effected by the committee's policy amounted to at least one million dollars per annum.

It has frequently been charged that despite the great increase in the cost of living as the war dragged on, the allowances paid by the Fund were not increased in proportion. At first sight this charge may appear justified because, as a matter of fact, the Fund's allowances were not greatly increased. Some branches which at the beginning had adopted a lower scale of income than that authorized gradually brought their families up to the maximum, and in certain large cities the maximum was even slightly exceeded. Certain circumstances, however, combined to render any large increase in allowances unnecessary. In the first place the Government on two occasions increased the separation allowance by \$5 a month. These increases were ignored by the Fund, an action which really amounted to adopting an increased scale of income. The third reason, however, was perhaps the strongest of all. As has already been explained, assignments of pay were not taken into account at the beginning, since they were purely voluntary. In 1915, however, following strong representations from the Fund, an order-in-council was passed making it compulsory for a man to assign fifteen days' pay (\$15) a month to a dependant in receipt of separation allowance. Despite this, the Fund still adhered to its original policy and made no deductions on account of assigned pay. The average soldier's family therefore continued to receive an income from all sources larger than its legitimate needs and which, except in a few western places, proved adequate even during the later periods. Small concessions were made in the western provinces and further provision was also made for unusually large families. Originally the amount payable by the Fund to any one family had been limited to \$30 a month in the East and \$40 in the West. By successive stages these amounts were raised to \$50 throughout the Dominion and a limit was practically removed in January, 1919, when it was resolved that to families of more than seven children there might be paid in

addition to the \$50 already authorized, an allowance of \$3 for each child beyond the seven.

If a further comparison is now made with the cost of living figures for 1919 compiled by the Federal Department of Labour, it will be found that they closely correspond to the income received by a soldier's family. For the month of December the family budget is placed at \$23.49 per week or approximately \$100 a month. A soldier's family, consisting of a wife and three children, received \$30 a month separation allowance, \$15 a month assigned pay, and an average allowance from the Patriotic Fund of \$25 or a total monthly income of \$70. Making from the cost of living figures the customary deduction of one-third on account of the absence of the man, it is found that this income is slightly in favour of the family.

From the beginning special provision was made for emergencies. The ordinary income of a family was expected to meet only the ordinary needs of life. It was always recognized as inadequate to cope with disaster or serious sickness. When such contingencies arose the family was given additional assistance in the form of compassionate allowances which varied from \$10 to as high as \$250. During certain months of the year the expenditure under this head was considerable and probably \$250,000 was distributed annually for the purpose of meeting doctors and hospital bills, charges for operations, confinements, and other emergent needs.

Early in the war there began a considerable movement of soldiers' dependants to Great Britain, the country of origin of so large a proportion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Many women had been in Canada a comparatively short time, had made few friends and were still more or less unaccustomed to Canadian conditions. It was only natural that during the military service of their husbands and their absence in Europe they should want to be among their friends and relatives on the other side of the Atlantic. It seemed wise, too, that the men should be able to spend their periods of leave with their families instead of by themselves. The early policy of the Fund, therefore, was to assist families to return to Great Britain on the understanding that they would be no charge upon public funds in that country. As food in the mother country became scarce, however, this form of assistance practically ceased and it was only in very exceptional cases, when a woman's life or health were at stake, that assisted transportation was granted.

From the foregoing it should be possible to arrive at a fairly complete understanding of the general financial policy of the Fund in respect of relief. That it might have been improved in some respects is probably true, but it must always be borne in mind that the war came with great suddenness and that a policy had to be defined without delay. Even before the national Fund was incorporated, local associations were assisting the families of men that had enlisted in August, 1914, and the need for co-ordination and some measure of uniformity was pressing. The record and achievements of the Fund should be sufficient proof that the policy underlying them was sound.

For the first two years of the Fund's existence the executive committee itself wrestled with every relief problem as it arose. Towards the end of 1916, however, the problems were becoming so intricate that it became obvious that more specialized attention must be given them if satisfactory solutions were to be reached. Very few members of the executive committee were in close touch with the detailed relief work done by local committees, and the majority were not sufficiently conversant with the considerations involved to permit them always to arrive at the proper conclusion. It was felt that the relief problems would be more efficiently handled, if they could first be thoroughly discussed by a few of the men who were in daily contact with the work. In December, 1916, therefore, there was appointed an Advisory Committee consisting of Honorary Lieut.-Col. Clarence F. Smith, chairman of the Montreal relief committee; W. H. Lovering, chairman of the Hamilton relief committee; H. C. Nickle, chairman of the Kingston relief committee; W. C. Noxon, honorary secretary to the Toronto branch; Philippe Paradis, honorary secretary to the Quebec branch; R. A. Hurdman, secretary to the Ottawa branch; and P. H. Morris, the executive Secretary of the Fund. Owing, however, to the severance of his connection with the Toronto branch, Mr. Noxon almost immediately resigned and his place was taken by John Watt. A little later this gentleman was replaced by J. A. McElroy. The committee was also strengthened in May, 1918, by the inclusion of Major J. W. Margeson (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel), President of the Pay and Allowance Board of the Militia Department. This committee met regularly and with its technical knowledge of relief problems and the experience gained by daily contact with soldiers' dependants was able to make recommendations to the executive committee that greatly facilitated its work and increased the general effectiveness of the Fund.

It would make tedious reading to discuss here every kind of problem that presented itself in the administration of the Fund. They were many and some of them were complex. Naturally some rulings were made that were not satisfactory to every local committee, while others met with criticism from the soldiers themselves. A perusal of appendix A will suffice to give an idea of the many conditions that had to be met, and will show what classes of people were considered eligible and what were not.

Since appendix A, however, merely gives, as a rule, the decisions reached in connection with each problem and says but little of the reasons that led to those decisions it is proposed to deal with the more contentious questions at greater length, in order to repudiate any suggestion that they were disposed of arbitrarily or for any but sound and sufficient reasons.

One of the earliest problems that had to be met was presented by the maintenance at different points in Canada of large bodies of men not intended for overseas service. Both at Halifax and Quebec some hundreds of men were engaged in garrison duty, while at various other places smaller bodies were detailed for such services as guarding canals, bridges and similar work. The military authorities, undoubtedly with good reason, insisted that it was essential to take these precautions and by many people the view was taken that the men

were performing as necessary a service as those who went overseas. On the other hand the money for the Fund had undoubtedly been raised on the plea that it was for the dependants of men on active service, and the popular interpretation of the phrase "active service" was service of a combatant character or in which an element of danger entered. Several large subscribers objected in most emphatic terms to the money being used for the benefit of any other dependants than these. It was pointed out also that many of the men engaged on home service were receiving as good remuneration as they had earned in civilian life and, unlike the men who were going overseas, were not separated from their families. In Montreal and Victoria, an effort had been made to come to a compromise by assisting the families of such men but to a less extent than the families of overseas men. The consensus of opinion, however, was that the payment of allowances to men definitely engaged for service in Canada only would be a breach of trust and would militate seriously against the Fund in future appeals to the public for support. Accordingly on October 13, 1914, the executive committee ruled that "on and after December 1, 1914, the Fund be not drawn upon by the families of men on Active Home Service and that the Secretary be asked to notify all concerned that the families of men receiving pay for such duty are not regarded as being in need."

The problem, however, presented itself in another form some years later, when there were organized a number of special service companies. These consisted both of men who had seen service overseas and returned, and men who had not been out of Canada. Their duties were various but usually were of the nature known in the army as "fatigue." In Toronto for instance many of them were employed in looking after the furnaces at the Armouries. So far as the men who had not enlisted for overseas service and had not been out of Canada were concerned, there was no disposition to afford them any other treatment than in the case of the men to whom the resolution of October 13, 1914, referred. The others, however, were in an entirely different category. Many had enlisted for service overseas but for reasons that were sometimes hard to fathom had been retained in Canada against their will. They had volunteered in good faith and in the expectation that their families would be properly maintained. From the time of their enlistment to the time of their transfer to special service companies, in fact, their families had been beneficiaries of the Fund, and there seemed no sound reason for discontinuing assistance. Still stronger was the claim of the men who had been overseas. Some had only reached England where they had probably failed to withstand the rigours of training, while others had served in the trenches, and had returned to Canada as a result of wounds. They were transferred to special service companies at the will of the military authorities, and without being given the option of discharge, and they and their families were, financially, in practically the same position as when they had been in Europe. Such, at least, was the point of view of the national executive committee. Some local committees, however, took the stand that no allowance should be paid, under any conditions, to the families of these men and in one important city in Ontario the committee for a long time declined to do so despite a ruling of the

national body to the opposite effect. Considerable indignation was aroused among the men by this action and it is only fair to the national executive committee that their stand on the matter should be clearly stated.

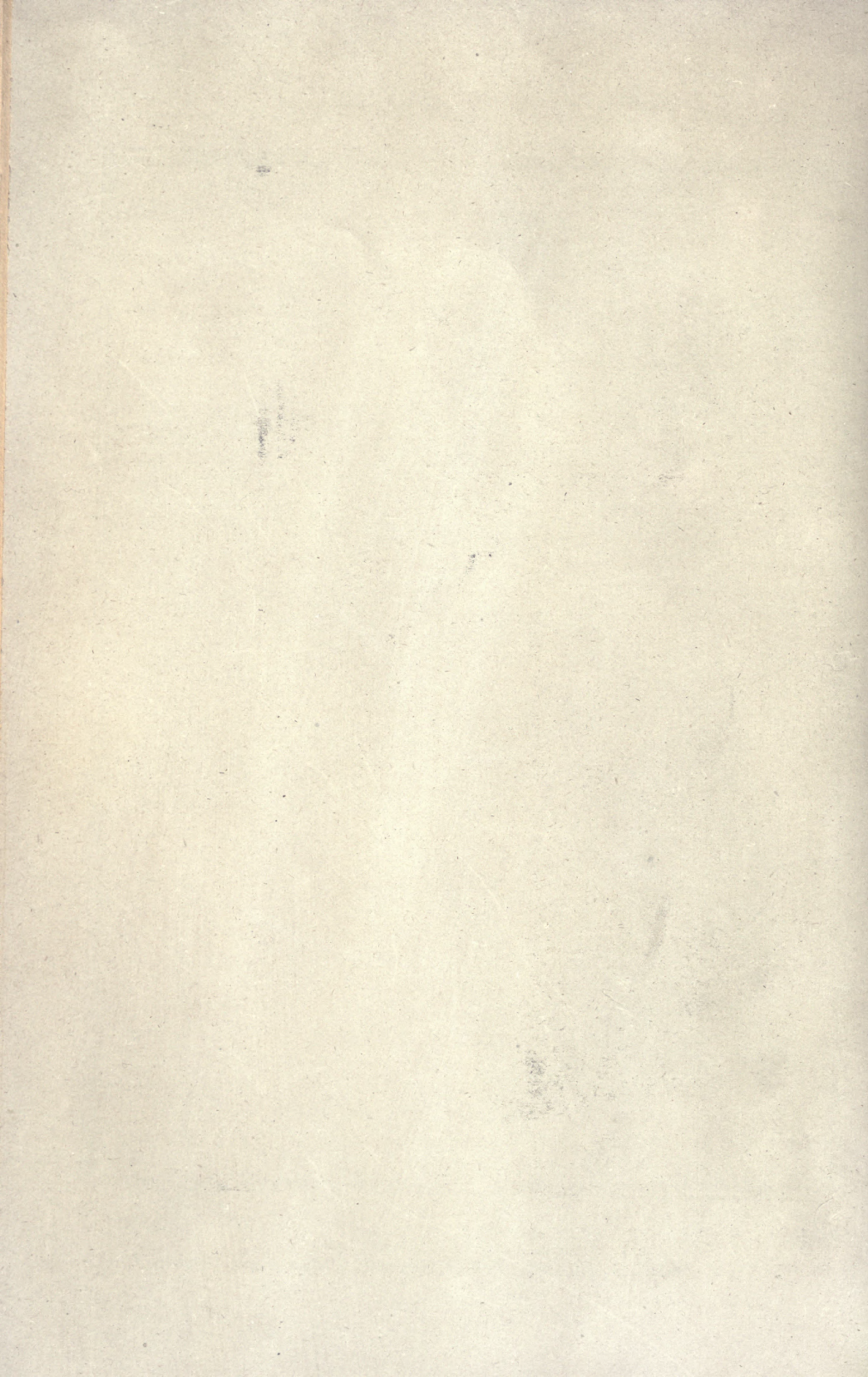
At one time the Fund was quite frequently accused of being responsible for the dearth of female labour, more especially domestic servants. Apparently this accusation was based on the fact that young women without children were recognized as eligible for assistance. As, however, all women assisted by the Fund were married before the enlistment of their husbands, it is extremely doubtful whether any considerable proportion of them would have entered domestic service or some other employment in any event. Moreover, they all received the separation allowance of \$20 a month from the Government and \$15 a month from their husbands, while the Fund only paid them the nominal sum of \$5 a month. It is difficult, therefore, to understand by what process of reasoning the Fund could be blamed if the women preferred to remain idle rather than work. The criticism did not come only from members of the public, however. Within the Fund itself, there was dissension and at the conference already referred to the discussion on this subject was almost heated. Some delegates insisted that if the money received from the Government was insufficient, the women should earn whatever else was necessary. The general opinion, however, was adequately expressed by an official who stated that he did not see why, when a man donned khaki, his wife should be expected to become a charwoman.

There was one class of childless wife, however, that was not regarded as eligible for assistance. In 1915 and 1916, there was a tremendous number of marriages among members of the Expeditionary Force and it was evident that many of them were contracted in moments of irresponsibility. It is obvious that these wives were not in the same category as those who had been married before the outbreak of war. The great majority had been earning their living prior to their marriages and there was no reason why they should not continue to do so subsequent to the departure of their husbands. This policy was naturally modified in the case of those who were expecting to become mothers and until the birth of their children they were allowed the sum of \$5 a month. When a child was born the allowance was increased to the regular schedule. After the signing of the armistice, however, all wives, no matter when they were married, became eligible.

Perhaps, however, the most contentions relief problem of all was that of the wage-earning woman. At first sight it is perhaps not quite clear why a woman should prejudice her claim for assistance because she preferred to work rather than stay at home. It must be remembered, though, that the Fund was very largely supported by wage-earners who contributed their dole each month, and who often had to forego some small comfort in order to keep their pledge. It did not seem fair that women working in the same shops and perhaps earning larger wages should be receiving an allowance from the Fund as well as from the Government. Nor did it seem possible to justify assistance on the grounds of need. On the other hand it was argued effectively that to withhold allowances in such cases was to discourage industry and thrift. It was even suggested that the production of munitions might be lessened by the premium that was



1. PHILIP H. MORRIS, *Executive Secretary*, Canadian Patriotic Fund; *Member*, National Advisory Committee
2. E. J. WHITTET, *Auditor*, Canadian Patriotic Fund
3. E. L. BRITTAIN, *Member*, National Executive Committee, acting for Honorary Treasurer



being placed upon idleness. This view became dominant early in 1917, and in April of that year it was decided to ignore all earnings, and to give a woman who was earning wages the same allowance as the woman who was remaining at home.

The troubles and anxieties of local relief committees were not inconsiderably increased by the behaviour and attitude of a very small proportion of soldiers' dependants. In every large community were a few women who were negligent of their debts or careless in their moral behaviour. So far as it was possible the Fund felt obliged to do what it could to protect merchants against dishonest women, because the merchants were contributing substantially to the Fund. Generally when the credit given a woman was reasonable, the Fund was willing to divert a portion of its allowance to the merchant if the woman persistently declined to settle her accounts. If, however, there was any indication that a merchant had deliberately encouraged a woman to purchase more than she required or if he had displayed but little discretion in granting credit, the protection of the Fund was withheld. Whenever possible it was left to the conscience of the woman herself to pay her debts. Needless to say firms that sold musical instruments, etc., to soldiers' dependants on the instalment plan were given no consideration.

The immoral woman proved a particularly difficult problem when she had children dependent upon her. To visit the sins of the parent upon the children was no part of the Fund's policy. No matter how much the woman may have erred, the Fund's duty to the soldier required that it look after his children. Not infrequently this entailed the separation of the mother from the children and the placing of the latter under the protection of some society. It was rarely, however, that the Fund dropped its interest at this point. Generally the separation from her children proved a sore punishment to the woman and the chance of a reunion seldom failed to act as a spur towards better things. Whatever a local committee could do to assist such a woman to regain her footing, to break away from the old influences, was gladly done. Many women, especially those who had escaped the more unfortunate consequences of their indiscretion, were enabled with the Fund's assistance to rehabilitate themselves, while in cases in which the husband had become aware of the state of affairs, the Fund has not infrequently induced him to take a tolerant view.

By its Act of Incorporation, the Fund was precluded from giving assistance to people residing in countries other than Canada. Many Canadian soldiers, however, had dependants living either in the United States or Great Britain. In the latter country they did not constitute a serious problem since for the first years of the war the Canadian separation allowance, especially when supplemented by assigned pay, was ample for the maintenance of the average family. It sometimes happened, however, that families in Great Britain found themselves in difficulties through some delay in the payment of the Government money. To remedy this the Canadian High Commissioner, Sir George Perley, asked the National Relief Fund of Great Britain to render temporary assistance. This the National Relief Fund readily agreed to do, recognizing that the Canadian Patriotic Fund was assisting the dependants of Imperial soldiers in Canada.

In the United States matters were not so easily adjusted. That country had not declared war and there were, therefore, no such organizations as the Canadian Patriotic Fund or the National Relief Fund. The former, however, was receiving many subscriptions from people living in the United States but of Canadian birth. Frequently the subscriptions were accompanied by offers to assist Canada's war effort in any way possible, and it was decided to take advantage of these offers to form at certain points American auxiliaries. Accordingly, Sir Herbert Ames visited several of the large cities in the Eastern States and succeeded in persuading Canadians resident there to organize local associations for the purpose of raising money and distributing it among such families of Canadian soldiers as might be resident there. Subscriptions from American sources were also, with the consent of the donors, diverted to the American auxiliaries. These were established at Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Boston, Providence, New York, Cleveland, Rochester, Buffalo and San Francisco.

These auxiliaries did excellent work until the summer of 1917. By that time the United States had entered the war and relief work among American soldiers and dependants had been undertaken by the American Red Cross. A reciprocal arrangement, similar to that made with the National Relief Fund in Great Britain, was effected and the responsibilities that up to that date had been discharged by the American Auxiliaries of the Fund were assumed by the Red Cross.

It was natural that there should enlist in the Canadian Forces a number of men whose dependants resided in the Crown Colony of Newfoundland and it was felt that such dependants should become the wards of the Canadian Patriotic Fund. In order that assistance might be legally extended to such people the act of Incorporation was amended by an Act passed on February 24, 1915. This Act also provided that assistance might be given for a limited period to disabled officers and men or to the dependants of deceased officers and men. These powers were given the Fund to enable it to meet emergencies in the event of delays in the adjustment of pension claims or the payment of pension cheques. It was expressly stipulated, however, that once a pension was being received no assistance should be given by the Fund. The Act follows:

An Act to amend The Canadian Patriotic Fund Act, 1914.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

"1. Section 3 of The Canadian Patriotic Fund Act, 1914, Statutes of 1914 (Second Session), Chapter 8, is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:—

"2. The Corporation may also assist, in case of need, residents of Newfoundland who are the wives, children and dependant relatives of officers and men, residents of Newfoundland, who, during the present war, may be on active service in the Canadian naval or military forces."

"3. The Corporation may also, during the war and for six months after the termination of the war, assist in case of need:—

(a) Officers and men, residents of Canada, who return to Canada incapacitated by wounds, injuries or disease received or contracted while on active service with

the naval or military forces of the British Empire and Great Britain's allies during the present war; and

(b) Residents of Canada who are widows, children and dependant relatives of officer or men, residents of Canada, who die from wounds, injuries or disease received or contracted while on such active service.

No assistance shall be given to any person under the provisions of this subsection for a longer period than six months, or to any person who is in receipt of any gratuity, pension or allowance paid by His Majesty or by any foreign government in consequence of incapacity or death occurring as aforesaid."

The families of commissioned officers presented a problem of some difficulty. By many people it was contended that no assistance should be given to such families. This was an entirely unreasonable view, yet it was necessary to deal with such cases with the greatest caution. It was considered wise to form at Ottawa a special sub-committee consisting at first of C. A. Magrath and J. M. Courtney and being enlarged afterwards by the selection of J. B. Fraser, to consider all applications from this class, no matter in which part of the Dominion the dependants might be living. By March 31, 1919, 906 applications had been received and the total amount expended in relief to such families was \$204,847, or less than 2 per cent of the total expenditure. The great majority of the families assisted were those of lieutenants. A much smaller number were families of captains. In a very few instances the officers concerned held higher rank, but in the Imperial Forces. In the latter no separation allowances was paid to the dependants of commissioned officers. No officer in the Canadian Forces holding rank higher than that of captain was ever assisted. The allowances paid to the families of lieutenants and captains in the Canadian Forces were very small. In the Imperial Forces, however, the junior officers were able to remit but a very small proportion of their pay to their families and more substantial allowances were necessary. It can be safely stated, however, that the officers' sub-committee would have been quite justified in giving considerably larger allowances to the families of commissioned officers than were actually paid.

CHAPTER V

THE THIRD RESPONSIBILITY

BY its Act of Incorporation the Canadian Patriotic Fund was vested by Parliament with a dual responsibility, to collect and to distribute money. By force of circumstance, however, it assumed everywhere a third responsibility, that of acting as counsellor and business agent to soldiers' families who, deprived temporarily of their managers, found themselves faced with difficulties that they were unable, single handed, to meet. During the early years of the war there were no organizations such as the Great War Veterans' Association, the Next-of-Kin Association, and others that have sprung up among soldiers' and soldiers' dependants during the past two years or so. The body most closely associated with the families, and best known to them, was the Canadian Patriotic Fund and to the officials of the Fund, therefore, every kind of problem and all manner of difficulties were brought. Even with the assistance of the Fund it was not always possible to obtain more than a slight measure of relief but it is believed that in no case did a soldier's dependant find an official of the Fund unwilling to assist or advise her to the full extent of his ability.

Everywhere throughout the Dominion local committees voluntarily assumed and willingly discharged the third responsibility. In some places, however, committees went further and, through their visitors, made themselves acquainted with troubles and difficulties that the sufferers might otherwise have kept to themselves. Nowhere was the opportunity for social service more eagerly and profitably seized than in Montreal. In that city several hundred ladies were organized into a volunteer army of social service workers under the leadership of Miss Helen Reid, and these workers regularly visited every family that was in receipt of financial assistance from the Fund. One of their chief endeavours was the prevention of infant mortality which, in Montreal, during the war, reached the heavy rate of 182 per thousand. Miss Reid and her colleagues held the theory that the children of men who were willing to fight for the State were worth saving for the State. To this end there were compiled complete lists of health resources in each district including doctors, nurses, hospitals, dispensaries, milk stations, etc., and with these lists each visitor made herself thoroughly conversant. Every two months circular letters were addressed to District Heads suggesting means of prevention, the points to be observed when visiting, together with constructive plans for improving the home and health conditions. All reports as to dark rooms, improper sanitation and building conditions were forwarded to the City Hall and to landlords. For two summers health demonstrations were given in most districts by doctors and nurses co-operating with the Fund. Few monthly cheques were sent to the women unaccompanied by an educational leaflet, and many of these were on health subjects such as care of the baby, milk, flies, infantile paralysis, food, teeth, adenoids, and eyes. Special maternity benefits were given, both of goods and money, and illegitimacy was not of itself a bar to service.

In the fight that has been but too intermittently waged against tuberculosis the Montreal branch of the Fund endeavoured to bear its part by the distribution of leaflets, the arranging of lectures, and financial assistance in taking treatment. The Province of Quebec has no free sanitarium for cases of tuberculosis with the exception of the Mount Sinai Sanitarium in Ste. Agathe. This institution, though primarily for Hebrew patients, generously opened its doors to the suffering families of soldiers, no matter what their denomination, and returned many of them completely cured to their Montreal homes.

There were few branches of the Fund that did not, in some measure, endeavour to inculcate into soldiers' dependants the principles of thrift. During the first two years of the war at least, a very large proportion of soldiers' dependants were in receipt of more money than they had been accustomed to receive from their husbands while the latter were in civilian life, and more than they required for ordinary necessities and reasonable comforts. Even as the cost of living advanced, they had a greater purchasing power than in the days of peace. With some this naturally proved conducive to extravagance. By others the additional income was regarded as an opportunity to save, the first opportunity that many of them had ever had to accumulate a nest egg. Committees of the Fund bent their efforts towards discouraging the extravagant tendency and assisting the thrifty. At the Head Office there was prepared a pamphlet entitled, "A Message to the Canadian Soldier's Wife," and this was widely and thoroughly distributed among soldiers' dependants through the medium of local branches. It explained in simple language the principles upon which Patriotic Fund allowances were fixed, warned the extravagant of the effect that their unconsidered expenditure would have upon subscribers, and exhorted all to save for the day when the men would return to re-establish themselves in civil life. This pamphlet was followed up in many places by personal talks with the women, either individually or collectively. In a number of places more active measures were taken. In Saskatchewan, a system of Trust Savings Accounts was instituted and until the autumn of 1918 practically all soldiers' dependants, residing in that province and drawing separation allowance and assigned pay in addition to a regular allowance from the Patriotic Fund, permitted regular deductions to be made from the latter each month and deposited to their credit. These savings accounts were always available in times of emergency and the money thus saved proved a veritable boon when the men returned. It was no uncommon thing for a man upon his return from overseas to be greeted by his wife with the news that she had \$300 saved, while in not a few cases the sum reached \$500 or \$600. In Victoria, B.C., Brantford, Hespeler, and Huron County in Ontario, Coaticook and Bury in Quebec, Newcastle, Woodstock and Edmunston in New Brunswick, and in Prince Edward Island a similar system was adopted with equally satisfactory results. Elsewhere excellent results were obtained by other methods. The Hamilton Committee specialized in War Savings Certificates and through its arguments and with its assistance 265 \$25 certificates were purchased by soldiers' wives. In a report rendered by the Hespeler branch, it was stated that soldiers' dependants had purchased \$18,000 worth of Victory Bonds, five of them had

paid for their houses out of their savings, and eight houses had been purchased by soldiers' dependants since the return of the men.

Allied to the matter of thrift was the question of insurance policies. These represented a business matter in which nine-tenths of the women were totally inexperienced. They did not appreciate the necessity of meeting premiums within the specified dates and were apt to view the warning letters of Insurance Companies as merely efforts to collect a debt. A few policies had been allowed to lapse before the Fund took the matter up and endeavoured to impress upon dependants the vital importance of paying the premiums when due. It was not always an easy task to induce a woman to meet the premium. In one of his reports, G. W. Elliott, for some years secretary of the Montreal branch, states that he argued with a soldier's wife for an hour over the relative value of a new skirt and a policy on the life of her husband in Flanders. In another case it took forty minutes to convince a woman of the wisdom of meeting a premium, but the time was well spent, for seven months later the husband was killed in action. Frequent loans were made for the purpose of paying premiums and the value of the policies that would have lapsed but for the intervention of the Fund is estimated to be approximately two million dollars. In Montreal alone policies to the value of over \$300,000 have been saved. Most of the Insurance Companies were extremely fair and it was not uncommon for them to revive a policy that had lapsed, even though the man insured was at that time actually in the trenches.

In the fuel shortage that was so acute during the winters of 1917 and 1918, the Fund found a further opportunity for service. Many branches assisted their dependants to purchase their coal in the summer months, when prices were comparatively low and delivery easy, by advancing the necessary sum or guaranteeing payment to the coal merchants. With the latter special arrangements were often made whereby coal was sold more cheaply to soldiers' dependants than to other customers, and always preferential treatment in the matter of delivery was given. As illustrating the extent of this service it may be mentioned that, in the winter of 1917-1918, over four thousand tons were delivered to some 1,900 families in Montreal, the expenditure involved amounting to \$44,000. In Toronto the figures were even larger, the distribution amounting to 6,378 tons, while in Hamilton over 1,200 tons were delivered to about 400 families, and in Peterborough some 400 tons were handled. The work entailed, it is needless to say, was by no means inconsiderable but the inconvenience and hardship from which the families were saved made it well worth the effort.

From some aspects, however, one of the most useful parts that the Fund played was in the character of business agent for the soldier's wife in her dealings and negotiations with the various war departments of the Government. In the matter of securing adjustments of separation allowance alone, a tremendous amount of work was involved. The speed with which the first contingent of the Canadian Expeditionary Force was raised flooded the Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay Division of the Militia Department with such a wave of work that delays and errors were inevitable. Applications for separation allowance

were mislaid or never properly completed, many men proceeded overseas without arranging for their wives to receive separation allowance or assigned pay, and in a few instances the Paymasters of battalions were inefficient or neglectful. A noteworthy instance of what was really inexcusable negligence was that of the Paymaster of an Edmonton Battalion recruited in the winter of 1915-16. The dependants of many men who enlisted in that Battalion prior to Christmas, 1916, had received no separation allowance whatever by the following May. The matter was brought to the attention of J. W. Borden, Paymaster-General of the Militia Department in Ottawa, by the Secretary of the Fund and immediately rectified. In the meantime the entire support of these families had been borne by the Patriotic Fund which did not hesitate in these, and many similar cases, to increase very materially its customary allowances in order to meet the unusual contingency.

Fully one-third of the correspondence of local committees dealt with this matter of separation allowance and assigned pay. At the Head Office a special clerk was detailed to make enquiries respecting allowances at the Militia Department in person and for two years scarcely a day passed in which he did not have to take up with the officials of the Department from three to twelve cases. Many branches corresponded with the Department direct and it is appropriate to mention here that Militia Headquarters in Ottawa always extended to the Fund and its representatives the greatest courtesy and lent the most ready co-operation.

It was not merely in securing the payment of delayed separation allowances or assigned pay that the Fund was able to assist soldiers' dependants. It was also able to establish and present claims from widowed mothers and others in which relationship to a soldier did not of itself mean eligibility for the allowance. Certain other conditions had to be established and whenever these conditions existed the officials of the Fund made proper representation to the Department. In some places, of course, Patriotic Fund officials were more indefatigable than in others in endeavouring to secure for soldiers' dependants the various Government allowances to which they were apparently entitled. In Kingston, H. C. Nickle, the Chairman of the Kingston relief committee, kept a record of the cases in which his representations respecting separation allowance, pensions and other allowances had been successful and the record shows that the value of the initial cheques alone paid to dependants as a result of his representations amounted to \$15,000. A further indication of the extent to which the Fund carried this particular service is given by the records of the Elgin County branch which show that in 1916 over 600 letters of enquiry regarding Government allowances were written by the Chairman of that branch, R. M. Anderson, and in 1917 over 700. It was a recognition of the value of such services as these, and the improbability of securing them from any other source, that led a delegation of soldiers' dependants in Edmonton to appear at the annual meeting of the North Alberta branch in 1917, when the question of Government maintenance was under consideration, and plead that, no matter how the necessary money might be raised, its administration should remain in the hands of the Patriotic Fund.

It was undoubtedly due to the efforts of the Fund in this matter that its services were so largely requisitioned by the Government in its dealings with dependants. Separation allowances had been granted, in the earlier years, on rather flimsy grounds, and in 1917 it was decided to review the allowances already granted and to take more comprehensive steps in future to establish a dependant's claim. This was accomplished by the utilization of local committees of the Fund who agreed to investigate each application for separation allowance and to testify or otherwise to the statutory declarations of the claimants. In a less measure similar services were performed for the Board of Pension Commissioners and the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

Their dealings with the Government were not the only business matters in which soldiers' dependants sought the advice and assistance of the Fund. Many men enlisted without attempting to straighten out their affairs and left their wives to bear a burden of debt and to deal with hard-hearted and sometimes unscrupulous creditors. Local officials acted as arbitrators in disputes between the creditor and debtor and generally induced both to come to a reasonable arrangement. Instalments on real estate proved a difficult problem and in its solution local committees frequently had to assume no little responsibility. Many soldiers, particularly in the West, were purchasing real estate when war broke out, and paying for it on the instalment plan. Much of the property was almost valueless but in advising the soldier's wife to discontinue payments and forfeit the amount already paid, a committee ran the risk of incurring the soldier's displeasure. When the purchase was a wise one but the terms of sale too great a drain on a woman's income, a committee usually endeavoured to effect a new agreement with the vendor. When legal advice became necessary it was always possible to find a lawyer whose only fee was the satisfaction of serving the dependant of a soldier.

While not of direct benefit to soldiers' dependants it is of interest to note that the Fund was the originator of the bronze button worn by men who had seen overseas service. It was felt that there should be some symbol which would enable the public to distinguish the man who had already gone overseas and returned from the man in the preparatory stages. A special subscription was allotted to this purpose. The button was issued by special representatives of the Fund quartered at the Discharge Depots at Quebec and Halifax who interviewed each man upon his arrival from overseas and forwarded certain particulars respecting him to the branch of the Fund in the city or town to which he was going. These reports enabled local committees to assist in securing employment for the men as soon as they were discharged from the Army.

One of the last services that the Fund was able to perform for soldiers' dependants as a part of the third responsibility was to assist in the reception of women and children returning to Canada from overseas, or coming to Canada for the first time. In the first and second Canadian contingents a very large proportion of the men were natives of the British Isles, and very many of them comparatively new arrivals in Canada. It was only natural that their wives should wish to be in Great Britain with their friends and relatives during

the absence of their husbands on active service and not foreseeing the conditions that afterwards arose in England the Fund did not at first discourage this desire. On the contrary many dependants were assisted to reach Great Britain, though the Fund changed its policy in this respect on the first intimation that a scarcity of food in that country was probable. As soon as this condition became known no further monetary assistance was given for overseas transportation and local committees used every argument to dissuade women from leaving Canada. Despite this, however, a large number of women insisted on returning to their old homes. This nucleus of Canadian soldiers' dependants was enormously swelled by the marriages between members of the Canadian Forces and British girls. During the period of the war about 30,000 of such marriages took place.

Women who had already lived in Canada began to return as soon as conditions in England became uncomfortable. The numbers returning on each ship, however, were very small and did not justify any elaborate system of reception or travellers' aid committees. In Montreal which, by virtue of its geographical position, was naturally the point at which most of the women began to separate and take their divergent routes, a committee of Patriotic Fund workers met all trains carrying passengers from Trans-Atlantic liners and rendered whatever assistance was necessary. In the spring of 1918, however, the Canadian authorities in England began to urge all Canadian dependants to return to Canada and certain plans were made whereby these dependants were to be repatriated in large numbers via the port of New York. Circumstances arose which prevented this systematic migration, but nevertheless the dependants commenced to return of their own volition in fair numbers. Immediately reception committees were formed at the ports of Halifax, St. John and Quebec, and also at Toronto, to which a large proportion of the women was destined.

With the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918, and the release of many vessels from transport and other war duties, began the really heavy emigration of Canadians from England. The majority of those who had postponed sailing until the cessation of hostilities were women who had married Canadian soldiers during the war. They were entirely ignorant of Canadian customs, know nothing of the country they were coming to, and, at first at least, were generally unaccompanied by their husbands. It became necessary to revise and elaborate the system of reception committees inaugurated by the Patriotic Fund. There were in existence, at all the principle centres, many voluntary organizations anxious to help in this work, and in order to utilize all the assistance available, to co-ordinate effort and prevent duplication, there were organized special reception committees on which the various organizations were nearly all represented. These committees were established at the places already mentioned and at Ottawa, North Bay, Hamilton, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, and Victoria.

Obviously the largest part of the responsibility rested upon the committees at Quebec and St. John, the latter being the port at which dependants disembarked during the winter season of 1918-19. St. John was never a large immigration port and does not possess the same facilities as Halifax. The shorter railway

journey to inland points, however, and the fact that the facilities at Halifax were likely to be strained by the disembarkation of troops were probably the chief factors that decided the Government to bring the ships carrying soldiers' dependants to the New Brunswick port. Consequently one of the first things that had to be done was to effect certain alterations in the immigration shed. A portion of the building was placed at the disposal of the reception committee, a body on which some sixteen or twenty volunteer associations were represented, and at the expense of the Dominion Young Women's Christian Association was converted into a very comfortable rest room, with a sick bay, a nursery, a dispensary and a kitchen at one end. To the tired women, nerve-racked and weary with the discomforts of steerage accommodation on an ocean liner during the winter, the rest room with its easy chairs, couches and beds for sleepy babies was a haven of rest and peace. The nursery was always filled with infants enjoying the luxury of a bath and clean clothing after days of enforced neglect on the part of their sea-sick mother. For those who still suffered the effects of sea-sickness, or had contracted some other ailment, the sick bay provided additional comfort, while the canteen with its sandwiches, tea and coffee was a boon to all.

In the management of the rest room the Fund took no part nor was it at any expense on this account. Its good offices were reserved for the people who required more material assistance than rest and refreshment. Until the month of February, 1919, soldiers' dependants had to finance their own journey to their Canadian destination and many of them arrived with little or no money to meet incidental expenses. In some cases railway tickets had been lost, or made out to the wrong destination, or purses had been stolen. With the assistance of several volunteer workers, the Fund made itself acquainted with practically all these cases and through F. S. West, its Secretary-Treasurer at St. John, assisted the women, sometimes by conducting negotiations with the railroad official or immigration officer, but more often with grants of money. There were occasional cases in which a woman had only colonist transportation for the train, but was not physically fit to endure the comparative discomforts of that method of travel. For such women more comfortable accommodation was secured at the expense of the Fund. Ignorance of Canadian conditions—and Canadian distances—was frequently a source of trouble. It was remarkable how many women thought they could travel to Western Canada, with two or three children, at an expenditure for meals and incidentals of three or four dollars. Others were under the impression that meals would be provided on the train without cost to them. In all these cases sufficient money was given to purchase meals or provision baskets. Other services rendered by the Fund's representative included the sending of telegrams to friends and sometimes cables to soldier husbands lying sick in England notifying them of the safe arrival of loved ones.

The winter of 1918-19 was a season of much sickness everywhere and few vessels reached St. John that did not carry ten or a dozen patients in need of medical treatment and hospital accommodation. At first the patients were taken to the various hospitals already in existence, the Fund paying all the expenses incurred. With the growth of the Spanish influenza epidemic, however, it was

felt that the existing accommodation would be very severely taxed by local patients, and that there would be no room for strangers. The matter was brought to the attention of the local military authorities who immediately re-opened one of their hospitals for the use of soldiers' dependants arriving from overseas. This had barely been done, when a vessel reached port with no less than 49 patients in need of hospital treatment. It requires but little imagination to realize the hardships that these sick people would have suffered if the Fund had not seen the possible danger and taken prompt steps to meet it.

Perhaps the saddest task the Fund officials at St. John had to perform was to arrange the burial of those who reached Canada only to die. The payment of expenses was the easiest part of this task. Upon Mr. West and his chief assistant, Mrs. Gordon Holder, fell the responsibility of breaking the news to relatives in England or consoling the husband who had arrived with his wife. Saddest of all was the task of comforting the little children that were sometimes left motherless and whose fathers were still in Europe. Mr. West and at least one of his assistants attended every funeral that was held.

The work at St. John came to an end in April, 1919, and during the summer of that year soldiers' dependants were all disembarked at Quebec. The ladies belonging to the various organizations of that city, whether French or English, undertook the work of reception with an enthusiasm equal to that shown by the workers at St. John, and throughout the hot summer months stuck to their self-assumed task with indomitable courage and unflinching energy. At the expense of the Fund, a free canteen for soldiers' dependants was established and maintained, being operated on the Fund's behalf by the Daughters of the Empire. The Young Women's Christian Association duplicated at Quebec the rest room they had provided at St. John, while the Fund provided all the financial aid required by dependants through the medium of Miss Frances Hains, whose services were loaned by the Montreal branch.

As the point through which practically all dependants passed on their journey inland and at which they frequently changed trains, the work at Montreal was often very heavy. Every train was met by a committee of women and those who had to spend a few hours or a night in the city were found accommodation. In Toronto, a hostel was opened at which free board and lodging was given for 24 or 48 hours, and similar arrangements were made at Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, and Vancouver.

To officials of the Fund the discharge of this third responsibility will always be a matter of intense satisfaction. The raising of money was rendered a comparatively easy task by the willingness of the people to subscribe. Its distribution for the most part was governed by very simple considerations, and, in any event, it is fair to presume that the dependants would have received adequate financial assistance from the Government had the Fund not been created. But the third responsibility entailed a large measure of personal service. It gave local representatives an opportunity to act, while so many were merely talking. It gave them a chance to teach, while so many were only willing to preach. It enabled them to rectify and ameliorate while others could only criticize and deplore.

If the Fund had not voluntarily assumed this responsibility, if the local officials had not readily and freely placed themselves at the service of soldiers' dependants, the condition of many families would have been pitiable indeed.

1795. The first of these was the death of his mother, which occurred on the 10th of January, 1795. He was then in the 21st year of his age, and was at that time residing in the house of his father, which was situated in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Northampton.

He was educated at the school of St. Andrew, and afterwards at the university of Cambridge, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1797.

He then spent some time in travelling, and returned to England in 1798. He was then in the 23rd year of his age, and was at that time residing in the house of his father, which was situated in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Northampton.

He then spent some time in travelling, and returned to England in 1799. He was then in the 24th year of his age, and was at that time residing in the house of his father, which was situated in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Northampton.

He then spent some time in travelling, and returned to England in 1800. He was then in the 25th year of his age, and was at that time residing in the house of his father, which was situated in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Northampton.

He then spent some time in travelling, and returned to England in 1801. He was then in the 26th year of his age, and was at that time residing in the house of his father, which was situated in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Northampton.

He then spent some time in travelling, and returned to England in 1802. He was then in the 27th year of his age, and was at that time residing in the house of his father, which was situated in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Northampton.

He then spent some time in travelling, and returned to England in 1803. He was then in the 28th year of his age, and was at that time residing in the house of his father, which was situated in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Northampton.

He then spent some time in travelling, and returned to England in 1804. He was then in the 29th year of his age, and was at that time residing in the house of his father, which was situated in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Northampton.

He then spent some time in travelling, and returned to England in 1805. He was then in the 30th year of his age, and was at that time residing in the house of his father, which was situated in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Northampton.

He then spent some time in travelling, and returned to England in 1806. He was then in the 31st year of his age, and was at that time residing in the house of his father, which was situated in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Northampton.

He then spent some time in travelling, and returned to England in 1807. He was then in the 32nd year of his age, and was at that time residing in the house of his father, which was situated in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Northampton.

He then spent some time in travelling, and returned to England in 1808. He was then in the 33rd year of his age, and was at that time residing in the house of his father, which was situated in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Northampton.

He then spent some time in travelling, and returned to England in 1809. He was then in the 34th year of his age, and was at that time residing in the house of his father, which was situated in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Northampton.

He then spent some time in travelling, and returned to England in 1810. He was then in the 35th year of his age, and was at that time residing in the house of his father, which was situated in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Northampton.

He then spent some time in travelling, and returned to England in 1811. He was then in the 36th year of his age, and was at that time residing in the house of his father, which was situated in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Northampton.

He then spent some time in travelling, and returned to England in 1812. He was then in the 37th year of his age, and was at that time residing in the house of his father, which was situated in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Northampton.

He then spent some time in travelling, and returned to England in 1813. He was then in the 38th year of his age, and was at that time residing in the house of his father, which was situated in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Northampton.

He then spent some time in travelling, and returned to England in 1814. He was then in the 39th year of his age, and was at that time residing in the house of his father, which was situated in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Northampton.

NORTH ALBERTA

IN August 1914, there were, throughout Alberta, a large number of British, French and Belgian reservists who were called to the colours within a few days after the declaration of war. Many of these were married men with families. They had no option but to proceed at once, leaving their families to shift for themselves. They were closely followed by hundreds of other Old Countrymen, who, without the urge of compulsion, proceeded at once overseas, often spending all their savings to pay their passage home, and some of them leaving their families, or aged parents, in a similar dilemma. Very soon after these brave men left, letters began to come back from them to their friends, to their lodges, or to the patriotic societies to which they belonged, imploring them to see that their families did not suffer. The same condition arose in respect of the men who left with the Edmonton Fusiliers, and the Princess Pats., both of which units left Edmonton before the end of August. Anyone familiar with the scenes and passions of those August days knows that the greatest concern of our soldiers was the welfare of their dependants while they were away fighting for the honour of their country and the freedom of the world.

The first in the field in Edmonton to look after the welfare of these families was the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire. At first it was difficult to find all those who were in need. By various methods, however, this was gradually accomplished and much timely help was given by this splendid organization before it was possible to organize a special benefaction like the Canadian Patriotic Fund. In this work the Daughters of the Empire were supported by the Canadian Club.

Coincident with the organization of the Fund, Premier Sifton on September 9th announced that the Civil Service of Alberta would contribute 5 per cent of all salaries and in addition 10 per cent of all salaries over \$1,500. This was afterwards legalized by an Act of the Legislature. Although such an Act could not apply to the office of the Lieutenant-Governor or the Chief Justice, both Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea and Chief Justice Harvey volunteered to pay at the same rate and continued until the end. The subscription of the Civil servants made up the sum of \$8,000 per month. A similar plan was adopted by the professors and staff of the Provincial University. The total amount paid in by the Civil Servants of Alberta from October, 1914, to the same month, 1917, was \$344,649.57, and the staff of the University of Alberta, \$17,663.18.

Following the incorporation of the Fund by Parliament, His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea called a public meeting of the citizens of Edmonton on September 12th, which was attended by Premier Sifton, Hon. Frank Oliver, members of the Alberta Cabinet, and many other prominent citizens. The following officers and committees were elected and instructed to proceed at once to collect and disburse funds according to the purposes of the Act incorporating the Association:—

Officers: Hon. president, Hon. Frank Oliver, M.P.; president, A. F. Ewing, K.C., M.L.A.; treasurer, John A. McDougall; secretary, John Blue, provincial librarian.

Finance Committee: H. M. E. Evans (chairman), Hon. Frank Oliver, James Ramsey, A. Farmilo (Trades and Labour Council), J. M. Douglas, M.P.; Dr. H. M. Tory, Hon. H. R. Boyle, W. T. Henry, J. E. Brown, G. R. F. Kirkpatrick, O. M. Biggar, M. R. Jennings, A. E. Dodman, Hon. A. C. Rutherford, M. R. Hay, Cecil Sutherland, Dr. T. H. Whitelaw, H. Ransford, A. M. Frith, C. H. Bradley, Alex. Livingstone, John Yuill, O. Bush, A. N. Mouat, D. R. Fraser, T. M. Turnbull.

Relief and Distribution Committee: H. M. Martin (chairman), H. H. Cooper, S. H. Smith, Rev. Dr. McQueen, J. R. Lavell, J. A. Kinney, George H. Gowan, Dr. W. D. Ferris, R. B. Chadwick, George Stockand, A. T. Cushing, Rev. F. W. Patterson, Rev. C. Carruthers, Rev. Dr. Armstrong, Rev. Dr. Riddell, Father Lemarchand, Mrs. W. D. Ferris and regents of the various chapters of the I.O.D.E:

Municipal Chapter, Mrs. J. D. Hyndman; Beaver House, Mrs. J. E. Wallbridge; Westward Ho, Mrs. E. C. Pardee; Mistanusk, Mrs. A. Dickins; Keomi, Mrs. D. G. Revell; Ne-Ne-Hako-Sis, Mrs. G. H. Gowan; 19th Dragoons, Mrs. R. B. Douglas; 101st Fusiliers, Miss Edith Martin; Wauchusk, Mrs. F. Maroney.

The Finance Committee lost no time in preparing for a canvass of the city, beginning September 24th. In three days over \$40,000 was subscribed. It was difficult to prepare an estimate of the amount needed. No one knew how long the war would last, or how many men had enlisted or would enlist. It was impossible to get the nominal rolls of any of the battalions and units. On the morning of the canvass one of the prominent business men of the city rang up campaign headquarters to ask how much would be needed for the year. The campaign manager answered that at least \$250,000 would be needed for the Edmonton district if the war lasted one year. The prominent business man was staggered, and said such a sum would not be needed in five years. So much for the preparedness of the average citizen for the conflict that was to call for the last man and the last dollar.

On September 28th, while the canvass was in progress, Herbert B. Ames, the honorary secretary of the national Fund, visited the city and consulted with the various patriotic organizations and clubs on the aims and methods of the Fund. He addressed the Canadian Club, and a large public meeting, with the result that a new enthusiasm for the Fund was created. The national nature of the work was explained and emphasized, and all patriotic effort on behalf of soldiers' dependants was consolidated under its leadership. Confidence was thereby inspired in the minds of the public that there would be no overlapping of relief, nor waste of organizing power in the community. It is a compliment that should be paid to Mr. Ames (now Sir Herbert) that on his first visit to Edmonton he so thoroughly envisaged the principles and methods of the administration of the Fund that such have been modified only in minor details during the entire period of the war.

The canvass completed, the relief committee met at once and elected a small working committee to proceed with immediate assistance to dependants. This



Standing (Left) S. H. SMITH, *Assistant Secretary*, North Alberta Branch
(Right) H. M. MARTIN, *Chairman Relief Committee*, North Alberta Branch
Sitting (Left) J. McDUGAL, *Honorary Treasurer*, North Alberta Branch
(Right) J. BLUE, *Honorary Secretary*, North Alberta Branch

small committee, which consisted of H. Milton Martin, S. H. Smith and John Blue, held its first meeting on October 3rd in the City Hall for the consideration of applications, to decide on allowances as authorized by the national committee, and employ the necessary clerical staff. At first it was unnecessary to engage any paid staff. The difficulty was to employ all the volunteers.

About the end of October the work was moved from the City Hall to the office of H. Milton Martin and a clerk engaged to assist the secretary. It soon became necessary to establish a separate office, and one room was given free for this purpose by R. Tegler in the Tegler Building. By March, 1915, the work had grown to such an extent that it was necessary to move to the McLeod Building, where the office was established in three fine rooms. This office was given free by K. A. McLeod, the owner of the building, until the end of 1917.

The first cheque was issued on October 18th. The first regular pay sheet was issued on October 31st containing 98 names, and the amount \$7,869.41. This covered all arrears from the date of enlistment to that date. This number steadily increased until August, 1916, when there were 2,558 families in receipt of Patriotic Fund allowance.

The collection of the necessary information and completion of the prescribed forms was entrusted to the ladies of the I.O.D.E. under the supervision of Mrs. W. D. Ferris. A committee comprised of G. H. Gowan and Dr. W. D. Ferris was appointed to ensure a supply of motor cars to assist the I.O.D.E. in visiting the homes of soldiers' dependents, which, in a city so widely scattered as Edmonton, was a difficult and laborious task, especially in the beginning. Few of the dependants knew about the Fund, or their rights under the Act of incorporation and had to be sought out by our representatives and given the proper information.

Similar movements and organizations sprang up in every town and district in the province. Among the first to establish patriotic societies were Camrose, Wetaskiwin, Vegreville, Tofield, Wainwright, Killam, Hardisty and Lacombe. Before the work was carried very far it became apparent that, except in a few cases, no one community could carry the burden of supporting the dependants of the men who joined the colours from that one place, and that the task was a national one; that the Canadian volunteer was serving the whole country and not a section of it. In order to co-ordinate and consolidate the efforts of the people in every town and community the North Alberta branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was organized and a similar body for South Alberta. Roughly the line of division was between Townships 35 and 36 corresponding with the division of the province into land registration districts. The North Alberta district extended to the Arctic circle and beyond to Herschell Island. It was many weeks before the men of the far north heard of the war, but when they did they hit the trail for the recruiting post or came as quickly as canoe or river-steamer could carry them to meet the Kaiser's challenge.

A call was sent out by Lieutenant Governor Bulyea and Premier Sifton to all the senators, federal members, members of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, the mayors of the towns and cities; the reeves of the rural municipalities; and

the chairmen of the local improvement districts to meet in the assembly hall of the Legislative Buildings on October 7th. The meeting was attended by all the local and federal members resident in Northern Alberta, and a few of the mayors of the towns and cities. A resolution establishing the North Alberta branch was passed, the executive to consist of the federal members; the members of the Legislative Assembly; the mayors and reeves of North Alberta.

On the suggestion of Premier Sifton the officers of the Edmonton branch, on account of it being the largest local branch, were elected as the officers of the North Alberta branch, namely: A. F. Ewing, president; John A. McDougall, treasurer; John Blue, secretary. This secured compact and uniform methods of administration for the whole branch and worked much better than if each local committee attempted to fix its own rates and set up administrative machinery. The success of the plan was attested by the fact that not one local committee failed to fall in with this line of policy. Every branch became affiliated with the North Alberta branch, and through it with the national organization of the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

The provincial electoral divisions were made the units of organization and on motion of G. P. Smith, M.L.A. of Camrose, and Mayor Ellis of Wetaskiwin, each local member was made responsible for the organization in his own constituency. In the majority of cases this system worked very well, but in a number the central committee found it expedient and necessary to take charge of the work. Mr. Smith amply justified his position in this scheme by raising in the Camrose constituency the largest amount each year of any constituency in Alberta, twice more than doubling the quota asked by the provincial executive. The district is over 60 per cent foreign born, consisting of Ruthenians, Poles, Austrians, Swedes and Germans, all of whom loyally subscribed their share.

The three officers of the branch were constituted a quorum and became a sub-committee that was entrusted with the actual administration of the work. The full executive was called only on important occasions once or twice a year to define policy, but principally to devise ways and means of raising funds. On account of Edmonton being the largest local association in Northern Alberta the executive elected the relief committee of Edmonton to the sub-committee of the North Alberta branch, which therefore consisted of A. F. Ewing, John A. McDougall, John Blue, H. M. Martin and S. H. Smith. The last four may be called the "Big Four" of the Patriotic Fund in North Alberta for they have been the men who were directly responsible for the entire administration. For the first two years of the war this committee sat almost continuously, giving gratuitously their entire time and ability.

The session of the Legislative Assembly delayed the work of organization in the constituencies until prorogation late in October. After prorogation many of the members started out in earnest to put the Fund on a working basis in each of their constituencies, and special mention should be made of the prompt and energetic action of G. P. Smith, Camrose; Hon. Charles Stewart, Sedgewick; Hon. J. R. Boyle, Sturgeon; James Lowery, Alexandria; Frank Walker, Victoria; Joseph McCallum, Vegreville; Hon. A. G. MacKay, Athabasca; J. G. Turgeon,

Ribstone; H. J. Montgomery, Wetaskiwin; Dr. Campbell, Ponoka; and H. H. Crawford, of South Edmonton. Various forms of organization were adopted. Some members worked through the school districts, some established committees using the towns and villages as centres, and thus covering the whole constituency, while others employed a single committee for the district, utilizing such organizations as the United Farmers' Association locals, Women's Institutes and Municipal Councils. The work done by these men during the first few months of the war continued until the abandonment of the voluntary system in Alberta, and laid the foundation of the splendid results achieved by that system.

The best form of organization was a committee covering the entire constituency with sub-branches at the important centres, within the division. Camrose under George P. Smith; Victoria under Frank Walker; Lacombe under W. F. Puffer, and Sturgeon under the Hon. J. R. Boyle were good examples and all did excellent work.

Local branches were formed in almost every town and village in every constituency where they had not already been formed. The desire to do something for the soldiers' dependants was so strong that little sustained effort was necessary to collect funds. But when the war entered the second year and it became apparent that it was going to be a long struggle, it also became apparent that a sustained effort and a vigorous organization was imperative. Then began the agitation in many quarters to raise the fund by some form of taxation. The practical difficulties in the way of adopting this proposal, however, were so formidable that the central committee had little difficulty in organizing an elaborate campaign in the Autumn of 1915 to cover the entire northern half of the province. The committee had a distinct advantage in this campaign over that of the previous year in that they knew almost definitely their needs for the coming year. By September, 1915, the pay list had reached 1,200 families, drawing \$32,000 per month. After a conference of the committee with Sir Herbert Ames it was decided to place the objective for 1915-16 in Northern Alberta at \$200,000, one-half of which was to be raised in Edmonton City, leaving the balance to be raised in the towns and country districts. This was apportioned on an equitable basis among the 26 constituencies of Northern Alberta, as follows: Alexandra, \$3,000; Athabaska, \$2,000; Beaver River, \$1,500; Edson, \$2,000; Camrose, \$9,000; Clearwater, \$500; Grouard, \$1,000; Lacombe, \$6,000; Leduc, \$3,500; Lac St. Anne, \$1,000; Ribstone, \$4,500; Sedgewick, \$9,000; Sturgeon, \$3,500; St. Albert, \$2,000; Stony Plain, \$2,500; St. Paul, \$1,500; South Edmonton, \$3,500; Ponoka, \$3,500; Peace River, \$3,000; Pembina, \$1,500; Victoria, \$3,000; Vermilion, \$4,500; Vegreville, \$4,500; Whitford, \$1,500; Wetaskiwin, \$5,000; Wainwright, \$4,500.

Working through local committees a series of public meetings were held in the principal towns and villages. Some of these were addressed by Sir Herbert Ames, who spent several days in Alberta. Others were addressed by the Hon. Charles Stewart, Dr. Michael Clark, President Tory of the University of Alberta, J. G. Turgeon, Professor W. H. Alexander, Dr. Sheldon, Hon. A. G. MacKay, A. F. Ewing and John Blue. These speeches were given a wide publicity by the

provincial press. They informed the people of the aims and methods of the Fund; set in clear relief the issues of the war, and emphasized the duty of every one to meet the trials and necessities of the conflict. The effect of these meetings was splendid, and affords an example of the value of a fearless patriotic discussion of public questions in a free country. The local committees were spurred to vigorous action. Various means were employed by way of patriotic concerns, bazaars, dances and auction sales. The last mentioned method was popular in the country districts, as it afforded a handy way of converting the farmers' stock and produce into cash at highly competitive prices. The mainstay of the Fund, however, was the careful canvass of individuals, as it continued to be throughout the entire period of the war; the pledge to pay so much at once or by periodical payments. In towns and cities, and especially in mining camps, the subscribers gave a percentage of their pay each month—often a day's pay per month for the financial year. Special commendation is due to the miners in the camps at Pocohontas, Mountain Park, Evansburgh, Cardiff and Nordegg. A great number of those men were foreigners but they readily fell in with the scheme and contributed their "bit." Nordegg Camp, far up the Saskatchewan River in the mountains, under the able secretaryship of A. D. Sturrock, continued sending their monthly contribution after the province had imposed a general tax for raising Alberta's quota, until the end of 1918.

The Edmonton canvass of 1915 was well organized and successfully conducted. At the annual meeting of the Association on August 27th a special committee composed of John Blue, A. M. Frith, T. R. Turnbull and H. M. E. Evans was appointed to arrange for an appeal and canvass. Later Mr. Frith became campaign manager assisted by B. F. Blackburn as organizer. Lists of every taxpayer and wage earner in the city were obtained, a publicity committee composed of the managers and reporters of the daily newspapers, department stores, the secretary of the extension department of the University of Alberta, under the chairmanship of Honorary Secretary Blue. By the time the canvass was launched, on November 18th, every citizen in Edmonton was ready and willing. In many offices and factories the entire management, staff and working force were contributors, each employee authorising the firm to make the monthly deduction, and transmit the total amount in one monthly subscription to the treasurer of the Fund. Within a week \$100,000 was subscribed. The actual collections in Edmonton by the end of the subscription year were \$108,110.

In the campaign of 1916 the feeling in favour of raising the necessary money by taxation was very strong, but at a conference of the executives of North and South Alberta, and a representative gathering of Patriotic Fund workers of the entire province, a proposal to that effect was defeated. At the conference the workers pledged themselves to raise at least \$750,000 for the province, \$375,000 in the north, and the same amount in the south. The Edmonton campaign committee undertook to raise \$150,000 of the total for northern Alberta. The canvass was even more successful than in the previous year. The committee consisted of A. M. Frith (chairman), James Ramsey, E. J. Taylor and John Blue. Mr. Frith acted as chairman and organizer of the campaign and was successful

in enlisting 200 men on the campaign teams. The \$150,000 was subscribed, and \$133,648 was paid in before the end of the subscription year.

The canvass in the towns and country districts was backed by strong active committees. The assessment in each constituency was increased by the executive so that the total reached \$150,000. The balance of the \$375,000 pledged was secured by the personal tax of the Alberta Provincial Civil Service. Every means of publicity was used—meetings, display advertisements, readers, posters, lantern slides and moving pictures. Excellent work was done in the small towns and country school houses by A. E. Ottewell, secretary of the Extension Department of the University of Alberta. Six lanterns were kept at work throughout the winter.

Little difficulty was met with in the towns. Organization work was easier than in the country districts, where the sentiment in favour of a tax was growing. However, the rural committees, recognizing the imperative necessity and that there was no other method immediately possible of providing for the dependants, induced the old subscribers to rally loyally to the support of the Fund, and in the majority of cases reached their assessment. In this connection the patriotic spirit of the people of the electoral division of Whitford, 90 per cent Austrian-born, is worthy of notice. Under A. S. Shandro, the member for the district, a conference of all the municipal officials in the riding was held, and a voluntary assessment of \$5 against each quarter section was made, and in the majority of cases was paid. By this means the riding oversubscribed its quota by \$2,700. In other constituencies where the feeling against the voluntary system was especially strong recourse was had to the Patriotic Tax Act, passed by the Legislature of Alberta early in 1917, empowering municipalities to make grants from the general revenue, or impose a tax called the "Patriotic Tax," the amount to be fixed by the council, and pay the same to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Fourteen municipalities took advantage of this law and by this means \$42,030 was collected and paid.

By the autumn of 1917 the care of dependants was regarded as a fixed duty of the community. The agitation for compulsory support of the Fund was too strong to be successfully opposed. The growing demands of the Red Cross and the Victory Loan, both of which were being subscribed to on the instalment plan, took precedence over the Patriotic Fund. Conscription was also a potent factor in the situation. At the meeting of the general executive in Edmonton on September 28th a resolution was carried unanimously, that the Dominion Government should accept the responsibility to provide for the dependants, and that no steps be taken by the executive to raise the money for the budget of the coming year. After communication with Sir Herbert Ames, it was shown by him that owing to the various systems in force in the different provinces it was inexpedient, even impossible, for the Dominion Government to assume the responsibility at once. The next step for the executive was to appeal to the Provincial Government to raise Alberta's quota of the national Patriotic Fund budget. Premier Stewart, who had always taken a keen interest in the Fund, and exercised careful supervision over the various committees in his constituency,

gave the committee assurance that the Government of Alberta would provide legislation to raise Alberta's share by taxation, and a few days later announced that his Government would grant \$800,000 to the Fund for the year 1918, one-half to the South Alberta branch, and one-half to the North Alberta branch. With this announcement the voluntary system was abandoned. Subscriptions ceased except in a few cases and collections gradually fell to zero before the end of the war.

CHAPTER II

As stated in the beginning the care of soldiers' dependants in Edmonton and surrounding districts was first undertaken by the Daughters of the Empire. The first meeting to consider plans for this work was held at the home of Mrs. W. D. Ferris on August 29th. The first task was to obtain a list of men who had enlisted and the names and addresses of their dependants. The military authorities were unable to supply at quick notice the lists of men enrolled in the various units, and there was very little known of British, French and Belgian reservists who had been called up. The Daughters of the Empire posted notices in the drug stores, grocery stores and the post office asking all soldiers' wives and dependants to register their names at the nearest drug store, and in this way was the first list obtained. Up to this time, there was little thought of regular financial assistance, but at a meeting of the representatives of the Order held at the Y.W.C.A., on September 9th, a number of soldiers' wives were present and it was learned then that many families were in dire want and that a regular, sustained system of relief must be organized at once. Each chapter appropriated a portion of their funds; a rummage sale was held, and soon a fund of over \$1,600 was in hand. A relief committee composed of the following women representing their respective Chapters was appointed: Mrs. W. A. Griesbach, Westward Ho; Mrs. R. A. King, Keomi; Mrs. Robt. Douglas, 19th Alberta Dragoons; Mrs. Cecil Sutherland, Menlakosis; Mrs. Duncan Smith, Mistanusk; Mrs. E. K. Broadus, Omemee; Mrs. F. Maroney, Wauchusk. Mrs. W. D. Ferris, Beaver House Chapter, was convener and Mrs. E. K. Broadus was the secretary-treasurer of this committee.

As soon as the Edmonton branch of the Patriotic Fund was organized and funds were collected, the consideration of applications, scale of allowances, and the whole administration, so splendidly initiated by these women, was taken over by that body. The I.O.D.E., however, continued to give most valuable assistance to the relief committee of the Patriotic Fund in visiting the homes of the dependants, notifying the committee of illness, and making recommendations for special grants in addition to the regular allowances. By September, 1915, the committee of eight mentioned above had increased to 230 and were making over 800 visits per month. The visitors did their work sympathetically and efficiently and did a vast number of kind and helpful acts so varied in their nature that it is impossible to enumerate them or classify them. Layettes without number were provided. Sick children were taken to the home of the visitor in cases where the mother died, and sometimes the children were taken

home until the mother recovered from her illness. Where families were going back to the Old Country, clothing, provisions and pocket money were always supplied where it was necessary for the comfort of the travellers. The work grew as new battalions were organized in northern Alberta—49th, 51st, 63rd, 66th, 138th, 151st, 194th, 202nd, 218th, 233rd, etc. New chapters of the I.O.D.E. were organized until there were 24 chapters comprising 434 members.

A regular systematic scheme of visiting was established, an office was opened in July, 1915, beside that of the Patriotic Fund, and a staff of 34 volunteers placed in charge under the convenership of Mrs. Ferris with Mrs. Mary Gillespie as secretary-treasurer. The staff was divided into three sections:

1. Mrs. Ferris, Mrs. J. Gillespie, Mrs. Hutton, and Mrs. Pardee, who received from the Patriotic Fund committee all names of soldiers' dependants and appointed visitors.
2. Mrs. J. M. McDonald who had charge of the files which contained (a) an index of soldiers' wives and (b) an index of visitors.
3. Mrs. H. C. Wilson, and her sub-committee who received all reports of those soldiers' dependants who called at the office, and made special visits where illness or distress occurred.

Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. D. R. Stewart, and Mrs. Harold Brunton deserve special mention for the sympathy and devotion with which they looked after the families committed to their care. Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Stewart, particularly, were as mothers to many a young mother and her family during the first months of their separation and loneliness.

In the towns, villages and country districts, the relief work was largely carried on by patriotic womens' organizations, for in this as in all other efforts to win the war, the women of Alberta exerted to the full the remarkable genius of their sex for service and sacrifice.

Since the organization of the Patriotic Fund in northern Alberta and until the present time, the responsible body administering the fund was the sub-committee consisting of Messrs. McDougall, Martin, Smith and Blue. This committee has continued in office without interruption since September, 1914. Every application for assistance has been passed upon by this committee. It has visited hundreds of homes and is familiar with the names and faces of all the dependants. In addition to serving on the relief committee and doing the secretarial work of the office, Honorary-Secretary Blue had charge of the general organization in the various constituencies up to May, 1916, when S. H. Smith took over the duties of assistant secretary, leaving the honorary secretary free to concentrate on organization and raising funds. During the period of the war Mr. Blue formed over 100 local associations and addressed over 250 meetings on behalf of the Patriotic Fund.

One of the first and most important duties of the executives was to fix the scale of allowances for the various classes of dependants according to the cost of living prevailing in Alberta. After a conference with the executive of southern Alberta the same scale was adopted for both the north and south branches. President Tweedie and Secretary Allan of the south branch visited Edmonton

and arranged with President Ewing and Secretary Blue the following monthly rates, to supplement the separation allowance, and soldiers' assigned pay "in case of need":

(a) Wife.....	\$16.00 per month
(b) Children over 12 years.....	9.00 "
(c) Children under 12 years and over 5 years.....	6.00 "
(d) Children under 5 years.....	5.00 "
with provision for a maximum grant of 40.00 to a family.	

These rates guaranteed a family \$51 to \$76 according to the size, and, considering the cost of living, were fair and adequate. They were continued until October, 1915. In July of that year the executive of the South Alberta branch reduced the rates paid by them to \$10 for a wife and the maximum to \$36 for a family. On the advice of the national executive the North Alberta branch reduced the original rates so that the average paid per family within their jurisdiction would not be greater than the average paid by other branches in Canada after making due allowance for the cost of living in Northern Alberta. This average was placed at \$22 per month. The problem of reduction was met, but with the idea of protecting the wife with a family who in the judgment of the executive required more consideration than the childless wife. Accordingly the wife with children was only cut to \$14 ; the childless wife to \$10 per month. A new scale was adopted for children as follows:

(a) Children over 12 years.....	\$9.00 per month
(b) Children between 10 and 12 years.....	6.00 "
(c) Children between 5 and 10 years.....	5.00 "
(d) Children under 5 years.....	4.00 "

No reduction was made in the maximum.

In some districts, where no rent was paid, or rents were low the wife with children was paid at the rate of \$12 per month on her own account. Rates for children were the same for all places.

These rates were kept in force until November, 1917. At the annual meeting of the northern Alberta executive in September of that year the question of rates was reconsidered, the reduction never having been approved by that body, and it was decided to ask the national executive to authorize a revision upward. After a conference with the Next-of-Kin Association and taking into consideration the action of the government in granting an increase of \$5 in the separation allowance the rates were increased one dollar per child and the maximum raised to \$45 per family. The minimum increase per family was therefore \$6 and gave general satisfaction. In November, 1918, the rates were again raised \$1 per child in families of two or more children, while the maximum was raised to \$50. This increase and the increase of the separation allowance to \$30 was necessary to balance the monthly allowance against the low purchasing value of the shrinking dollar.

It should be understood that these rates while they were in force were the regular payments assured all dependents on the Fund without regard to grants made for illness, or special distress. During the 56 months the Fund had been in operation the five executives paid out the sum of \$15,000 in special relief.



1. A. F. EWING, M.L.A., *President*, North Alberta Branch
2. MRS. E. G. FERRIS, *Convenor Women's Auxiliary*, Edmonton Branch
3. A. M. FRITH, *Campaign Manager*, Edmonton Branch

It was the great advantage of the Canadian Patriotic Fund that allowances could be graduated to the particular needs of a family and that it was elastic enough to meet special cases of distress. For example there was the case of a farmer's wife, north of the Saskatchewan River over 150 miles from Edmonton and 60 miles from the nearest railway station. This woman, in the absence of her husband on active service was trying to put in the spring crop herself. She was driving a team of horses in a set of disc harrows. The team ran away. The poor woman was dragged under the machine. Her arm was broken, her face terribly mangled, and her eye put out. The news was telegraphed to Edmonton and in a few hours a nurse and doctor were at the home—sent by the Patriotic Fund. Prompt action saved the woman's life. The nurse remained with her and the three children for six weeks until she could be removed for further treatment in the hospital. The Fund paid all expenses, over \$500, but it was worth it and brought in many subscriptions wherever the story was known or told.

All monies were distributed by the central committee at Edmonton. Applications from points outside the city of Edmonton were referred to the local committees and their decisions were required in most cases to be confirmed by resolution. This was to obtain more than one opinion on the merits of a case, because the welfare of the dependants of the men who were fighting in France for the honour of Canada was too precious and important to be left to the judgment of one man or the caprice or prejudice of any individual. Local committees did their work well. Their function was to find the facts and refer the matter to the central committee at Edmonton for the verdict. Each month a list of those in the various local branches who were on the monthly pay sheet was sent to the local secretary. He checked the list, and with the aid of his committee recommended changes from time to time to meet the just needs of each family. It also served as a check upon discharges, and kept a live interest in the whole work of the Fund.

Some of the local secretaries have continued since the organization of the Fund and have given faithful and efficient service. Conspicuous among the list of good men are: Job Mace of Vermilion, J. H. Stevenson of Lloydminster, Frank Wilson of Vegreville, R. E. Harrison of Lamont, Thomas J. Stacey of Fort Saskatchewan, E. H. Tucker of Edson, A. C. McKay of Athabasca, C. H. Russell of Wetaskiwin, Allan Johnstone of Hardisty, A. M. McDonald of Lacombe; A. D. Sturrock of Nordegg, Rev. Walter Leversedge of Tofield; Dr. J. A. Little, and H. P. May of Wainwright, A. E. Clemens of Sedgewick, and L. J. Jackson of Camrose. These men were imbued with the spirit of real patriotic work and were at all times willing to spend their time and money to advance the interests of every dependant in their respective districts. Without their co-operation and advice it would have been impossible for the central committee to have administered the Fund with the success and satisfaction that has characterized the work.

In connection with the administration in northern Alberta, it is most gratifying to know that while there were strong, persistent, and mixed expressions of public opinion as to how the Fund should be raised there was almost universal satisfaction with the methods of distribution. The best index of that feeling was the

resolution of the Next-of-Kin Association of Edmonton, an organization which included over 600 wives and mothers of Alberta soldiers. These women were familiar with the methods of the fund and knew what had been and was being regularly done for them. A delegation from the Next-of-Kin appeared at the annual meeting of the North Alberta branch on September 17, 1917, and pleaded with the executive not to abandon the Patriotic Fund. "Don't abolish the Patriotic Fund," said Mrs. Tierney, the president of the association, "We get our cheques regularly every month, and if a woman is ill or in extraordinary circumstances she can call at the Patriotic Fund office any time and get a special grant or her cheque ahead of time without a lot of irritating red tape." The women carried the day and as a result the executive resolved to ask that the machinery of the Canadian Patriotic Fund be maintained and that the funds, no matter how raised, should be turned over to the Patriotic Fund for distribution.

The North Alberta branch of the Patriotic Fund, like other branches in Canada, was called upon from the first month of its existence to do a great deal of work never contemplated at the beginning. The brunt of such extra work fell upon the office secretary who was often blamed for the occurrence of events, for which neither he nor anyone connected with the Fund was responsible. From the day the office was opened until the present, the stream of callers has never ceased, making it difficult much of the time for the managing secretary to attend to correspondence, the details of administration or superintend the office staff. The position of the secretary who was compelled to consider from 20 to 30 cases a day, all different, reflecting the varied needs of individual cases, the special traits and idiosyncracies of each person—a kaleidoscope of human comedy and tragedy—was one of extreme difficulty, onerous and nerve-draining. But it was a work that had to be done, and it can be said that the secretaries did their duty and carried out their daily tasks with a fortitude and devotion exceeded only by the brave men in the field.

It was found in scores of cases in each battalion that neither the husband or the wife knew exactly the ages of their children; that they had neither birth nor marriage certificates. This was especially true of Canadians and Americans. Old Country people could generally produce those documents at once. The Patriotic Fund undertook to do this work, which required correspondence and enquiry with the registration authorities in the United States and the provinces in Eastern Canada. Besides being a guarantee against fraud on the Fund, it was found to be a timely and necessary requirement in applications for separation allowance and pensions. The mention of fraud calls for a pleasing observation. The executive of the Fund in northern Alberta desire that it should be stated that to the best of their knowledge no attempt was ever made by a soldier or any soldier's dependant to take fraudulent advantage of the Patriotic Fund. Before the establishment of the pension office in Edmonton the work of filling out the application for pension and investigating the claim of the pensioner was done by the Patriotic Fund. The information respecting marriage, birth dates of children, and other necessary facts were readily obtainable in each case from the files in the Fund office.

There are few files in the Edmonton office that do not include correspondence with the Department of Militia respecting separation allowance and assigned pay. Almost invariably the soldier's wife came to the Patriotic Fund office to have her separation allowance application filled out by the Secretary. This became the practice all over Canada and finally the separation allowance form was not complete without the signature of the Patriotic Fund Secretary. This entailed a great amount of extra work as it was necessary in most cases to make a personal visit to the home of the applicant, especially in cases where the applicant was a widow with other sons, or a mother with husband still living. In Edmonton city this visiting and investigation was done by the sub-committee. It was carried on in connection with the regular visiting of the sub-committee, for it was early established as a rule of this committee that all cases of special relief, and doubtful cases, should be personally investigated before grants were made. There are few houses of dependants in the city in which the conditions are not intimately known to the members of this committee. No other feature of the work was so appreciated by the wives and mothers of our soldiers. For this work, Mr. McDougall, the Treasurer, placed his motor car at the disposal of the committee and greatly expedited this important feature of the Fund's administration.

In nearly all her troubles the Patriotic Fund committee became the adviser, protector and comforter of the soldier's wife. To her it was the court of first trial and final appeal. The Secretary or the committee were often called upon to act as mediator or as a board of arbitration in her disputes with hard-hearted and sometimes unscrupulous creditors. The war broke out at a period of depression and reaction following a real estate boom in this part of Canada, and many men were financially embarrassed at the time of enlistment, thus leaving extra responsibilities for their wives to bear. These included arrears of rent; instalments on real estate; interest on mortgages; and old store bills. Some of their creditors thought the Patriotic Fund was merely a collecting agency, and because they had subscribed a few dollars to the Fund were entitled to use it in this way. The committee did not permit any such idea to gain headway, and refused to permit creditors to take an undue advantage. On the whole the wives of our men did their best to meet legitimate debts, and many tales of genuine self-denial and careful, keen, business management are told by the achievements of the brave women of northern Alberta while their husbands or sons were on active service. Many of them paid off the debt or mortgage on the home; others saved considerable sums, which to-day, with the husband's war gratuity, has afforded sufficient capital to start life anew together, unencumbered by worry or debt.

Every reasonable assistance was given to the Fund, for though there was a moratorium law in Alberta the Fund officials always advised the soldier's wife to pay off all she could and explained that the moratorium was merely a narcotic and did not annul the debt. Wills, guardianship papers, leases, agreements of sale, mortgages, tax notices, threatening anonymous letters and other documents were brought to the office of the Fund and advice sought thereon. It was always possible to get expert legal advice from any firm of lawyers in the city, and just

praise is due to the members of this profession in Edmonton for co-operation with the Patriotic Fund, in settling disputes and doing legal work free to all dependants whenever requested.

The greatest worry to the soldier's wife was the illness of her children. Medicines were high, and nurses, doctors, and hospital fees were often beyond the limits of her slender purse. It was almost exclusively on account of illness that special grants were made. Early in the autumn of 1914 the Edmonton Academy of Medicine decided on behalf of the physicians and surgeons in the city to treat the dependants of soldiers free. Most of the doctors loyally carried out the terms of this offer to the end of the war. The only fees paid by the Fund were in cases that the committee asked the physician to give his services, because of special circumstances, and where the physician was put to certain expenses incidental to the treatment of the patient. Then the fee was merely nominal. There is hardly a physician in the city of Edmonton, or in any of the towns or villages in the whole of northern Alberta who has not rendered professional services valued at hundreds of dollars free of charge to soldiers' dependants. It is a splendid example of war work and deserves honourable mention in any history of the Patriotic Fund in northern Alberta. Any one of the men of this profession who are not in this noble list must feel like the boy who robbed Robin Redbreast's nest: "He felt so full of shame, he didn't like to tell his name."

These and many similar tasks fell to the lot of the Patriotic Fund to discharge. But probably the most pathetic in the whole category was the case of the little children after the mother died. During the war some seventy-five wives of soldiers died while their husbands were overseas, leaving in several cases little children without friends or relatives in this country. Very often the members of the Patriotic Fund committee, representatives from the Next-of-Kin Association; or the Daughters of the Empire were the only friends at the funeral. The members of the Patriotic Fund frequently acted as pall bearers. It often became necessary to find suitable homes for the desolate and bereaved children or to send them home to relatives in the Old Country as long as this was advisable or possible. Co-operating with the Next-of-Kin Association a home was established for children of this class until their fathers returned, and for children who would otherwise be left alone and destitute while the mother was ill in the hospital. The home was opened in June, 1918, and during the year that has since elapsed 76 children have been cared for. It was furnished by the Daughters of the Empire, the fraternal societies, the Canadian and Rotary Clubs and is in every way a splendid institution. The Provincial Government gave a grant of \$2,500 to cover overhead charges. The cost of board and clothing, medicines, etc., not covered by the separation allowance and assigned pay was paid by the Patriotic Fund.

Another important phase of the work that developed after the signing of the armistice was the repatriation work carried on in co-operation with the Edmonton Red Cross Society. Since the inauguration of this work in January, 1919, to the end of June 497 individuals have come under the care of the Patriotic Fund and Red Cross. Every train carrying soldiers and their wives has been met by a

representative of the Fund, and a committee of the Red Cross under the direction of Mrs. Sedgewick. They have been supplied with temporary board and lodging until they can secure a home to live in.

During the period that the fund was on a voluntary basis in northern Alberta, i.e., up to December 31, 1917, the total subscriptions and collections from all sources were \$845,653.59, which with the \$400,000 paid in 1918 by the Government of Alberta makes a grand total of \$1,245,653.59. The cost of collection for the first sum was \$4,541.83 or .53 per cent of the amount raised, without taxation. Up to June 30, 1919, there was disbursed the sum of \$2,262,388.86 of which \$39,762.22 was for administration expenses, or a percentage cost of operation of 1.7 per cent for carrying out the vast, varied and complicated program of the Fund for a community comprising 250,000 people spread over an area at least 200,000 square miles in extent. Much of the success of the work is due to the loyalty and painstaking efforts of the clerical staff in both the treasurer's and secretary's offices. John C. McDougal, who volunteered as assistant treasurer, greatly expedited the issue of the monthly pay cheques, and H. Eke gave many hours of important and gratuitous service in keeping the treasurer's accounts in the early part of the war and before he enlisted.

Here, as in other provinces, the work of the Patriotic Fund will long remain a marvel of organization, of efficient management, of honest expenditure of public money, and of sustained voluntary effort. The reason can be found only in the greatness of the cause represented by the Fund in the devotion of its workers and in the strong sense of justice and generosity that actuated the people of Canada. Not one dollar has been misappropriated or spent for any purpose except the relief of soldiers' dependants who needed it and deserved it, or upon legitimate reasonable collection or administration expenses. It is a record of efficiency and achievement that will in future years serve as a model for all public corporations, and even governments which seek to promote the public good.

SUB-BRANCHES IN NORTH ALBERTA**ALIX**

President, F. R. Mitchell; treasurer, G. F. Fisher; secretary, W. L. Pettet.

BROSSEAU

President, Marc Girard; vice-president, H. N. Gourdeau; secretary-treasurer, J. C. Hardy.

BASHAW

President, H. T. Rayner; vice-president, N. E. Ledgerwood; secretary-treasurer, E. E. Cranston.

BRUDERHEIM

President, George Oberther; succeeded by Henry Marachmeyer, succeeded by Otto Noak; secretary, F. Shears; treasurer, W. L. Lane.

BON ACCORD

President, J. H. Whitford, succeeded by C. L. Hall; secretary-treasurer, James H. George.

CHIPMAN

President, S. W. Calvert; secretary, H. P. Donty, succeeded by Chas. Garbutt, succeeded by R. K. Colter.

CLYDE

President, H. Savage; secretary, Geo. W. Carew.

CARDIFF

President, Stanley Carver; secretary, to November, 1916, Paul Auvre; from November, 1916, George Bruce.

ENTWISTLE

President, S. S. Munroe; secretary-treasurer, C. J. Macphee.

GROUARD

Secretary-treasurer, W. B. Milley.

GALAHEAD

President, Thomas Watson; secretary-treasurer, H. Taylor.

GRANDE PRAIRIE

Committee: Dr. Bradford, W. Calwell, T. O. Patterson.

HUGHENDEN

President, J. J. McKenna; secretary-treasurer, A. J. Lawley.

HAYTER

President, Rev. J. E. Pengelly; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. E. B. Palmer.

HARDISTY

President, Allan Johnstone; secretary, H. S. Atkinson; treasurer, A. F. Garland.

LACOMBE

President, Senator Talbot; secretary, A. M. McDonald; treasurer, J. G. Nickerson.

LLOYDMINSTER

President, from September 25, 1914, to May 15, 1916, F. J. Mooney, from May 15, 1916, to present time, J. D. Munro; secretary, from September 25, 1914, to November 2, 1914, W. J. Huntingford, from November 2, 1914, to January 11, 1915, E. J. Ashton, from January 11, to present time, J. H. Stevenson; treasurer, Rev. J. B. Gibson.

LAFOND

President, Rev. J. Hamelin; secretary-treasurer, Chas. B. Lafond.

MELLOWDALE

President, George Bowler; secretary-treasurer, from December, 1914, to June, 1916, Miss Olive J. Johnston; secretary-treasurer, from June, 1916, to present time, J. Neate.

METISKOW

President, Miss Anna Essen; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Scrase, succeeded on July 6, 1918, by Miss Mabel A. Lent.

MANNVILLE

President, D. B. McLean; secretary-treasurer, W. Mackintosh.

NORDEGG

President, Stuart Kidd; vice-president, John Shanks; secretary, A. D. Sturrock.

PONOKA

Secretary, T. W. Franks, succeeded in 1918 by E. E. Clarke.

PIBROCH

Secretary-treasurer, Thomas Mitchell.

PROVOST

President, Dr. McColgan, succeeded in May, 1917, by M. Watson; secretary, A. W. Fiske, succeeded in May, 1917, by C. E. Rogers.; treasurer, W. W. Orr.

PEACE RIVER

President, Dr. M. E. Grimshaw; secretary, G. E. MacLeod.

RIMBEY

Secretary-treasurer, Rev. G. Hathoway, succeeded in October, 1916, by W. Brooks.

RANFURLY

President, John A. McDonald; succeeded in December, 1916, by Wm. D. McNaughton; secretary, R. H. Clark; treasurer, W. A. Skinner.

RYLEY

President, J. D. McNaughton, succeeded in 1917 by J. L. Hay; secretary, L. H. Archer, succeeded in 1917 by J. A. Goodall; treasurer, Dr. J. L. McPherson.

STROME

President, A. J. Scrimgeour; secretary-treasurer, S. C. Latornell.

SODA LAKE

President, A. S. Shandro; secretary-treasurer, A. M. Boutillier.

STANGER

Secretary-treasurer, A. J. Butler.

SAINT ALBERT

President, Dr. A. Gerioux; treasurer, M. Hogan; secretary, G. P. Armstrong.

SAINT PAUL

President, Napoleon Letourneau; secretary-treasurer, Ernest Cloutier.

VERMILION

President, W. J. Leed; treasurer, E. A. Howes, succeeded in 1915 by A. J. Reynolds; secretary, J. Mace.

VEGREVILLE

President, J. J. Stanton; secretary-treasurer, G. Robertson, succeeded in 1915 by Frank Wilson.

WAINWRIGHT

President, G. H. Beaudry; succeeded in 1916 by Dr. J. A. Little; treasurer, P. C. Haynes, succeeded in 1918 by G. C. Siddale; secretary, W. G. Webb, succeeded in 1916 by H. P. May.

WETASKIWIN

President, A. Montgomery; treasurer, H. W. Nesbitt; secretary, C. H. Russell.

HIGH PRAIRIE

President, James Binnie; secretary-treasurer, G. E. Martin.

MILLET

President, T. B. Smith; secretary-treasurer, H. U. Box.

SOUTH ALBERTA

CHAPTER I

THE organization of the South Alberta branch of the Fund was completed shortly after a preliminary conference had been held at Edmonton between His Honour G. H. V. Bulyea, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province; Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier; H. B. Ames, honorary secretary of the national Fund; T. M. Tweedie, K.C., M.L.A., of Calgary; and A. F. Ewing, K.C., M.L.A., of Edmonton. At this conference it was decided that the affairs of the Fund in Alberta could more efficiently be administered by the division of the province into two sections, and on Wednesday, September 30, 1914, the South Alberta branch was inaugurated with the following officers:

Patron, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor; hon. president, R. B. Bennett, K.C., M.P., Calgary; president, T. M. Tweedie, K.C., M.L.A., Calgary.; vice-president, J. S. Dennis, Assistant to the President Canadian Pacific Railway, in charge of Department of Natural Resources, Calgary; secretary, Thoburn Allan, Manager, Western Agencies and Development Company, Calgary; treasurer, W. M. Connacher, Manager, Bank of Nova Scotia, Calgary.

In addition to these officers the members of the Legislative Assembly for the electoral districts within the jurisdiction of the branch were made members of the executive committee. It was felt that in this capacity they could each perform valuable services in organizing their respective districts into local branches through which monies could be raised and relief administered. By this arrangement the following gentlemen became members of the executive committee:

<i>Member</i>	<i>Electoral District</i>
J. A. McColl.....	Acadia.
Hon. C. R. Mitchell.....	Bow Valley.
Rev. S. B. Hillocks.....	Calgary, North.
T. M. Tweedie, K.C.....	Calgary, Centre.
Dr. T. H. Blow.....	Calgary, South.
Martin Woolf.....	Cardston.
William Moffat.....	Claresholm.
Hon. C. W. Fisher.....	Cochrane.
Frank Whiteside.....	Coronation.
*J. E. Stauffer.....	Didsbury.
(Afterwards Capt. Stauffer—Killed in Action.)	
J. P. McArthur.....	Gleichen.
*R. B. Eaton.....	Hand Hills.
(Afterwards Major Eaton.)	
Dr. Stanley.....	High River.
F. W. Archer.....	Innisfail.
J. McNaughton.....	Little Bow.
*Dr. J. S. Stewart.....	Lethbridge.
(Afterwards Brig.-Gen. Stewart.)	
Robert Paterson.....	Macleod.
*Nelson Spencer.....	Medicine Hat.
(Afterwards Lt.-Col. Spencer.)	
J. M. Glendinning.....	Nanton.
George Hoadley.....	Okotoks.
Hon. Duncan Marshall.....	Olds.
John Kemmis.....	Pincher Creek.
*C. S. Pingle.....	Redcliffe.
(Afterwards Capt. Pingle.)	
Edward Michener.....	Red Deer.

*Those marked with an asterisk joined the Expeditionary Forces and saw service Overseas.

<i>Member</i>	<i>Electoral District</i>
*Robert Campbell.....	Rocky Mountain.
(Afterwards Capt. Campbell.)	
Robert S. Shaw.....	Stettler.
Hon. A. J. McLean.....	Taber.
F. Leffingwell.....	Warner.

*Those marked with an asterisk joined the Expeditionary Forces and saw service Overseas.

The executive committee was afterwards strengthened by the addition of the senators and members of the Federal Parliament for South Alberta constituencies. These were Senator Lougheed, Calgary, Senator Forget, Banff; Senator De Veber, Lethbridge; Dr. Michael Clark, M.P., Red Deer; W. A. Buchanan, M.P., Lethbridge; and D. Warnock, M.P., Pincher Creek.

Three days subsequent to its appointment, the executive committee met and discussed the matter of the formation of local branches. It was decided that the most effective method was to relegate to each member of the Legislative Assembly the responsibility of organizing his own constituency and forming therein branches at the more populous centres. This arrangement was not applied, however, to the three constituencies into which the city of Calgary was divided. It was obvious that the whole of the city territory should come within the jurisdiction of a single branch and the organization of this was put in the charge of a special committee of which the three legislative representatives were members. As fully 60 per cent of the applications for assistance were from residents of Calgary it was of the utmost importance that the organization of the city branch should be completed at once and the local office was, therefore, opened on October 10, 1914.

In Alberta, as in other provinces, there was little means of estimating the amount of money that would be required for the adequate support of soldiers' dependants, but it was decided to endeavour to raise, during the first twelve months of the war, the sum suggested by the Head Office of the Fund, namely, \$125,000, a similar amount to that which the North Alberta branch had been requested to raise. The business depression existing in the cities and towns at the outbreak of war made it no easy task to secure subscriptions, and, although on the other hand the farming districts were fairly prosperous, it required a very active campaign to bring home to the people the necessity for not merely giving, but for giving liberally. The need was clearly recognized by the Alberta Provincial Government which passed a statute, providing for a deduction of 5 per cent from the salaries of all its employees, and in addition, 10 per cent from salaries exceeding \$1,500, the amount so realized to be contributed to the Fund in the proportion of one-half to the North Alberta branch, and one half to the South Alberta branch. With the Government employees in the province giving thus generously it should not have been a difficult task to secure similarly liberal contributions from others. Although an active campaign for funds was undertaken in Calgary, however, and subscriptions solicited throughout the various constituencies, the branch failed to reach its objective by the sum of approximately \$14,000. The contributions were made up as follows:

Calgary.....	\$ 33,916.49	being 29.8% of total
Other Constituencies.....	30,195.56	" 26.5% "
Alberta Government Employees.....	43,748.63	" 38.3% "
Alberta University Staff.....	2,901.05	" 2.6% "
Sundry Contributions made direct to South Alberta branch.	2,537.12	" 2.2% "
	<u>\$113,298.85</u>	
Interest.....	660.04	0.6%
	<u>\$113,958.89</u>	100.0%

During the second year, however, the South Alberta branch more than made up for this deficiency. By the fall of 1915, the needs of the Fund had been more clearly established, while it was possible to make a tolerably close forecast of the requirements for the second year. People had awakened to a better realization of all that the struggle entailed and in every branch of war work in the province were plainly showing their determination to share in the struggle to the full extent of their ability. The able-bodied manhood had been enlisting as rapidly as it could be assimilated, and the province had easily surpassed its quota of men, one man in every twenty-five of the population having joined the forces. It was estimated that the maintenance of the families of these men, outside of the Government separation allowance and assigned pay, would amount to \$1,000,000 for the whole province, or \$500,000 for each branch. It was not felt, however, that Alberta could be expected to furnish money as generously as it had supplied men, and it was agreed by the national executive committee that the province should be requested to raise one-half of the amount that it was estimated would be expended within its boundaries during the twelve months ending August 31, 1916. This view was communicated to the South Alberta branch and at a meeting held on September 28, 1915, it was decided to raise the sum of \$250,000 in South Alberta. This sum was allotted among the constituencies in varying amounts. At the same meeting Norman Rankin of the Department of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway, and Bruce L. Robinson were added to the executive committee and made members of a special organizing committee of which J. M. Carson was chairman. This committee was formed for the purpose of assisting, if necessary, in the organizing of constituencies, more especially by providing speakers to inform the public of the reasons for subscribing to the Fund.

The allotments made at this meeting and the manner in which the constituencies responded are shown in the following statement. It will be seen that the majority of the constituencies contributed more than the amount allotted to them, Lethbridge and Rocky Mountain being especially noteworthy examples. The contributions from the constituency of Redcliffe are combined with those of Medicine Hat as the members of the Legislature for these constituencies had joined the Expeditionary Force in 1915 and it was, therefore, decided to conduct a united campaign in these adjoining constituencies under the chairmanship of W. E. Davis of Medicine Hat.

	Allotments	Contributions
Acadia.....	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 4,658.65
Bow Valley.....	1,500.00	3,021.26
Calgary.....	90,000.00	103,590.99

	Allotments	Contributions
Cardston.....	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 3,083.22
Claresholm.....	2,500.00	2,720.00
Cochrane.....	3,500.00	3,884.35
Coronation.....	3,500.00	3,810.85
Didsbury.....	4,500.00	8,995.49
Gleichen.....	4,000.00	5,239.27
Hand Hills.....	3,000.00	3,870.31
High River.....	4,000.00	7,139.90
Innisfail.....	3,500.00	2,954.22
Little Bow.....	3,500.00	3,606.25
Lethbridge.....	12,000.00	30,000.00
Macleod.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
Medicine Hat.....	15,000.00	13,255.93 (Including Redcliffe)
Nanton.....	3,000.00	2,390.00
Okotoks.....	3,500.00	7,481.30
Olds.....	3,500.00	4,018.25
Pincher Creek.....	3,500.00	2,832.40
Redcliffe.....	2,500.00	
Red Deer.....	7,500.00	10,000.00
Rocky Mountain.....	3,500.00	21,550.59
Stettler.....	4,500.00	6,182.20
Taber.....	4,000.00	8,001.71
Warner.....	1,500.00	1,734.93
	<u>\$196,500.00</u>	<u>\$267,022.57</u>

With South Alberta's share of the Civil Servant contributions which amounted to \$54,164.10, a contribution of \$3,249.10 from the Alberta University Staff, and sundry contributions of \$507.93, which did not pass through the constituency committees, together with interest of \$2,658.67, the total subscriptions in South Alberta for the second year of the war amounted to \$327,602.37, or more than \$75,000 in excess of the amount requested.

Encouraged by their success in the second year, the executive committee faced the third year with confidence, and fully a month before the close of the former period, made their initial plans for raising money in 1917. At a meeting held in Calgary on July 25, 1916, the former officers were re-elected, while P. Turner Bone, president of the Calgary branch, was made a member of the South Alberta branch executive.

For this year the amount to be raised in South Alberta was considerably in excess even of that which had been raised in 1916. The various constituencies were asked to contribute the sum of \$408,000 and to secure this amount a well organized plan of campaign was undertaken. The duty of organizing the constituencies was still left with their Parliamentary representatives but various sub-committees were formed to give assistance when required. Colonel J. S. Dennis was appointed chairman of a publicity committee; C. W. Peterson, chairman of the grain and live stock committee; Thoburn Allan, chairman of the finance committee; J. M. Carson, chairman of the constituencies committee, and T. M. Tweedie, chairman of the speakers committee. In addition, L. Davis, secretary of the Stettler branch, was appointed organizer for the constituencies of Coronation, Hand Hills and Stettler in which the necessity of such an appointment was considered advisable. Mr. Davis's work in these districts proved of exceptional value.

The first four months of the third financial period proved encouraging, some \$7,000 in excess of one-third of the allotment for twelve months having been collected. The constituencies, however, did not quite come up to the standard set, the final figures showing a total of about \$4,000 less than the amount that had been allotted to them.

Nevertheless, the total contribution by South Alberta during the third year, including interest, reached the sum of \$468,341.01. Of this amount the constituencies, excluding Calgary, had subscribed \$276,029.36, Calgary \$128,103.37, the Alberta Government employees \$57,072.68, the Alberta University staff \$2,410.94, while sundry contributions and interest brought the amount up to the aforementioned figure. The amounts contributed by the constituencies were as follows:—

	Allotment	Amount Contributed
Acadia.....	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 12,581.24
Bow Valley.....	4,000.00	6,385.75
Calgary.....	160,000.00	128,103.37
Cardston.....	7,000.00	3,554.68
Claresholm.....	6,000.00	4,230.00
Cochrane.....	7,000.00	7,665.40
Coronation.....	10,000.00	10,465.45
Didsbury.....	12,000.00	24,166.65
Gleichen.....	8,000.00	7,513.38
Hand Hills.....	10,000.00	12,758.85
High River.....	9,000.00	12,252.75
Innisfail.....	6,000.00	4,958.33
Little Bow.....	7,000.00	8,913.25
Lethbridge.....	30,000.00	30,000.00
Macleod.....	5,000.00	4,209.75
Medicine Hat.....	30,000.00	25,126.50
Nanton.....	6,000.00	6,767.65
Okotoks.....	7,000.00	2,366.00
Olds.....	7,000.00	6,958.05
Pincher Creek.....	5,000.00	6,500.00
Redcliffe.....	5,000.00	5,722.25
Red Deer.....	12,000.00	12,000.00
Rocky Mountain.....	20,000.00	28,246.13
Stettler.....	12,000.00	12,079.95
Taber.....	12,000.00	16,123.50
Warner.....	4,000.00	4,483.85
	<u>\$408,000.00</u>	<u>\$404,132.73</u>

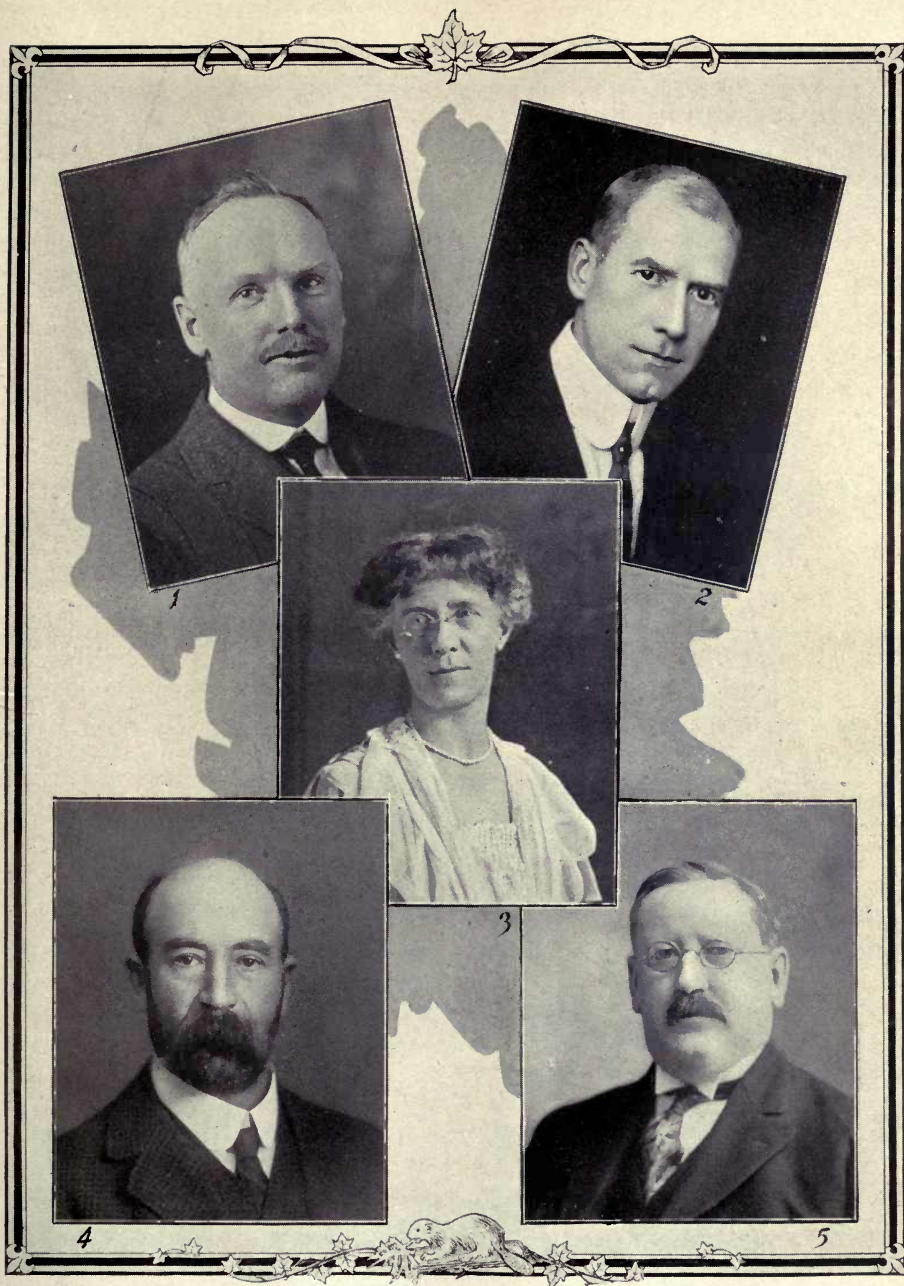
During this year the branch lost the services of Colonel J. S. Dennis, who was obliged to tender his resignation as vice-president owing to his removal to Montreal. Since the inauguration of the branch Colonel Dennis had rendered valuable services and it was with no little regret that his resignation was accepted. G. H. Harman, secretary of the Lethbridge branch, was appointed vice-president in his stead. In this year also Thoburn Allan who had been secretary of the branch since its formation, resigned, and was replaced by P. Turner Bone, who assumed the duties of secretary on June 1, 1917, and continues to hold this office.

The advent of the fourth year of the war witnessed a growing hostility to a continuation of the voluntary method of raising money. For the first time at any general meeting of the executive, a pronounced note was struck in favour of taxation when the committee met on August 2, 1917. Many who had hitherto been ardent advocates of the principle of voluntary giving now supported taxa-

tion. It was felt that the willing giver was imposed upon under the voluntary system and that many who could afford to give liberally were contributing nothing. The consensus of opinion favoured taxation, but whether it should be levied by the Provincial or the Federal Government proved a bone of contention. Finally the committee decided in favour of Federal taxation, but in the event of this resolution not meeting with the views of the national executive committee or the Federal Government it was decided to make plans for a continuation of the former system. An allotment of \$408,000 was, therefore, made among the constituencies on the same basis as the previous year. As it happened, however, the money required for the fourth year was neither provided by the Federal Government, nor raised by a voluntary campaign. The national executive committee, in which opinion on the matter was sharply divided, decided, it is true, to continue the voluntary system for one more year, but the Alberta Provincial Government, knowing the views of the Patriotic Fund officials in that province, undertook to give the sum of \$800,000 to be divided equally between the two provincial branches. This grant was for the fiscal year, January 1st to December 31, 1918, and was to be paid in monthly instalments. The amount actually received by the South Alberta branch, however, during 1918, was only \$234,000, the balance being paid by the Government in 1919. This amount, however, was supplemented by subscriptions from various sources. In April, 1917, the Legislative Assembly, with a view to providing additional means of procuring monies for the Fund, passed an Act known as "The Patriotic Tax Act." Under this Act municipalities were permitted, at their discretion, to levy a special tax on all rateable property during the continuance of the war, the amounts so collected to be paid to the Canadian Patriotic Fund in Alberta. Several rural municipalities took advantage of this Act and levied a tax, but the proceeds did not commence to come in until the following year and were therefore included in the contributions for 1918. Substantial arrears on 1917 subscriptions were also collected in Calgary, while the Alberta Government employees and the Alberta University staff continued to subscribe although not on the same generous scale as during previous years. The total for the year amounted to \$398,623.89, made up as follows:—

Calgary.....	\$ 29,143.89
Other constituencies.....	112,278.94
Alberta Government Employees.....	16,878.52
Alberta University Staff.....	558.46
Sundry contributions made direct to South Alberta branch.....	1,137.37
Alberta Government Grant.....	234,000.00
	\$393,997.18
Interest.....	4,626.71
Total.....	\$398,623.89

In 1918 the following new members, recently elected to the Legislative Assembly at a general election for the province, were added to the executive committee: W. M. Davidson, W. M. Wilson, H. P. Atkins, Fred Davis, D. Morkeberg, George Skelding, J. Weir, E. H. Prudden and Mrs. L. C. McKinney.



1. W. C. CONNACHER, *Honorary Treasurer*, South Alberta Branch

2. B. S. SMITH, *Honorary Secretary*, Calgary Branch

3. MRS. FRANK COLPMAN, Lethbridge Branch

4. P. TURNER BONE, *Secretary*, South Alberta Branch

5. T. M. TWEEDIE, M.P., *President*, South Alberta Branch; *Member*, National Executive Committee

The sudden termination of the war in November, 1918, rendered it unnecessary to raise any further monies in Alberta. There was still, however, a balance of \$166,000 of the Provincial Government's grant due to the South Alberta branch and various constituencies continued to send in monies which generally were balances from the previous year. By March 31, 1919, there had been received since the beginning of the year, the sum of \$184,882.19, made up as follows:

Calgary.....	\$	
Other constituencies.....		15,510.20
Alberta Government employees.....		245.24
Alberta University staff.....		
Sundry contributions.....		
Alberta Government grant.....		166,000.00
		\$181,755.44
Interest.....		3,126.75
		\$184,882.19

The total amount of money raised, therefore, in South Alberta during the entire period of the war reached the sum of \$1,493,408.35, or approximately 65 per cent of the amount disbursed in that part of the Dominion among soldiers' dependants.

In the spring of 1916 the Legislative Assembly passed a grant of \$25,000 for patriotic purposes. One-half, or \$12,500, was apportioned to the South Alberta branch to assist in meeting the cost of its administration. In addition to this sum there was expended in administration the amount of \$31,067.20, or less than 2 per cent of the total amount expended in relief, which was \$2,264,288.67. A further sum, however, had been expended by the branch in furthering its various campaigns. This amounted to \$10,733.47, and brought the proportion of campaign and administration expenses to total disbursements up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

CHAPTER II

In establishing a basis of allowances on which to administer relief the committee followed the same practice as prevailed practically everywhere of first establishing the income required to support a family in reasonable comfort. After careful consideration, the following scale of income was adopted:—Wife, \$36; child (10–15 years), \$9; child (5–10 years), \$6; child (under 5 years,) \$5. Maximum for any one family, \$60.

In considering this scale at the present time it must be remembered that in 1914 conditions were very different from those obtaining in 1919. Both the cost of living and the standard of wages were then very much lower than now and the foregoing figures represented incomes which, after taking into account the absence of the man, were larger than the average earnings. Furthermore it was decided to deduct from these amounts only the Government separation allowance of \$20 a month and to ignore any assignment of pay that the men might voluntarily have made. As the great majority of married men had made assignments to their wives, the latter it can be seen, were in a very advantageous position so far as finances were concerned. Taking from the estimated necessary income

the separation allowance, the Fund's schedule of assistance was:—Wife, \$16; child (10–15 years), \$9; child (5–10 years), \$6; child (under 5 years), \$5; with a maximum allowance to any family of \$40.

The first payments were made on November 14th, 1914. In view of the proportions to which the pay-roll eventually attained it may perhaps be interesting to note that on the pay-roll of that date there were but 47 names, and the total amount disbursed was only \$2,871.55, including \$66 for expenses. Of the women on that roll, 17 were dependants of British Army Reservists; 5 were dependants of French Reservists; 1 of a Belgian Reservist and 24 were dependants of Canadian Volunteers. Of the total, 37 were residents of Calgary; 2 of Medicine Hat; 2 of Macleod; 1 of Frank; 1 of Claresholm; 1 of Lethbridge; 1 of Coleman; 1 of Grassy Lake, and 1 of Trochu.

Payments were at first made twice a month but as the work grew the practice was adopted of paying only at the end of the month. Payments were always made for the past month, never in advance. It was believed that this was in the best interests of the soldiers' dependants themselves and at the same time a protection to the Fund. When the necessity for an interim payment arose it was made by a local committee and adjusted when the monthly cheque was issued.

When the Government on April 1st, 1915, passed an order-in-council compelling every soldier whose dependant was in receipt of separation allowance to assign to that dependent 15 days pay each month, it became a question whether it would not be a wise provision to retain an equal amount of the monthly Patriotic Fund allowance to his dependant and place it in a Trust Account, as was being done in many other places. A joint meeting of representatives from the two Alberta branches was held in Calgary on 23rd April, and the matter was thoroughly discussed. Some were entirely in favor of such a proposal, but the consensus of opinion seemed to be against it and the motion to open a Trust Account on which the discussion took place was finally withdrawn. At a later date, however, the committee of the South Alberta branch resolved to put the proposal into effect and notices of this intention were sent out to all beneficiaries of the Fund. This met with considerable protest from the soldiers' wives, and a conference was held by the President with Col. E. A. Cruikshank, commanding Military District No. 13, and the commanding officers and paymasters at Sarcee Camp. The military authorities believed that the proposal would retard recruiting and in deference to this opinion it was finally decided to abandon the attempt.

In the month of July, 1915, the committee was strengthened by the addition of James McLaughlin, local chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Alberta Lodge 663. Mr. McLaughlin gave special attention to relief work, making many personal investigations, particularly among the families of Canadian Pacific Railway employees who had enlisted.

The work had now assumed considerable proportions and the year closed with a payment to soldiers' dependants for the month of August, 1915, of \$36,990.85, and 1,276 names on the pay roll. The total number that had been assisted during the year was 1,518, but many of these, for one reason or another, had

ceased to be eligible or had moved from South Alberta and been transferred to the care of another branch. The total amount expended for the year ending August 31st, 1915, was as follows: Relief, \$186,748.78; management, \$3,663.86; total \$190,412.64.

The amount contributed by the branch it has been noted was, including interest, \$113,958.89, approximately 60 per cent of its actual requirements. Considering the excellent response made in Alberta for recruits for the army and the heavy drain on the population which this entailed, the money contributions for the first year may be regarded as by no means unsatisfactory.

A new scale of allowances was adopted at the beginning of the second year. In view of the fact that soldiers' dependants were now assured of \$15 per month assigned pay, it was felt that the allowance of \$16 hitherto paid to a wife might well be reduced to \$10 without causing any hardship and considerable economy be thereby effected in the expenditure of the funds which it was recognized should be conserved as far as was consistent with insuring to the soldiers' dependants incomes which would maintain them in reasonable comfort.

The following revised schedule of allowances was therefore adopted and put in force as from the 1st September, 1915: Wife, \$10; extra for children, class 1, 11 to 15 years, \$9; class 2, 6 to 11 years, \$6; class 3, under 6 years, \$5; only 1 in a family to be rated in either class 1 or 2. The rest to be rated in class 3. Maximum allowance to any one family, \$35.

This schedule, however, represents maximum allowances and deductions were made in cases where there was some source of income or its equivalent other than from separation allowance and assigned pay. Childless wives who were young and strong were not generally given the maximum allowance of \$10; \$5 was the ruling rate in such cases.

By the end of the financial year, August 31st, 1916, the number of families which had been assisted from the start had grown to 3,731. The amount of assistance given in the month of August, 1916, was 2,613. The total amount expended for the year ending 31st August, 1916, was as follows:—Relief, \$498,309.80; management, \$6,737.60; total, \$505,047.40.

The amount including interest contributed by the branch during the year has been shown to be \$327,602.37. This bears practically the same ratio to the requirements as did the contributions of the previous year, namely 60 per cent. It will be remembered that the national executive committee had only expected the branch to raise an amount equal to 50 per cent of its requirements.

The third year began and finished with the same schedule of rates in force as the previous year, although the executive had under consideration at various times the question of an increase in accordance with the increased cost of living. A joint meeting of representatives of the two provincial branches was held in Calgary in April, 1917, to consider the matter and a new schedule was drawn up and submitted for approval to the central executive. This schedule contained some features, however, which, if passed, would, it was objected, give preferential treatment to the province of Alberta, and the branches were asked to defer making any increase until the autumn. It was agreed, however, that the maxi-

mum allowance should be increased from \$35 to \$40, in order that some additional benefit might accrue to large families. In this year also a question which had been much debated was settled by the central executive at Ottawa which, on the motion of R. B. Bennett, resolved that personal earnings of the applicant were not to be taken into account in fixing allowances. No deduction therefore, was thereafter made on account of earnings. Income, other than earnings, such as interest from investments, continued to be taken into account.

The end of the third year witnessed a considerable reduction in the number of new applications for assistance, although the number of families, which had been assisted from the beginning as shown by the payroll of August, 1917, had reached a total of 4,437. The amount of the assistance given that month was \$49,798.15 and the number of families assisted was 2,492. The total amount expended for the third year was:—Relief, \$615,374.89; management, \$5,342.14; total, \$620,717.03.

The contributions including interest, it has been shown, were \$468,341.01, or 65 per cent of the requirements. This was a satisfactory increase in the ratio over the two preceding years.

It was now decided to adopt a schedule which would not only give an increased income to the soldiers' families, but one which would provide a more equitable distribution of the Fund than hitherto. The former schedule providing for allowances on account of children at the rate of \$9, \$6, and \$5 was considered to make too great a difference between classes 1 and 2 and too little between classes 2 and 3. It was felt that, to be equitable, class 2 should approach more nearly to class 1 than to class 3.

On this basis the following schedule was drawn up and adopted after receiving the approval of the national executive committee, and was put in force as from November 1st, 1917:—Wife, \$10; extra for children, class 1, child, 11 to 15 years, \$10; class 2, child, 6 to 11 years, \$9; class 3, child under 6 years, \$7, \$6, and \$5, according to size of family. For a family of five children the maximum allowance was \$42; for a family of six, \$43; and for a family of six and over, \$45. This schedule came in force about the time that separation allowance was raised by the Government from \$20 to \$25. The latter, with the larger allowances from the Fund, gave soldiers' families an increase in income ranging from \$5 to \$10 a month according to the size of family.

It was during this, the fourth year, that the Military Service Act came into force and the roll was considerably increased by the addition thereto of widowed mothers whose sons, who had been partially supporting them, had been drafted. The number of names on the roll at the end of the year, August 31st, 1918, was 4,843. The amount of assistance given that month was \$47,765.00, and the number of families assisted was 2,112. The total expended for the fourth year was:—Relief, \$616,399.85; management, \$5,712.22; total, \$622,112.07.

From the 1st of November, 1918, the national executive committee authorized a further increase in the allowances payable in Alberta, the new schedule providing for an increase of \$2 over the previous rates for children of all classes. No increase was made in the rate for wives, the executive holding that it was only

the family in which there were children that felt the necessity of the increase.

The schedule adopted was as follows:—Wife, \$10; extra for children, class 1, 11 to 15 years, \$12; class 2, 6 to 11 years, \$10; class 3, under 6 years, \$9; maximum allowance to any one family, \$50.

Families of over seven children were afterwards given an extra allowance, over the maximum of \$50, of \$3 for each child over that number, in accordance with a ruling passed by the central executive at Ottawa, applicable to all branches. The Government again increased the separation allowance by \$5, and this, in conjunction with the increased allowance from the Fund, further increased the incomes of soldiers' families by amounts ranging from \$5 to \$10 per month, over those of the previous year.

With the war at an end, a little over two months after the commencement of the fifth year of the work of the branch, but few new applications for assistance were received. Such applications as were made came for the most part from the wives of soldiers who had married in Great Britain. With the addition of these, and the transfers which were made from other branches of the Fund, the roll for the month of March, 1919, showed a total of 5,145 names. That number of families had at one period or another received assistance from the branch. The number assisted during the month of March, 1919, was 1,765. The amount paid to them was \$44,648.25, while the total expended for the seven months ending 31st March, 1919, was:—Relief, \$347,455.35; management, \$9,611.38; total, \$357,066.73.

The contributions including interest, have been shown to be \$184,882.19 or about 52 per cent of the requirements.

In August, 1917, the branch received from the Head Office the sum of \$950.86, as its share of a contribution made by the Mennonites of the three prairie provinces towards the support of invalids, widows or orphans whose position was a result of the war. As this money was given for a special purpose it was not incorporated with the ordinary monies of the Fund but placed in a special account and administered in accordance with the wishes of the donors, in giving assistance in special cases to widows of men killed in action and to dependants of invalided soldiers. The number of families assisted from this Fund to 31st March, 1919, was eight and the total amount of assistance granted was \$294.50.

In January, 1919, at the request of the national executive committee a special committee was appointed by the branch to receive and attend to the immediate wants of soldiers' dependants arriving from Great Britain. This committee was selected from the most prominent workers of the Fund and was representative of the Calgary and Lethbridge local branches as well as of the South Alberta branch. It consisted of the following: chairman, B. S. Smith, hon. secretary, Calgary branch; secretary, M. E. Davis, executive secretary, Calgary branch; J. M. Baker, chairman of the Calgary relief committee; Bruce L. Robinson, member of South Alberta executive committee; W. M. Connacher, treasurer, South Alberta branch; Mrs. Frank Colpman, dependants' secretary, Lethbridge branch; and Mrs. C. E. Carberry, member, Lethbridge executive committee.

Prior to the formation of this committee and the assumption of this work by the central executive, the need for special attention to soldiers' dependants returning to the country had already been felt in Lethbridge, where the difficulty of finding houses became a problem in the fall of 1918. The Lethbridge branch had obtained the use of the Immigration Hall from the Dominion Government, rent free, and was there housing and caring for such families as were unable to find a home. No such arrangement, however, had been made in Calgary, and at first it was necessary to direct newcomers to various hotels where accommodation had been reserved for them, the Fund bearing the expense of such accommodation for 48 hours.

It soon became evident that other arrangements would have to be made. The hotels were crowded and could not always undertake to reserve the necessary accommodation. The committee deemed it wise, therefore, to secure a building under their own control. It was impossible to secure the Immigration Hall, as had been done in Lethbridge, as it was being used by the Militia Department as a hospital. The committee was fortunate, however, in being able to lease a building which had formerly been used as a hotel. This building had fifty bedrooms and being situated in a residential part of the city and convenient to street cars was ideal for the purpose for which it was required. With some expenditure on necessary repairs it was, on March 15th, turned over to the Red Cross Society which had agreed to operate it. The Patriotic Fund paid the overhead charges such as rent, heat, water, light and telephone, the wages of a caretaker and the cost of meals for a maximum period of forty-eight (48) hours. The Red Cross Society undertook the furnishing.

The work in Lethbridge was carried on in the Immigration Hall as formerly. The building had been comfortably furnished and a matron placed in charge, and the work there was being satisfactorily handled. No change was therefore deemed necessary except that it was brought under the general direction of the special committee. It had been intended to include representatives of the Medicine Hat branch on this committee but reports from that branch indicated that the need for providing special accommodation had not as yet been felt in that city. The work of the committee was therefore confined to Calgary and Lethbridge.

By the end of March, 1919, the expenditure by the South Alberta branch on repatriation work amounted to \$1,507.25. The work, however, was just then in its initial stages. The succeeding months added considerably to this amount and by the end of July the expenditures had grown to approximately \$4,700. In Calgary the number who were provided with accommodation in hotels before the opening of the Rest Home was 169 women and 67 children. To the end of July 274 women and 241 children had further been taken care of in the Rest Home making a total of 443 women and 308 children cared for in Calgary. In Lethbridge 35 women and 40 children were cared for in the Rest Home there, the total for both places being 478 women and 348 children.

Apart from the many voluntary services rendered, the branch is indebted for the use of offices free of charge to the following: C. D. Taprell, from October,

1914, to end of May, 1916; Dominion Government, June, 1915, to July, 1916; Trustees of the Leeson-Lineham Block from August, 1916, to end of September, 1917. With the passing of the voluntary subscriptions, and the advent of taxation as the source of revenue, the executive could no longer expect offices to be provided free of charge. Rent has therefore been paid from October, 1917.

In carrying out the work of the branch, the executive has endeavored, to the best of its judgment, to render the assistance authorized under the Act incorporating the Fund. While dissatisfaction with the decisions of the executive no doubt existed in a number of cases, this was inevitable in a work of the kind. But the many letters of appreciation received both from soldiers' dependants and from soldiers themselves have far outweighed the complaints, have acted as a spur to further effort and have been a source of encouragement to the Committee to carry on to the end.

The work of the branch has been made possible only through the loyal co-operation given by the many local branches formed throughout the territory under its jurisdiction. As the number of such branches reached almost a total of 200, it would obviously unduly extend the scope of this review to deal in detail with all. Their names, however, with their secretaries will be found grouped under the constituency of which they form part.

The work in the urban constituencies of Calgary and Lethbridge, from which the majority of applications for assistance were received, is given a more extended review.

CALGARY

Calgary was the first district in South Alberta to be organized as a branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, a step which was taken on October 10, 1914. This was more than two months subsequent to the declaration of war and, as Calgary was one of the most prolific centres of enlistment in the Dominion, cases of need had already risen. During the interim, however, the breach had been filled by the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, whose efforts prevented much suffering among soldiers' dependents in the very early stages of the war.

The first president of the Calgary branch was A. H. Clarke, K.C., M.P., who held office until October 7, 1915, when he was succeeded by P. Turner Bone, C.E. At the same time the office of honorary president was created and P. Burns, the vice-president of the branch, appointed thereto. Both Mr. Bone and Mr. Burns have held their respective offices to the present time, while from June 1, 1917, Mr. Bone has also discharged very onerous and responsible duties as secretary to the South Alberta branch. Bertram S. Smith has been honorary secretary from the date of organization. The original honorary treasurer was Charles de la Plante, but owing to his removal from the city on January 23, 1915, he was, on that date, succeeded by F. D. Patterson, who still holds the office. Other gentlemen who have taken active part in the administration of the affairs of the branch are: J. T. McDonald, W. M. Davidson, J. M. Baker, Col. G. E. Sanders, Rev. S. B. Hillocks, M.L.A., J. McLaughlin, W. Toole, F. Macbeth, F. C. Bernard, B. L. Robinson, F. W. Hardy, B. J. Durrell, A. E. Macleod,

A. R. B. Hearn, C. G. K. Nourse, R. A. Darker, H. A. Allison and M. E. Davis. J. B. Sutherland of the firm of Webb, Read, Hegan & Co., Chartered Accountants, acted as auditor from the beginning. As there were at one time upwards of 7,000 subscribers making monthly payments to the Fund his position was any-thing but a sinecure.

As in most other cities the committee at Calgary early realized that very valuable assistance could be rendered by a Women's Auxiliary, and at the first meeting of the relief committee sought and secured the co-operation of the Daughters of the Empire. For the first year of the war the members of this organization, under the supervision of Miss Ethel Egbert, received and investigated all applications, but it was then decided that this work should be handled directly by the relief committee in order that more expeditious treatment might be given each case than was possible when it reached them through an intermediary source. In order, however, that the relief committee might have the experience of the ladies who had been engaged in the work for twelve months, it was strengthened by the inclusion of the Regents of the Four Chapters, Mrs. A. E. Cruikshank, Mrs. P. J. Nolan, Mrs. W. W. Spence and Mrs. F. A. Macnaughton. The subsequent visitation of soldiers' dependants, whose claims had been given favourable consideration, was also undertaken by a group of ladies, who divided the city into thirteen districts for that purpose.

Almost immediately after the outbreak of war a fund had been collected by a number of organizations to relieve general distress in the city and a portion of the amount obtained was transferred to the Patriotic Fund. From this and other sources there was received from the citizens of Calgary during the first year ending August 31, 1915, a total of \$33,916.49. By that date, however, it had been made very evident that a much more systematic and comprehensive campaign would have to be conducted if Calgary was to provide even fifty per cent of the amount required for soldiers' dependants within the city borders. For the second year the Calgary committee had been requested by the South Alberta committee to raise the sum of \$90,000. By much intensive work and by inaugurating and popularizing the monthly subscription method this amount was exceeded by several thousands of dollars. Practically all pledges were redeemed to the hilt and during the second year the Calgary branch, after meeting administration and campaign expenses, was able to transfer \$103,590.99 to the treasury of the South Alberta branch. Practically the only pledges that were not redeemed were those given by men who afterwards enlisted and, naturally, enlistment was regarded as a release from further financial obligations.

For the third year the branch was asked to raise the sum of \$160,000, almost double the amount of the previous year's allotment. Fortunately the ground had been well broken during the second year and the committee commenced the campaign with fair hopes of success. There had grown up in Calgary, however, a very strong opinion that the voluntary system of subscription was inequitable, and that the money should be raised by taxation, preferably levied by the Federal Government. This opinion militated greatly against the success of the campaign and the net contributions for the year, after meeting all office

and campaign expenses, only amounted to \$128,103.37. For a city the size of Calgary, however, this was far from being a poor result, and the deficit was practically made up the following year when, despite the actions of the Provincial Government in raising Alberta's share for the Fund by taxation, the citizens of Calgary contributed the sum of \$29,143.89.

There was little to differentiate the relief work of the Calgary committee from that performed in other cities. From the beginning to June 30th, 3,887 applications were dealt with, only 366 of these being rejected. The branch also performed a vast amount of work for the Department of Militia and Defence, completing and executing some 4,500 forms of statutory declaration in connection with separation allowances and war service gratuities, and conducting thorough investigations into many hundreds of these claims.

The total subscriptions collected by the branch since its formation, including interest on deposits, up to November 30, 1918, amounted to \$314,845.42.

LETHBRIDGE

The citizens of Lethbridge were not slow to follow the example set them by Calgary, and but a short time elapsed between the declaration of war and the formation of an association to care for soldiers' dependants. Under the presidency of Dr. J. S. Stewart, M.L.A., an active organization was quickly brought into being, L. M. Johnstone, K.C., becoming vice-president; J. D. Higinbotham, honorary treasurer; and J. E. Hodgson, honorary secretary. The following year, however, saw a complete change in this personnel. Dr. Stewart went overseas where he attained the rank of Brigadier-General, won the Distinguished Service Order, and was made a C.M.G. L. M. Johnstone accompanied the 113th Battalion to Europe, while both the honorary treasurer and honorary secretary resigned. The four positions thus left vacant were filled by A. M. Grace, G. B. Mackay, G. H. Harman and R. J. Ritchie Paterson.

Perhaps the bulk of the work, however, fell upon Mrs. Frank Colpman, to whom was given the title of Dependants' Secretary. Upon Mrs. Colpman fell the responsibility for the investigation of each application, a task that was accomplished in co-operation with the Sir Alexander Galt Chapter of the I.O.D.E. and with the valued assistance of Mrs. E. A. Sharman, Mrs. W. A. Buchanan, and Mrs. C. E. Carberry. These ladies also served upon an Advisory Board formed in 1916 which included also the vice-president and the honorary treasurer, R. Barrowman and M. A. Morrow. Five hundred and six applications for assistance were investigated and about 450 families placed on the books. In addition, the committee maintained a Home where soldiers' families could find a resting place when needed, and which proved especially valuable during the influenza epidemic of 1918-19.

The following figures show the amounts raised from year to year and also the amounts disbursed.

CAMPAIGN RETURNS			PAID TO DEPENDANTS	
Year	Allotment	Collected	Year	Amount
1914-15	Nil	\$ 8,025.00	1914-15	\$ 11,408.86
1915-16	\$12,000.00	30,000.00	1915-16	39,920.00
1916-17	30,000.00	30,000.00	1916-17	45,686.00
1917-18	Nil	20,069.47	1917-18	47,112.35
			1918-19	23,511.75
			to March 31st	
		<u>\$88,094.47</u>		<u>\$167,638.96</u>
Constituency	Branch	Secretary		
ACADIA.....	Acadia Valley.....	Edna M. Peers.		
	Blood Indian Valley.....	A. W. Boyd.		
	Cereal.....	Rev. David Simpson.		
	Chinook.....	F. F. Marcy, succeeded by L. S. Dawson, succeeded by L. Proudfoot.		
	Collholme.....	Neil Morrison.		
	Oyen.....	F. J. Whitlock, succeeded by J. H. Alexander.		
	Youngstown.....	W. Barry.		
BOW VALLEY.....	Amethyst.....	O. Salisbury.		
	Bassano.....	E. F. Purcell, succeeded by A. G. Bond.		
	Brooks.....	C. H. Marshall.		
	Cluny.....	R. C. Ross.		
	Crowfoot.....	C. Rodburne.		
	Gem.....	F. Carpenter, succeeded by R. A. Elliott.		
	Milo.....	Geo. Stuart.		
	Majorville.....	T. Scott, succeeded by Thos. Sutherland.		
	Ouelletteville.....	D. Bienvenue.		
	Pioneer.....	H. Deitz.		
CARDSTON.....	Cardston.....	Z. W. Jacobs.		
	Magrath.....	T. W. Kareen, succeeded by J. T. Steele.		
CLARESHOLM.....	Balguiddes.....	J. S. Dimm.		
	Clareholm.....	J. R. Watt.		
	Granum.....	Mrs. J. B. Allison, succeeded by John Long.		
COCHRANE.....	Airdrie.....	Leslie Farr.		
	Big Prairie.....	John Cashman.		
	Bottrell.....	G. A. Reid.		
	Cochrane.....	A. Chapman.		
	Cremona.....	Geo. Spence.		
	Crossfield.....	E. S. McRory, succeeded by S. H. Bray.		
	Glenbow.....	W. B. Edwards.		
	Grand Valley.....	D. C. Morrison.		
	Jumping Pond.....	J. Bateman.		
	Morley.....	L. Coleman.		
CORONATION.....	Bideford & Wilhelmina.....	N. D. Robinson.		
	Consort.....	C. A. Fawcett, succeeded by H. A. Murphy.		
	Coronation.....	H. S. Northwood.		
	Fertility.....	J. R. Willet.		
	Loyalist.....	F. R. Graham.		
	Monitor.....	J. I. Woodrow, succeeded by H. McKenzie.		
	Sounding Creek.....	J. Evans.		
	Veteran.....	M. Otkin.		

Constituency	Branch	Secretary
DIDSBURY.....	Acme.....	Rev. W. Attwood, succeeded by Rev. A. McIvor, succeeded by Arthur Wheeler.
	Carbon.....	J. Atkinson.
	Carstairs.....	D. P. Hays, succeeded by C. W. Beattie.
	Didsbury.....	H. E. Osmond.
	Drumheller.....	Wm. R. Cumming, succeeded by A. H. Gibson.
	Grainger.....	C. Witson, succeeded by E. H. Van Wart, succeeded by F. W. Grainger.
	Harmattan.....	J. L. Chander.
	Lone Pine.....	H. McLean.
	Swalwell.....	Arch. W. Rae, succeeded by E. Nelson, succeeded by G. W. Gibson.
	Sunnyslope.....	W. T. Nelson, succeeded by E. C. White.
	Sterlingville.....	A. O. McNeil.
	Three Hills.....	Rev. P. McNab, succeeded by W. S. Robertson.
	Twining.....	M. J. Parker.
	Westcott.....	A. Robertson.
	Westerdale.....	J. Bolton.
GLEICHEN.....	Carseland.....	W. J. McComb.
	Cheadle.....	W. J. Miller.
	Dalroy.....	Miss Travis, succeeded by S. G. Snoxell.
	Dalemead.....	W. M. King.
	Freshfield.....	J. H. Johnson.
	Gleichen.....	Peter McLean, succeeded by James Cameron.
	Irricana.....	R. J. Fowler, succeeded by Mrs. Evans, succeeded by Mrs. Lindsay.
	Keoma.....	D. W. Power.
	Langdon.....	T. Tarrant.
	Namaka.....	W. W. Winspear.
	Nightingale.....	Alex. G. E. Seymour.
	Queenstown.....	Geo. Macomber.
	Redland.....	J. Martin.
	Rockyford.....	J. H. Eakin, succeeded by M. Johnston.
	Standard.....	T. L. Ferguson.
	Shepard.....	Jas. Mooney.
	Strathmore.....	Mrs. W. Brown, succeeded by Miss Elsie Bell.
	Tudor.....	Emil W. Pust.
HAND HILLS.....	Craigmyle.....	Miss Jean L. Crawford, succeeded by C. Bell.
	Delia.....	A. M. Starratt, succeeded by J. P. McBeath.
	Hanna.....	W. J. Haberin, succeeded by Cyril A. Coughlin.
	Hutton.....	M. T. Doyd, succeeded by L. R. Sager.
	Morrin.....	F. L. Boyer, succeeded by L. B. Martin.
	Munson.....	Geo. F. Stainton, succeeded by W. Prest.
	Nateby.....	Jos. Hunter.
	Pandora.....	H. F. Nestor, succeeded by Duncan McLean.

Constituency	Branch	Secretary
HAND HILLS— <i>continued</i>	Richdale.....	J. E. Hunter, succeeded by M. Miller.
	Rowley.....	A. M. R. chardson.
	Rumsey.....	S. F. Bolster.
	Stevv lle.....	N. S. Dunlop.
	Wimington.....	W. J. Winning, succeeded by Alb rt Hudson.
HIGH RIVER.....	Aldersyde.....	W. B. Way.
	Arrowwood.....	S. F. Fox.
	Big Hill.....	Jas. G. Bews.
	Blackie.....	E. J. Wheeler, succeeded by Dr. Sanders, succeeded by W. E. Heasell.
	Braeside.....	C. H. Howard.
	Brant.....	G. B. McKay.
	Buffalo Hill.....	John Kelly.
	Cayley.....	Mrs. E. Wickens, succeeded by F. F. McDonald, succeeded by S. H. Irvine, succeeded by R. M. Morrison.
	Ensign.....	C. D. Mason.
	Frankburg.....	Mrs. J. W. Frank, succeeded by Mrs. Hatch.
	High River.....	A. G. Verchere, succeeded by W. D. Elliot.
	Lineham.....	P. Pierson.
	Last Chance.....	Miss Barker.
	Meadow Bank.....	Jas. McKinnon.
	Mosquito Creek.....	W. Caspell.
	Peace Hill.....	Ed. Taylor.
	Pekisko.....	Walter G. Hanson.
	Tongue Creek (Upper).....	E. Gould.
	Tongue Creek (Lower).....	W. A. Lind.
INNISFAIL.....	Edwell.....	J. Comer.
	Elnora.....	W. E. Hannam.
	Innisfail.....	A. Aspinall, succeeded by F. M. Oldham.
	Knee Hill Valley.....	Jas. Jensen.
	Lousana.....	F. Warburton, succeeded by T. E. Ramsdon.
	Markerville.....	M. R. Meldrum, succeeded by G. E. Johnson.
	Penhold.....	A. W. Walker.
	Pine Lake.....	Rev. A. D. Currie.
	Stauffer.....	J. E. H. McCabe.
LITTLE BOW.....	Barons.....	S. E. Grace, succeeded by J. Blackwood.
	Carmangay.....	Chas. Murray, succeeded by D. H. Telfer.
	Champion.....	Geo. Edwards, succeeded by E. G. Ogilvie, succeeded by V. J. Rydd.
	Renex.....	A. Herschman.
	Lomond.....	J. H. Duffy, succeeded by H. E. Elves, succeeded by A. Webster.
	Vulcan.....	G. H. Whicher.
LETHBRIDGE.....	Lethbridge.....	J. E. Hodgson, succeeded by G. H. Harman, succeeded by Mrs. Frank Colpman.
MACLEOD.....	Macleod.....	R. T. McNicholl.

Constituency	Branch	Secretary
MEDICINE HAT.....	Irvine.....	F. Etter, succeeded by W. B. Fulton.
	Medicine Hat.....	Nelson Spencer, M.L.A., succeeded by W. G. Lynch, succeeded by E. J. Fewings, succeeded by H. O. Duggan.
	Nemiscan.....	W. R. Henry.
	Seven Persons.....	J. B. Wilson.
	Walsh.....	M. Roberts.
	Winnifred.....	A. E. Kendall.
NANTON.....	Nanton.....	Jas. Cartlidge, succeeded by C. H. Marshall, succeeded by G. S. Ferris.
	Parkland.....	J. T. North.
	Stavely.....	R. A. Hopkins.
OKOTOKS.....	Black Diamond.....	F. Starley.
	Davisburg.....	D. Thorburn.
	De Winton.....	P. Usher.
	Dinton.....	A. Orr.
	Gladys.....	H. Wilson.
	Kew.....	J. Fulton.
	Midnapore.....	Joseph Sheepy (died 1919) succeeded by John McInnes (President.)
	Millarville.....	Rev. H. Willford.
	Mossleigh.....	G. Moss
	Okotoks.....	R. T. Knowles.
	Priddis.....	J. Mangnan.
OLDS.....	Bowden.....	Rev. Oliver E. Mann, succeeded by R. McCue.
	Curlew.....	M. G. Cruikshanks.
	Ghost Pine Creek.....	A. Campbell.
	Olds.....	Geo. C. Beattie.
	Rosebud.....	H. Langlet.
	Trochu.....	S. J. Boyd.
	Wimbourne.....	Inez M. Brumhill, succeeded by Roy Benedict.
PINCHER CREEK.....	Brockett.....	G. E. Baines, succeeded by H. C. Lancaster.
	Cowley.....	P. J. Biddell, succeeded by M. A. Murphy.
	Fishburn.....	Hector A. McGleming.
	Pincher.....	Mrs. Dorothy I. Cox, succeeded by T. Pemberton.
	Pincher Creek.....	H. E. Hyde.
REDCLIFFE.....	Alderson.....	A. J. Drummond, succeeded by Rev. T. Taylor.
	Empress.....	M. A. Blodgett.
	Jenner.....	A. M. Websdale.
RED DEER.....	Red Deer.....	J. E. Cunningham, succeeded by R. B. Welliver, succeeded by R. L. Gaetz, succeeded by P. E. Graham.
	Rocky Mountain House.....	J. D. Skinner, succeeded by Stanley Wilson.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN (North).....	Banff.....	A. D. Archibald, succeeded by R. B. Martin, succeeded by J. L. Horsfall.
	Bankhead.....	Mrs. W. Searle, succeeded by Miss Clay, succeeded by Mrs. John Walters.
	Canmore.....	Chas. P. Johnston, succeeded by Geo. H. Stewart.

Constituency	Branch	Secretary
ROCKY MOUNTAIN (South)	Beaver Mines	T. G. Moore, succeeded by E. A. R. Cameron, succeeded by Geo. Ballantyne, succeeded by M. Torphy, succeeded by Thos. Lowery.
	Bellevue	Arthur J. Kelly, succeeded by E. C. Macdonald.
	Blairmore	H. E. Lyon, succeeded by J. B. Harmer.
	Coleman	Robt. McKibbin, succeeded by Wm. Bullock, succeeded by W. L. Ouimette.
	Frank	Rev. W. T. Young.
	Hillcrest	Geo. Cruikshank.
	Big Valley	F. Spencer, succeeded by D. M. Morley.
	Castor	L. B. Brown, succeeded by J. C. Anderson, succeeded by R. C. Murphy (President).
	Erskine	C. B. Morton.
	Garden Plain	J. R. Willett.
STETTLER	Scollard	Thos. Usher.
	Stettler	L. Davis.
	Barnwell	L. Peterson.
	Bow Island	L. Ferne, succeeded by R. S. Beattie.
	Burdette	G. H. Johnson.
	Elcan (Coal City)	Wm. Hughes, succeeded by Robt. J. Lee.
	Eyremore	H. L. Robinson.
	Grassy Lake	J. C. Knox, succeeded by T. H. Cramer.
	Kinnondale	J. C. McKinnon.
	Purple Springs	Mrs. Dorothy L. Branan.
	Raymond	J. S. Wray, succeeded by Geo. T. Wride, succeeded by Wm. Clemis.
	Retlaw	J. A. Stewart, succeeded by P. Ramsay, succeeded by G. F. Podoll.
	Stirling	M. Miller.
	Taber	W. B. Grubb.
	Travers	W. J. Galliford, succeeded by P. H. St. John, succeeded by M. Robinson.
WARNER	Foremost	E. S. Beatty.
	Warner	J. L. West.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE war effort of British Columbia commands the admiration of all who know it. With a population of between 400,000 and 500,000, a large proportion of which is of alien birth, the Pacific Province gave to the forces of Canada 50,000 men, or one for every eight or nine of its inhabitants. Nor does this include the British Reservists, of whom approximately 2,000 turned their backs upon the Rockies and hastened overseas to answer the call of the Motherland in the earliest months of the war. Few excuses for staying at home held good in British Columbia, and fewer still were made.

For those who, by force of age or other circumstances, were unable to enlist, the Patriotic Fund afforded an opportunity for a practical demonstration of their loyalty to Canada and their inheritance of British tradition. When the war broke out, financial and business conditions in the province were far from good, especially in the cities. The end of a spectacular boom in real estate had come some years previously, bringing with it severe financial losses and a period of great depression. Outside of the development of natural resources, comparatively few industries existed and those that had been established were, for the most part, hard put to it to make ends meet. Thousands of men were out of employment and the monetary resources of many were exhausted. With hundreds enlisting every day it did not look as though those who remained could possibly maintain the dependants of those who went, but the responsibility was faced with the greatest determination and courage. With a population diminished by enlistments, with munition contracts of trifling value compared with those placed in the East, with no bountiful crops such as those enjoyed by the Prairie Provinces, and with a series of labour troubles of a malignant type, British Columbia subscribed by March 31, 1919, no less a sum than \$3,353,257.85 or about \$8 per capita of its population. Of this sum every dollar was contributed voluntarily, the Provincial Government being unable to do more than make a small grant of \$500 per month from October, 1915, to assist in defraying certain expenses connected with the provincial organization.

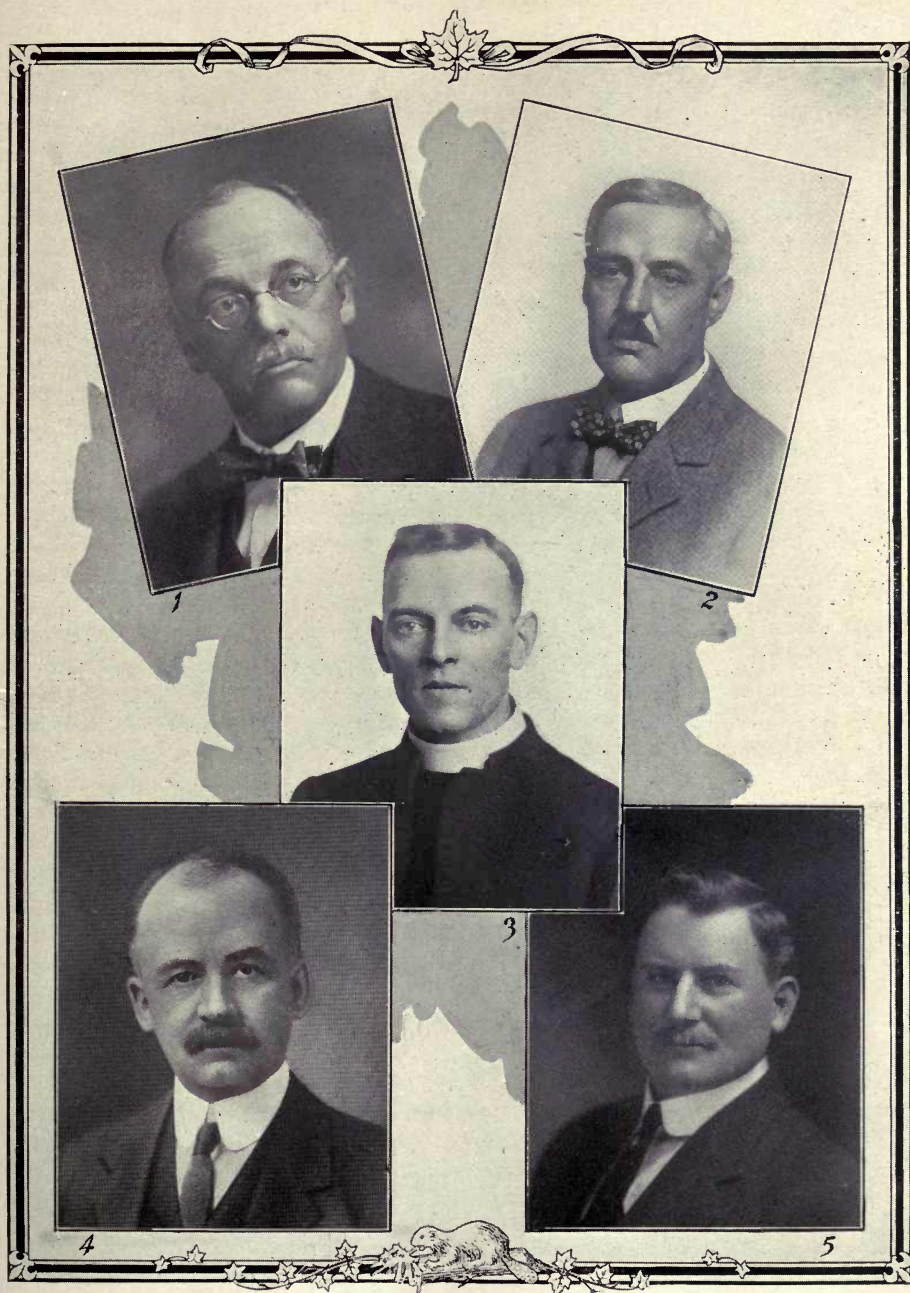
The affairs of the Fund have been administered in British Columbia by three organizations; the British Columbia Provincial branch, the Vancouver branch, and the Victoria branch, more commonly known as the Victoria Patriotic Aid Society. The two latter have been responsible for their respective cities and certain outlying municipalities which by their proximity are usually regarded as suburbs, while the provincial organization acted as a clearing house between the national Fund and nearly two hundred small branches and corresponding committees scattered throughout the province.

As one of the original incorporators of the Canadian Patriotic Fund the initiative in forming a provincial organization was taken by His Honour T. W. Paterson, at that time the Lieutenant-Governor of the province. A provincial branch was formed on September 8, 1914, on which date there was appointed an executive committee consisting of the Hon. T. W. Paterson, Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G., and F. S. Barnard, now Sir Frank Barnard. The duties of Secretary-

Treasurer were assumed by the latter gentleman, but on December 13, 1914, having been appointed to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the province, his official duties forced him to abandon the task. W. J. Goepel, Deputy Minister of Finance, volunteered to accept the office and was duly appointed. On January 8, 1915, the Hon. T. W. Paterson tendered his resignation as chairman of the executive committee and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was elected to the post, Mr. Paterson remaining on the committee.

Immediately following the formation of the executive committee His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor addressed a letter to the Mayor of every city and town in the province, to all Government Agents and to the Reeves of all municipalities, asking that the leading men co-operate to form local branches of the Fund. In many places Patriotic Associations had already been organized, but in other places nothing had been done towards making provision for soldiers' dependants. The Lieutenant-Governor's letter, however, made known the need that existed and local committees began to be formed everywhere. By November 30th forty-four branches of the Fund had been created and had either conducted campaigns for funds or had their plans to that end well under way. Fourteen independent associations had also been formed, the most important being that at Vancouver. In the early days the advantages of a national Fund were not everywhere recognized, while too pessimistic a view was taken of the possible disadvantages of dealing with a headquarters situated in Eastern Canada. If the long duration of the war had been foreseen, there would probably have been no hesitation on the part of any Patriotic Association, having for its object the maintenance of soldiers' dependents, in joining with the national body. In Vancouver, where the Citizens' War Fund was making a very gallant effort to carry a heavy burden, the fear of delay appeared to be the deterrent factor. Gradually, however, all objections were overcome, especially as the year 1915 wore on and it became more and more evident that a long struggle was before the country. By February 1916 only one association remained independent of the parent Fund. Vancouver, Kamloops, Kelowna, New Westminster and a number of smaller places had been brought under the jurisdiction of Ottawa, and Cumberland alone continued as it had begun. It must be mentioned, however, that the latter remained self-supporting throughout the war and assisted its dependants on the same basis as prevailed elsewhere.

Sharing the almost universal expectation that the war would last a few months only, the provincial executive committee made no very serious effort to stimulate contributions during the first twelve months. The local branches were, of course, circulated and the importance of holding campaigns urged upon them, but, for the most part, the amount to be raised and the methods to be adopted were left to the discretion of the local committees. Some needed but little urging and immediately raised substantial amounts. Others proceeded to take up a collection rather than to conduct campaigns, and their contributions were far from equal to their ability to give. Still others remained altogether passive. This, however, was not peculiar to British Columbia. In other provinces also, while many people gave generously, the subscriptions during 1915 rarely repre-



1. HIS HONOUR SIR FRANK BARNARD, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, *Chairman*, British Columbia Provincial Branch; *Member*, National Executive Committee.
2. R. H. SWINERTON, *Honorary Secretary-Treasurer*, Victoria Branch
3. HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP DOULL, *Chairman*, Vernon Branch
4. A. C. FLUMERFELT, *President*, Victoria Branch
5. G. P. JONES, *President*, Hedley Branch

sented a sacrifice. Despite the paucity of contributions from some centres, however, British Columbia was more than self-supporting up to December 31, 1915, having subscribed the sum of \$264,569.54 and disbursed \$227,512.89.

In September, 1915, the Honorary Secretary of the national Fund, Sir Herbert Ames, made his first visit to British Columbia in the interests of the Fund, and held a conference with the provincial executive at Victoria. By that time it had become possible to make a more definite estimate of the probable demands upon the Fund and it was quite evident that if British Columbia was to be self-supporting the people of the province would have to be urged to subscribe to the fullest extent of their ability. The enlistments in British Columbia, however, had been on so broad a scale and the province had so far exceeded the eastern provinces in this respect that Sir Herbert frankly told the provincial executive that the position of soldiers' dependents in the province would be in no way prejudiced or affected if the subscriptions fell short of the requirements, provided they represented an adequate effort on the part of potential subscribers. Whatever additional amount British Columbia needed would be provided from the surplus accruing from more fortunate eastern centres. In order that the needs of the Fund and the necessity of supporting it might be brought home to people residing in the interior of the province he suggested the appointment of a provincial organizer who could devote the whole of his time and energy to the work.

This latter suggestion of Sir Herbert's was duly carried out when, at a meeting of the executive committee held on October 6, 1915, F. Nation was appointed secretary, for the purpose of organizing a financial campaign and co-ordinating the work of administration throughout the province. This appointment relieved Mr. Goepel of the secretarial duties, but he retained the office of Honorary Treasurer which he has held to the present time. Further changes in the executive committee took place during the next few months. The Hon. W. J. Bowser succeeded Sir Richard McBride (deceased) in December, 1915, and H. C. Brewster M.L.A., was elected to the Committee on April 15, 1916. Upon the latter's death he was succeeded by the Hon. John Oliver, now Premier of the province.

At the time of Sir Herbert Ames' visit it had been decided to endeavour to raise in British Columbia the sum of \$600,000 during the next twelve months, \$475,000 of this to be secured from Vancouver and Victoria, and the balance from other places. This was regarded as very nearly the maximum that could be expected, but the final results proved how greatly the provincial executive had underestimated the ability of the people of British Columbia to give and their willingness to give to the extent of their ability. By the end of the year the province had raised the sum of \$1,059,249.77, nearly twice as much as had been expected, while the amounts from the provincial points outside of Vancouver and Victoria reached the sum of \$542,650.86, well in excess of three times the sum they had been allotted. The following year the results were even better, the province contributing the sum of \$1,101,466.06.

To secure these results the most careful organization work had been necessary and during both 1916 and 1917 Mr. Nation toured the province, visiting practically every place where a branch of the Fund had been organized, or could be

organized, and where substantial amounts could be raised. He was accompanied in 1917 by Sir Herbert Ames who spent a month visiting committees and addressing public meetings in British Columbia. By the autumn of 1915 the plan of giving a day's pay a month or a quarter had become popular with wage-earners in the East and was enthusiastically adopted by their fellows in the far West. At nearly all the mining centres this method came into use, the procedure being for a man to sign a form authorizing the deduction of an amount representing one day's pay from his pay cheque each month. The total amounts thus collected each month by the Mining Companies were transferred to the treasurers of the local Patriotic Fund. By this method of systematic giving some wonderful results were obtained and their publication in Eastern Canada had a decidedly beneficial effect upon industrial subscriptions in that part of the Dominion. To March 31, 1918, Trail, with a population of 4,000, subscribed \$99,440.23 or nearly \$25 per capita of its population; Rossland, of approximately the same size, subscribed \$68,005.39, or \$17 per capita; Hedley, with a population of about 400, gave \$17,672.13; Greenwood, with 1,500 people, gave \$29,256.38; Phoenix, with a population of 1,200, gave \$46,900.26, or about \$39 per capita; while Silvertown, with its 800 people, exceeded all others by subscribing \$34,362.05, or \$43 for every man, woman and child within its boundaries. All these places subscribed many times the amount that was disbursed for local requirements.

While it would be idle to say that the coastal cities of Vancouver and Victoria even nearly equalled the record of the inland points, it is believed that each subscribed to the full extent of its ability and in a measure that reflects the greatest credit upon its citizens. Neither city was self-supporting and both furnish outstanding examples of the wisdom of a national Fund. Vancouver raised \$1,098,569.68 to March 31, 1919, and distributed among soldiers' dependants \$3,039,132.51, while Victoria raised \$642,484.28 and spent \$1,175,955.67. The excess of requirements over subscriptions was supplied by Eastern Canada through the medium of the national treasury.

The following statement taken from a report issued by the provincial branch shows the amounts subscribed and expended in various municipalities, with the exception of Vancouver.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY BRANCHES FROM SEPTEMBER, 1914, TO MARCH 31, 1919

Branch	RECEIPTS			DISBURSEMENTS		
	To March 31, 1918	March 31, 1918, to March 31, 1919	Total	To March 31, 1918	March 31, 1918, to March 31, 1919	Total
Agassiz.....	\$ 4,932.45	\$ 2,095.00	\$ 7,027.45	\$ 875.25	\$ 765.00	\$ 1,640.25
Armstrong.....	8,253.00	2,050.00	10,303.00	22,686.18	10,253.30	32,939.48
Ashcroft.....	4,652.00	1,036.35	5,688.35	1,034.70	605.50	1,640.20
Atlin.....	6,342.35	1,270.45	7,612.80	.....	.....	.....
Alberni.....	1,086.60	289.18	1,375.78	5,089.00	1,492.75	6,581.75
Abbotsford.....	6,426.43	1,898.00	8,324.43	10,244.35	3,864.15	14,108.50
Albert Canyon.....	20.50	.....	20.50	.....	.....	.....
Alexis Creek.....	434.30	.....	434.30	.....	.....	.....
Arrow Park.....	.....	.....	.....	919.50	576.75	1,496.25
Ayash.....	26.00	.....	26.00	.....	.....	.....
Alert Bay.....	1,496.95	224.50	1,721.45	1,073.00	326.00	1,401.00
Albas.....	.....	.....	.....	156.94	.....	156.94
Anyox.....	57,965.00	29,900.00	87,865.00	.....	125.00	125.00
Adelphi (Grande Prairie).....	.....	.....	.....	470.00	285.00	755.00
Adjustment Acct. (special).....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	.....	19.00
Burnaby.....	2,994.88	.....	2,994.88	27,490.90	280.00	27,770.90
Burton.....	83.15	.....	83.15	.....	.....	.....
Beaton.....	4.00	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....
Brisco.....	54.50	.....	54.50	.....	.....	.....
Bamfield.....	118.00	.....	118.00	.....	.....	.....
Boundary Falls.....	11.00	.....	11.00	.....	.....	.....
Barkerville.....	2,694.13	21.00	2,715.13	30.00	.....	30.00
Bickles.....	67.25	.....	67.25	60.00	180.00	240.00
Bella Coola.....	233.75	63.50	297.25	723.60	768.50	1,492.10
Bowen Island.....	.....	.....	.....	1,967.32	1,080.06	3,047.38
Belcarra.....	.....	.....	.....	355.00	.....	355.00
Bonnington Falls.....	16.50	.....	16.50	.....	.....	.....
Britannia Beach.....	26,870.55	8,123.69	34,994.24	.....	.....	.....
Chase.....	7,050.00	3,580.00	10,630.00	5,855.90	2,601.50	8,457.40
Clinton.....	6,134.85	642.55	6,777.40	1,776.14	954.80	2,730.94
Cowichan District.....	15,822.71	2,745.06	18,567.77	40,093.93	16,285.55	56,379.48
Cowichan Station.....	2,055.35	800.00	2,855.35	2,773.60	1,737.00	4,510.60
Cranbrook.....	43,875.80	12,360.23	56,236.03	18,408.05	6,989.15	25,397.20
Creston.....	4,574.00	601.00	5,175.00	3,617.90	1,839.15	5,457.05
Courtenay.....	1,438.10	610.00	2,048.10	14,791.65	5,735.00	20,526.65
Clo-ose.....	43.00	.....	43.00	695.50	.....	695.50
Castlegar.....	6.00	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....
Chinook Cove.....	23.00	.....	23.00	.....	162.00	162.00
Cottonwood.....	19.50	.....	19.50	.....	.....	.....
Campbell River.....	35.85	.....	35.85	3,601.50	1,994.92	5,596.42
Coalmont (Granite Creek).....	14.35	.....	14.35	.....	.....	.....
Chilliwack.....	9,217.00	3,584.13	12,801.13	17,011.90	10,655.00	27,666.90
Clayoquot.....	.....	.....	.....	381.50	.....	381.50
Celista.....	.....	.....	.....	436.12	415.50	851.62
C.P.R. employees.....	58.64	14.75	73.39	.....	.....	.....
Denman Island.....	12.00	.....	12.00	136.00	.....	136.00
Doukhobors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delta.....	15,500.00	5,400.00	20,900.00	4,687.70	3,620.15	8,307.85
Enderby.....	2,695.00	630.00	3,325.00	8,236.10	2,726.02	10,962.12
Endako.....	46.00	.....	46.00	.....	.....	.....
Edgewood.....	65.00	.....	65.00	492.00	487.00	979.00
Errington.....	.....	.....	.....	119.00	.....	119.00
Eagle Bay.....	.....	.....	.....	31.25	13.00	44.25
Fairview.....	607.15	111.14	718.29	.....	.....	.....
Fernie.....	66,604.70	10,791.50	77,396.20	75,601.42	26,501.70	102,103.12
Fort Fraser.....	1,081.55	20.00	1,101.55	.....	.....	.....
Fort Steele.....	838.25	166.00	1,004.25	.....	.....	.....
Falkland.....	137.25	2.00	139.25	.....	.....	.....
Fraser Mills.....	14,050.00	5,650.00	19,700.00	1,661.88	23.50	1,685.38
Field.....	1,303.13	286.00	1,589.13	304.50	.....	304.50
Fisherman's Bay.....	.....	.....	.....	232.50	.....	232.50
Fort St. James.....	.....	.....	.....	767.65	584.00	1,351.65
Formers' Institute.....	598.00	.....	598.00	.....	.....	.....
Golden.....	10,400.00	2,480.00	12,880.00	8,427.60	2,852.67	11,280.27
Grand Forks.....	15,634.29	4,508.95	20,143.24	10,376.40	4,736.90	15,113.30
Greenwood.....	29,256.38	3,986.45	33,242.83	3,221.40	2,068.50	5,289.90
G.T.P. employees.....	4,463.77	341.25	4,805.02	.....	.....	.....
Govt. Tel. employees.....	.....	377.00	377.00	.....	.....	.....
Hazelton.....	9,830.51	1,700.00	11,530.51	818.50	396.00	1,214.50
Hope.....	892.55	593.25	1,485.80	2,992.25	1,307.50	4,299.75
Hillier.....	19.00	.....	19.00	751.50	.....	751.50
Hedley.....	17,672.13	800.00	18,472.13	1,365.75	1,314.50	2,680.25
Carried forward.....	\$406,858.10	\$109,752.93	516,611.03	\$302,863.83	\$116,603.02	\$419,466.85

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY BRANCHES—Continued

Branch	RECEIPTS			DISBURSEMENTS		
	To March 31, 1918	March 31, 1918, to March 31, 1919	Total	To March 31, 1918	March 31, 1918, to March 31, 1919	Total
<i>Brought forward.....</i>	\$406,858.10	\$109,752.93	\$516,611.03	\$302,863.83	\$116,603.02	\$419,466.85
Hopkins Landing.....	3.00	.....	3.00	1,115.30	571.00	1,686.30
Heflerly Creek.....	.....	.....	.....	49.00	.....	49.00
Heriot Bay.....	.....	.....	.....	127.00	142.00	269.00
Hardy Island.....	.....	.....	.....	242.00	.....	242.00
Harrison Mills.....	.....	53.00	53.00	866.25	285.00	1,151.25
Harpers Camp.....	279.27	60.20	339.47	435.00	.....	435.00
Half Moon Bay.....	.....	.....	.....	132.30	.....	132.30
Hornby Island.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	26.00
Hudson Hope.....	30.25	.....	30.25	.....	.....	.....
Hidden Bay (Nelson Isl.)	.....	.....	.....	180.00	389.00	569.00
Ioco.....	1,557.00	27.30	1,584.30	.....	.....	.....
Jervis Island.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	18.00
Kaslo.....	18,400.13	1,668.15	20,068.28	11,825.99	4,426.06	16,252.05
Kelowna.....	9,243.64	5,186.00	14,429.64	34,079.23	13,079.80	47,159.03
Keremeos.....	689.80	920.45	1,610.25	594.50	854.50	1,449.00
Kamloops.....	25,000.00	7,000.00	32,000.00	58,412.29	23,094.45	81,506.74
Kildonan, West Coast.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00	.....	6.00
Lillooet.....	3,032.40	536.70	3,569.10	1,385.90	391.20	1,777.10
Ladysmith (town).....	4,456.28	761.50	5,217.78	17,469.13	5,072.09	22,541.22
Ladysmith (collieries).....	15,112.00	5,100.00	20,212.00	.....	.....	.....
Langley.....	8,874.50	3,000.00	11,874.50	16,267.90	7,382.00	23,649.90
Lytton.....	1,832.80	.....	1,832.80	601.90	288.50	890.40
Lasqueti Island.....	.....	.....	.....	489.50	308.50	798.00
Lloyd Point.....	.....	.....	.....	600.00	180.00	780.00
Lund.....	.....	.....	.....	200.00	.....	200.00
Lucerne.....	71.50	.....	71.50	99.50	203.50	303.00
150- Mile House.....	4,182.99	681.85	4,864.84	372.50	307.00	679.50
Mission City.....	2,849.23	600.00	3,449.23	11,574.30	3,792.00	15,366.30
Midway.....	1,855.75	350.00	2,205.75	220.50	415.00	635.50
Masset.....	46.25	.....	46.25	.....	.....	.....
Mill Creek.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	35.00
Maillardville.....	50.00	.....	50.00	2,713.75	1,114.00	3,827.75
Maple Ridge.....	2,326.35	2,185.00	4,511.35	7,749.65	2,511.75	10,261.40
McBride.....	.....	.....	.....	411.75	298.50	710.25
Nanaimo.....	76,197.36	31,500.00	107,697.36	79,419.79	33,996.90	113,416.69
Nelson.....	49,945.69	9,800.00	59,745.69	66,292.72	24,349.27	90,641.99
Nicola Valley (Merritt).....	14,908.40	3,000.00	17,908.40	13,869.88	6,230.00	20,099.88
North Bend.....	1,931.88	.....	1,931.88	426.25	187.50	613.75
Nakusp.....	864.55	394.00	1,258.55	1,872.75	939.50	2,812.25
New Denver.....	3,432.58	1,364.55	4,797.13	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster.....	92,979.17	37,833.75	130,812.92	132,651.42	67,925.10	200,576.52
Nechako Valley.....	454.00	.....	454.00	621.45	.....	621.45
North Bulkley.....	.....	.....	.....	70.00	.....	70.00
New Hazelton.....	427.95	.....	427.95	.....	.....	.....
Notch Hill.....	.....	.....	.....	1,022.50	881.00	1,903.50
Otter Point.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00	.....	6.00
Ocean Falls.....	20,672.55	19,591.35	40,263.90	.....	665.90	665.90
O'Brien's Float.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	28.00
Port Coquitlam.....	2,656.50	2,015.00	4,671.50	13,026.76	3,855.25	16,882.01
Prince Rupert.....	26,500.93	3,000.00	29,500.93	24,053.65	8,170.16	32,223.81
Prince George.....	4,406.00	475.47	4,881.47	7,948.90	2,647.27	10,596.17
Penticton.....	10,136.09	2,073.83	12,209.92	2,442.10	2,235.50	4,677.60
Port Alberni.....	666.00	454.00	1,120.00	4,569.20	1,260.00	5,829.20
Personal contributions.....	8,003.41	5.00	8,008.41	.....	.....	.....
Princeton.....	20,309.66	13,824.96	34,134.62	2,008.50	820.75	2,829.25
Fouce Coupe.....	252.40	80.50	332.90	12.75	160.00	172.75
Pitt Meadows.....	100.00	.....	100.00	1,149.00	634.75	1,783.75
Phoenix.....	46,900.26	8,700.00	55,600.26	1,392.00	887.00	2,279.00
Peachland.....	657.82	357.25	1,015.07	2,423.85	1,467.20	3,891.05
Peace River District (Fort St. John).....	292.50	96.00	388.50	.....	.....	.....
Parksville.....	.....	.....	.....	543.25	.....	543.25
Powell River.....	12,173.42	3,988.05	16,161.47	2,894.10	1,557.00	4,451.10
Pritchard.....	.....	.....	.....	664.50	54.00	718.50
Pender Harbour.....	.....	.....	.....	320.00	206.00	526.00
Port Clements.....	.....	.....	.....	34.10	52.00	86.10
Port Moody.....	3,185.00	2,125.00	5,310.00	971.25	140.50	1,111.75
Pender Island.....	.....	.....	.....	168.00	.....	168.00
Queen Charlotte City.....	1,486.04	37.24	1,523.28	46.50	77.50	124.00
Quesnel.....	5,537.87	873.83	6,411.70	3,798.15	1,595.00	5,393.15
<i>Carried forward....</i>	\$911,829.27	\$279,472.86	\$1,191,302.13	\$835,883.29	\$342,731.92	\$1,178,615.21

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY BRANCHES—*Concluded*

Branch	RECEIPTS			DISBURSEMENTS		
	To March 31, 1918	March 31, 1918, to March 31, 1919	Total	To March 31, 1918	March 31, 1918, to March 31, 1919	Total
<i>Brought forward.....</i>	<i>\$911,829.27</i>	<i>\$279,472.86</i>	<i>\$1,191,302.13</i>	<i>\$835,883.29</i>	<i>\$342,731.92</i>	<i>\$1,178,615.21</i>
Quatsino Sound.....	.....	.....	.....	63.84	.....	63.84
Qualicum.....	.....	.....	.....	370.35	55.00	425.35
Quathiaski Cove.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174.40	174.40
Revelstoke.....	20,894.84	2,582.15	23,476.99	23,573.83	4,001.26	27,575.09
Rossland.....	68,005.39	8,965.57	76,970.96	6,175.73	1,571.25	7,746.98
Robson.....	305.35	66.50	371.85	.....	.....	.....
Rock Creek.....	273.00	.....	273.00	627.50	52.00	679.50
Roy's Road (Royston Sta.)	.....	.....	.....	434.50	156.00	590.50
Roberts Creek.....	.....	.....	.....	615.50	54.50	670.00
Rolla.....	10.00	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....
Straiton.....	89.05	52.75	141.80	678.10	395.50	1,073.60
Salmo.....	1,975.00	.....	1,975.00	.....	.....	.....
Sandon.....	7,463.02	1,000.00	8,463.02	41.00	174.00	215.00
Salmon Arm.....	1,830.25	655.51	2,485.76	11,040.70	5,659.25	16,699.95
Silverton.....	34,362.05	5,258.73	39,620.78	315.00	88.00	403.00
Sorrento.....	479.75	205.67	685.42	976.75	964.00	1,940.75
Sumnerland.....	5,044.30	1,848.18	6,892.48	8,648.90	4,770.62	13,419.52
Savona.....	149.75	.....	149.75	838.00	1,178.25	2,016.25
Stanley.....	112.50	.....	112.50	25.00	.....	25.00
Slocan Junction.....	3,768.46	1,656.04	5,424.50	19,679.05	9,436.65	29,115.70
Surrey.....	.....	.....	.....	121.50	.....	121.50
Shuswap.....	.....	.....	.....	115.00	.....	115.00
Sayward.....	1,058.25	580.75	1,639.00	382.50	523.00	905.50
Smithers.....	15.35	.....	15.35	604.50	333.50	938.00
Solsqua.....	.....	.....	.....	217.75	.....	217.75
Strathcona Park.....	63.00	.....	63.00	.....	.....	.....
Sechelt.....	.....	.....	.....	383.85	319.00	702.85
Surge Narrows.....	.....	.....	.....	115.00	38.50	153.50
Stillwater.....	.....	.....	.....	191.00	.....	191.00
Slocan City.....	500.70	120.00	620.70	.....	.....	.....
Skidegate.....	203.25	.....	203.25	191.00	.....	191.00
Swanson Bay.....	1,426.50	1,682.40	3,108.90	.....	68.50	68.50
Stellako.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.00	65.00
Telegraph Creek.....	1,033.52	295.70	1,329.22	.....	.....	.....
Trail (town).....	14,973.83	4,779.28	19,753.11	7,957.27	4,408.09	12,365.36
Trail (smelter).....	84,466.40	11,600.00	96,066.40	.....	.....	.....
Thurms.....	132.75	.....	132.75	223.50	.....	223.50
Thunder Hill.....	22.00	.....	22.00	.....	.....	.....
Tofino.....	25.15	.....	25.15	615.10	303.46	918.56
Terrace.....	1,674.90	350.50	2,025.40	1,715.90	844.50	2,560.40
Thurlow Island.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00	.....	100.00
Telkwa.....	1,990.00	140.00	2,130.00	254.00	196.50	450.50
Turnour Island.....	103.50	.....	103.50	.....	.....	.....
Ucluelet.....	192.35	33.75	226.10	820.10	557.50	1,377.65
Union Bay.....	8.00	.....	8.00	1,486.00	539.00	2,025.00
Upper Squamish.....	.....	.....	.....	241.00	.....	241.00
Vernon.....	27,170.25	5,507.02	32,677.27	70,771.99	25,482.40	96,254.39
Victoria.....	509,368.93	133,115.35	642,484.28	819,848.91	356,106.76	1,175,955.67
Vavenby.....	8.90	.....	8.90	.....	.....	.....
Vananda.....	.....	.....	.....	685.15	167.44	852.59
Vargas Island.....	.....	.....	.....	245.60	.....	245.60
Waneta.....	826.70	191.00	1,017.70	.....	.....	.....
Windermere District.....	3,949.85	1,465.00	5,414.85	6,473.70	2,172.95	8,646.65
Walhachin.....	234.70	26.90	261.60	30.00	.....	30.00
Westbridge.....	18.50	.....	18.50	1,568.50	342.15	1,910.65
Whaletown.....	64.50	.....	64.50	915.00	.....	915.00
West Kootenay Police Dis.	24.00	.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....
Wulfoosh Bay.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	10.00
Westholme.....	5.00	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....
Yale.....	1,342.40	.....	1,342.40	782.01	35.50	817.51
Bank interest.....	14,910.65	6,614.29	21,524.94	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$1,722,482.36	\$468,265.90	\$2,190,748.26	\$1,827,052.92	\$763,966.35	\$2,591,019.27
Provincial Branch expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	6,662.13	1,270.00	7,932.13
Contributions sent direct to Ottawa, as per annexed list.....	62,306.97	1,632.94	63,939.91	.....	.....	.....
Grand totals.....	\$1,784,789.83	\$469,898.84	\$2,254,688.17	\$1,833,715.05	\$765,236.35	\$2,598,951.40

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS SENT DIRECT TO OTTAWA FROM THE BEGINNING TO MARCH 31, 1919

Agassiz.....	\$ 1,000.00
Alert Bay.....	186.50
Anonymous, New Westminster, per Bank of Montreal.....	102.94
Anyox.....	165.00
Arrowhead.....	314.85
Atlin.....	100.00
Bradstreet Co.....	100.00
Campbell River (Indian band).....	100.00
Cape Mudge (Indian band).....	55.56
Clayburn.....	102.35
Corbin.....	757.05
Dominion Express Co. employees.....	4,830.00
R. G. Dun & Co.....	250.00
Galena Mining & Milling Co.....	104.94
Hedley.....	1,001.75
Hope.....	248.00
Indians, Bella Coola Reserve.....	200.00
Invermere (Windermere District).....	142.50
Ladner.....	1,500.00,
Ladysmith (town).....	366.45
Ladysmith (collieries).....	3,075.00
Members of the Homales Tribe of Indians, New Westminster Agency..	16.75
Metlakatla Indians.....	50.00
Midway.....	300.00
McBride.....	120.00
Natal Miners.....	71.50
New Denver.....	251.30
Nootka.....	32.42
Prince Rupert.....	2,000.00
Quathiaski Cove.....	129.00
Rock Creek.....	150.00
Rossland.....	300.00
Rutland.....	62.00
Silverton.....	671.40
Trail.....	700.00
Texada Island.....	13.75
Waldo.....	175.11
Yellow Point.....	43.25
238th Battalion Regimental Fund, Courtenay.....	46.00
238th Battalion Regimental Fund, Prince Rupert.....	37.00
238th Battalion Regimental Fund, Vancouver.....	270.37
Employees, Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	41,659.99
Employees, Pacific Great Eastern Railway Co.....	551.25
Employees, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co.....	22.01
Sundry and personal contributions.....	1,563.92

Total.....\$63,939.91

In the foregoing statement it will be noticed that in many of the mining centres, especially in the Kootenay district, the subscriptions in 1918 showed a marked decrease over former years. In the autumn of 1917 there became apparent among the miners a marked hostility to the voluntary method of supporting the Fund. The demand was made that the Federal Government should impose a tax which, it was insisted, would be fair to everybody. To what extent this hostility among the men themselves was earnest is not known, nor can the sincerity of their demands for taxation be verified. As a poll tax had already been imposed by the Provincial Government that avenue was practically closed and it was doubtless quite apparent to the more intelligent of the miners that no other system of taxation was likely to fall upon them and their fellows. The miners were largely of foreign nationality, while their unions were generally

officered by men of alien birth or of pronounced socialistic tendencies. There is reason to believe that the agitation against the voluntary method might be laid at the door of the foreigner, who naturally wished to escape as much of the burden of the war as possible, or of the socialistic official who regarded taxation as the best method of placing the burden upon the hated rich. In any event, those opposed to the existing state of things carried the day and demanded that the monthly deduction of a day's pay should cease, although the men had all voluntarily agreed to subscribe that amount.. To enforce their demands the miners resorted in two places to a strike. Faced with such a situation the mine owners had no option but to agree. As a result of the action of the Miners' Unions the province, outside of Vancouver and Victoria, only subscribed the sum of \$335,150.55, during the twelve months ending March 31, 1919. To the credit of Canadian wage earners it can be stated that this attitude did not find favour in any other part of Canada and it is doubtful whether it was really popular among the bulk of the miners in British Columbia. The generosity with which they had subscribed during previous years justifies the conclusion that their judgment rather than their loyalty was at fault and that they had yielded too easily to the misleading and perverted arguments of their leaders.

VANCOUVER

Always a popular city with ex-Imperial soldiers and sailors, Vancouver, on the outbreak of hostilities, was at once faced with the problem of making provision for the dependents of British reservists. The problem was tackled with a promptitude characteristic of the city. Only a week had elapsed since the declaration of war when, at a public meeting convened by the Mayor, on August 11, 1914, the Vancouver Citizens' War Fund was organized. The management committee was composed of the Mayor of Vancouver and representatives of the Vancouver Board of Trade, the St. John Ambulance Association, the Canadian Red Cross Society, Daughters of the Empire, Local Council of Women, the Trades and Labour Council, the Canadian Club, the Conservative Club and the Liberal Club. A campaign for funds was immediately launched and subscriptions amounting to \$156,000 received, in addition to large donations of such supplies as coal, wood, vegetables, groceries, etc.

The Vancouver Citizens' War Fund did not affiliate with the national Fund until February 4, 1915, fearing that the relationship to a parent body whose headquarters were so distant might produce delays. The experience of other local committees affiliated with the Canadian Patriotic Fund, however, showed this fear to be groundless and the arguments in favour of affiliation proved triumphant. By that time the jurisdiction of the Vancouver committee extended over the municipalities of Point Grey and South Vancouver, while during the next few months the territory of the branch was extended to include the municipalities of Richmond, North, and West Vancouver. On June 1, 1916, the municipality of Burnaby was transferred from the jurisdiction of the provincial to that of the Vancouver branch. Thus a very considerable territory was administered

by the committee at Vancouver which dealt direct with the national executive at Ottawa instead of through the medium of the provincial branch.

During the past five years applications for assistance have been received from 10,000 people, some 7,500 being given assistance, while many of the others we placed in touch with the committees under whose jurisdiction they properly came. Living in a district that extended a considerable distance from the headquarters of the branch, these dependents were numerous enough to call for the most careful organization if they were to receive the attention that their welfare demanded. To cover the ground thoroughly, the services of the Women's Patriotic Guild, under the presidency of Mrs. J. Fyfe Smith, were requisitioned. The sane counsel of the voluntary visitors of the Guild enabled many difficulties to be removed and a burden of worry lifted from the families.

Like all other important branches of the Fund, the Vancouver committee found themselves obliged to deal with a tremendous amount of work related to separation allowances, assigned pay, and pensions. Literally thousands of communications passed between the branch and the Militia Department at Ottawa. That the necessity for this work should ever have existed need not be argued at this date. The war came with great suddenness and the Canadian Militia Department was not the only organization in the British Empire to find itself flooded with work and with insufficient machinery at its command to cope with it. It is not difficult to imagine, however, what would have been the result if the Fund, with its committees of alert business-like men and women, had not stepped into the breach and by its co-operation saved a situation that might have become most serious. In Vancouver much of this work was done by a voluntary body of women who were in attendance at the headquarters of the Fund each day, receiving and interviewing all applicants for advice and assistance.

A feature of the Vancouver committee's work that is of rather special interest is the reception of soldiers' dependents returning from Great Britain or, in a great many cases, coming to Canada for the first time. In the fall of 1918, after the signing of the armistice and at the beginning of demobilization, the housing problem in Vancouver was acute. Returning dependants found it almost impossible to secure even temporary accommodation at any rate without a search that might consume several days. Therefore there was formed a special committee of ladies whose duty it was to meet all trains carrying dependants and to assist them to secure some place in which to reside until they could establish permanent quarters. The urgency of the situation was recognized by the Y.W.C.A. of Vancouver which opened a new Hostel, one floor of which, with accommodation for 50 persons, was placed at the disposal of the Fund. In this Hostel soldiers' dependants were given, on arrival in Vancouver, 48 hours' board and lodging at the expense of the Fund.

While Vancouver, as could only be expected, fell far short of being self-supporting, its contributions were always regarded as eminently praiseworthy. In fact, the proportion of the Vancouver subscriptions to the total subscriptions of the Dominion is just about in the same ratio as its population is to the total

population. Up to March 31, 1919, \$1,098,235.58 had been remitted to Ottawa, while the requisitions on the national treasury amounted to \$3,209,798.20.

So many citizens of Vancouver co-operated to make the Fund a success in that city that to mention by name all those to whom the Fund is indebted is impossible. Those whom we are obliged to omit, however, will take no exception to the mention of H. H. Morris, the honorary chairman, or C. G. Pennock, the honorary treasurer, from each of whom a full measure of devoted service was received. In C. H. Bonnor the branch had an executive secretary to whose efficiency much of its effectiveness is due.

VICTORIA

The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire was the first organization in Victoria to attempt to provide for the dependants of soldiers, raising by a house-to-house collection \$15,760, of which \$5,000 was contributed to the Hospital Ship Fund in the name of Vancouver Island. The balance was set aside for the assistance of those whose breadwinners had enlisted. A number of ladies, of whom Mrs. R. S. Day was convener, and Mrs. W. E. Oliver honorary secretary-treasurer, were appointed by the I.O.D.E. as the Patriotic Service Committee of that Order, and were entrusted with the distribution of this special fund. Miss Dorothy King, who had previous training in social service work, was later appointed secretary. This committee afterwards acted as the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Victoria Patriotic Aid Society (the Victoria branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund).

On the 11th September, 1914, His Honour Lieutenant-Governor T. W. Pater-son convened a meeting in the Parliament Buildings, at which he presided, F. S. Barnard (now His Honour Sir Frank S. Barnard, K.C.M.G.) acting as honorary secretary. At this meeting the following were appointed a committee to undertake the work of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, their jurisdiction including the city of Victoria, the southern portion of Vancouver Island, and the adjacent islands: A. C. Flumerfelt, president; C. A. Holland, vice-president; Robert H. Swinerton, honorary secretary-treasurer; His Worship Mayor Alexander Stewart; D. R. Ker, J. J. Shallcross, H. B. Thomson, M.P.P., Ensign Merritt, of the Salvation Army, and Arthur Coles.

This committee met on September 11, 1914, and having added to its number the late E. V. Bodwell, K.C., it was incorporated under the provincial "Charitable Associations Act" as "The Victoria Patriotic Aid Society." Its objects were identical with those of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, with the exception that it took additional powers for the relief of families whose breadwinners were, in the opinion of the Trustees, out of employment or in need of assistance through the effects of the war, such relief to include an allowance to the breadwinner in case he was incapacitated from bodily labour during the war.

As necessity arose, the number of Trustess was increased by the addition of G. H. Dawson, J. A. Lindsay, J. Forman, H. H. Rowley, A. C. Burdick, F. A. Pauline, M.P.P., and A. S. Barton.

In the campaign for funds, the 1914 and 1915 campaigns were directed by the Trustees; the 1916 campaign by A. C. Burdick; the 1917 campaign by J. Forman; and the 1918 campaign by Joshua Kingham. A. F. Griffiths, C.A., acted as honorary auditor. The total subscriptions collected in Victoria and district, to September 30, 1919, amounted to \$690,766.68. The amount disbursed for Canadian Patriotic Fund allowances was \$1,265,329.06; and for relief other than that of the Canadian Patriotic Fund \$5,178.80. The general expenses were \$26,595.30, and the expenses of the campaigns and collections, \$5,817.77. The greatest number of families assisted in any one month was in March, 1918, when 1,353 families, comprising 3,695 dependants, were paid allowances totalling \$31,398.55. The highest amount paid in allowances for one month was \$32,354.45.

In June, 1915, arrangements were made by which those of the dependants able to do so could set aside out of their monthly allowances amounts to be placed to their credit, on which interest at the rate of four per cent per annum would be paid. The money so set aside was payable on the soldier's return, or sooner in the event of some extraordinary payment being required. The deposits in this account to September 30, 1919, amounted to \$226,128.19, and the withdrawals to \$220,664.32. In August, 1917, there was a balance of \$99,938.87. After this date it gradually declined, owing to the increase in the cost of living. Its inauguration and operation entailed considerable patience and time, but the Fund was well repaid in the advantages the dependants received from it. It aided in sickness, in the payment of taxes, and provided for many unforeseen contingencies. Many commenced banking from the first, and on their husbands' return had sums available for withdrawal, in some cases, as high as \$400.00.

The administration of the Fund was carried on by the Trustees, who met twice a week, the visiting and social work being done by the Patriotic Service Committee of the I.O.D.E., who kindly offered their services in the beginning. Visits monthly were made by them, allowances not being paid until the monthly report was received. This committee rendered splendid service, not only in connection with the routine work of visiting, but in its social activities. Mrs. Day and Mrs. Oliver devoted most of their time to this work.

A special committee was appointed to meet and assist the returning soldiers' dependents. The committee consisted of Mrs. Seabrook Young (president), Miss J. C. Brown (secretary), Rev. A. de B. Owen, Seabrook Young, Mrs. Gordon Smith, and Mrs. Austin. It arranged for hotel accommodation; transported people to their homes; and helped to find houses for those who required them. It helped in sickness, and in many other ways proved of the greatest value.

The staff during the years of war worked hard and diligently. Besides the ordinary routine work, they helped the dependants in making up their applications for separation allowance (both for the Canadian and the Imperial), and for some time they assisted with the applications for war service gratuity. The office usually presented a busy scene, frequently receiving as many as 100 callers in a day. The main incentive maintaining them in their arduous task was the

strong desire to help the families of those who were fighting at the front in the world's greatest war, fighting for liberty and right as against the dominant control of might. To R. H. Swinerton special credit is due for five years of arduous, invaluable and voluntary service.

Victoria is justly proud of her part in the war. The spirit which awoke in her citizens with the Empire's first call to arms imbued them with the desire to do their part to the full; and throughout the dreary years of the war's continuance it inspired and maintained them in their efforts. In men it sent a very high proportion of its population. Over 10,000 went from this city of peaceful homes, nestling in its picturesque and beautiful surroundings on the shores of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, Canada's great ocean highway to the Pacific. Of these, many distinguished themselves on the field of battle, and Victoria points with pride to the brilliant career of General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

COWICHAN

Organized on September 24, 1914, the Cowichan branch, with headquarters at Duncan, has rendered assistance to 125 families living in that section of Vancouver Island. Its expenditure has amounted to \$56,379.48 and its contributions to \$18,567.77.

The officers of the branch include W. H. Hayward, M.P.P., O. T. Smithe and J. I. Mutter, the successive presidents; J. Greig and F. A. Brittingham who in turn held the post of honorary treasurer; J. W. Dickinson and D. Ford who discharged the duties of honorary secretary.

CRANBROOK

Approximately one hundred families received assistance through the Cranbrook branch of the Fund which was organized on September 16, 1914. The total disbursements were \$25,397.20 and the contributions \$56,236.03.

The original officers consisted of G. F. Stevenson, chairman; H. W. Supple, honorary treasurer; T. M. Roberts, honorary secretary; A. H. Webster, W. E. Worden, V. Hyde Baker, J. F. Campbell and Rev. Mr. Flewelling. In March, 1916, however, Mr. Stevenson left Cranbrook and was succeeded by J. F. Campbell who, a few months later, was replaced by J. P. Fink. The branch lost the services of Mr. Supple at the time Mr. Stevenson left and J. M. Christie assumed the duties of honorary treasurer. In November, 1917, Mr. Christie resigned and was succeeded by H. C. Seaman who, about a year later, was replaced by F. E. Robertson.

FERNIE

In the mining district of Fernie practically all war activities, such as the Fund, Red Cross Society and others, came under the jurisdiction of one committee. This committee was organized in September, 1914, with J. L. Gates as president, and W. M. Walker as secretary-treasurer. Mr Gates was succeeded in January, 1915, by T. Uphill, while two months later J. S. Irving took over the duties of Mr. Walker. In September of the same year Mr. Irving retired and was re-

placed by A. Cummings who remained in office till March, 1918. At that date the presidency was assumed by E. K. Stewart, while A. Watson and T. Uphill shared between them the duties of the secretary-treasurer.

Funds were raised in the district by a levy of 1 per cent on all incomes under \$100 per month and 2 per cent on incomes over \$100 per month. From the proceeds of the levy grants were made not only to the Fund, but to the Canadian and British Red Cross Societies, the Navy League of Canada, the Y.M.C.A. Red Triangle Fund, the Knights of Columbus Army Hut Fund and to the Serbian, Belgian and Polish Relief Funds. The amount contributed to the Patriotic Fund was \$77,396.20.

Approximately 250 families were assisted by the Fernie branch at an expenditure of \$102,103.12.

KAMLOOPS, B.C.

Relief work was begun in Kamloops on September 2, 1914, by the formation of the Kamloops Patriotic and Relief Committee with the following officers: Mayor M. F. Crawford, chairman; W. H. Dandy, vice-chairman; E. H. Grubbe, honorary treasurer; Henry T. Denison, honorary secretary; J. A. Gill, J. R. Colley, Judge J. D. Swanson and A. W. Johnson. This committee gave relief to both soldiers' wives or mothers and any deserving cases of need until it affiliated with British Columbia Provincial branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund on February 1, 1916, with Mayor A. M. Tyrrell as president, W. H. Dandy as vice-president, J. A. Gill as honorary treasurer, Henry T. Denison as secretary, and a committee consisting of Judge J. D. Swanson, Thomas Howell, Robert MacKay, J. R. Colley and A. B. Hogg.

In May, 1917, W. T. Summers and J. E. Tedder were added to the committee. The above officers acted until February 25, 1918, when Thomas Howell was appointed vice-president in place of W. H. Dandy, who moved from the city, and Judge J. D. Swanson, honorary treasurer in place of J. A. Gill resigned.

The total number of families assisted by the Fund was 243 wives and mothers, and 435 children, or 678 dependants in all.

The total contributions to the Fund were \$32,943.92 and the total disbursements \$86,052.70. The city of Kamloops furnished office room with heat and light and gave a contribution of \$20 per month.

KELOWNA

Organized on September 13, 1915, the Kelowna branch assisted 128 families during the period of the war, expending the sum of \$47,159.03. This was very considerably in excess of the amount raised which only reached \$14,429.64. Of this amount the town council contributed \$1,080.

The chairman of the branch has been J. W. Jones, M.P.P., and until January, 1917, the office of honorary secretary treasurer was held by G. H. Dunn. At that date, however, Mr. Dunn's duties as town clerk forced him to give up his Patriotic Fund work and he retired in favour of J. R. Beale. Mr. Jones, as president; R. C. Denison, as honorary auditor, and D. E. Adams, E. M. Car-



1. G. A. LAFFERTY, *Honorary Treasurer*, Rossland Branch
2. H. BIRD, *Chairman*, Nelson Branch
3. REV. W. E. COLLISON, *Honorary Secretary*, Prince Rupert Branch
4. J. M. RUDD, *Honorary Secretary-Treasurer*, Nanaimo Branch

ruthers, J. Casorso, W. H. Gaddes, J. B. Knowles, C. Quin, D. W. Sutherland, S. Weeks and P. B. Willits as members of the general committee have served continuously.

LANGLEY

The Langley branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was organized October, 1914, and was originally composed of Reeve R. J. Wark, Councillors F. A. Matthias, C. E. Hope, A. V. Armstrong, J. R. Brydon, B. K. Devine, and A. M. Vannetta, and Rev. W. R. George, Rev. W. Wilson, Rev. A. MacLean, C. E. Hope acted as secretary-treasurer. In January, 1915, Mr. George accepted the position of secretary, and R. A. Payne was appointed treasurer. The following year Rev. A. MacLean succeeded Mr. George, who removed from the district, and P. H. Sheffield was appointed treasurer on the enlistment of R. A. Payne. In August, 1917, E. H. Verner became treasurer, while the secretary's duties were fulfilled by Mr. Sheffield until his removal from the district at the end of 1917.

The committee did not confine its efforts to the work of the Patriotic Fund, but included within the scope of its activities such war charities as the Red Cross Society, Serbian and Belgian Relief Funds, the Overseas Tobacco Fund, and so on. Its contributions to the Patriotic Fund amounted to \$11,874.50, while its disbursements reached \$23,649.90. Seventy families received regular monthly allowances.

NANAIMO

The very important territory including the city of Nanaimo and extending six miles to the south to the outlying municipality of Extension, and thirty-five miles to the north to Qualicum, was most adequately and efficiently covered by a committee formed in Nanaimo on September 24, 1914.

The officers elected on that date were: Mayor A. E. Planta, chairman; John Shaw, vice-chairman; and John M. Rudd, honorary secretary-treasurer. Upon his appointment to the Senate of Canada, however, Mr. Planta found that his absence from the province for a considerable period each year prevented his keeping as closely in touch with the local administration of the Fund as he wished, and he was accordingly succeeded, in November, 1917, by Mayor H. McKenzie. The vice-chairman and the secretary-treasurer remained in office throughout the war, supported by a committee of twenty, on which were representatives of all the industries and patriotic associations of the district.

Of the larger centres in British Columbia, the record of Nanaimo is one of the best. Up to March 31, 1919, the branch only fell short of being self-supporting by the narrow margin of approximately \$6,000. Its expenditure amounted to \$113,416.69, while its contributions reached the sum of \$107,697.36. In addition, however, a special fund was inaugurated by the Women's Auxiliary from which to meet the expenses of all soldiers' dependants who were treated at the local hospital during the war. Much of the amount subscribed to the Nanaimo branch was given by the employees of local industries, while a noteworthy contribution was that of the canvassers for the Victory Loan of 1917, who donated

their commission on the sale of government bonds, amounting to approximately \$1,200.

The administration expenses charged by the branch for the five years are less than \$250. This figure is the more striking when it is considered in conjunction with the number of families assisted, which was nearly one thousand. This wonderful record is largely due to the personal energy and generosity of Mr. Rudd, who was second to none in the province in enthusiasm for the cause, and the extent of his service.

NELSON

Nelson was one of the first communities to respond to the appeal issued in September, 1914, by Lieutenant-Governor T. W. Paterson, a public meeting being held on September 12, 1914. At that meeting there was formed a strong committee consisting of H. Bird as president, R. W. Hinton as vice-president, J. H. D. Benson as secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Starkey, Mrs. Cummings, Mrs. Cochrane, Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Armbrister, Captain Armstrong, Mayor Malone, W. R. McLean, L. B. DeVeber, Father Althoff, Rev. F. H. Graham and W. Garland Foster. Certain changes were subsequently made, while in 1916, the increase in the work necessitated the appointment of H. W. Rust as assistant secretary. When Mr. Rust left Nelson in 1918, his duties were taken over for a few months by W. A. Burton, a returned soldier, who was afterwards succeeded by the Rev. H. S. Bagnall.

During the period of the war 283 families were given regular monthly grants, the total expenditure amounting to \$90,641.99, of which only a little over \$1,200.00 was expended in administration. The subscriptions collected locally for the Fund amounted to \$59,745.69.

NEW WESTMINSTER

The Canadian Patriotic Fund was not directly represented in New Westminster until the month of December, 1915. Until that time relief had been administered to soldiers' dependents by the New Westminster War Relief Fund, an organization that had been formed on September 5, 1914. The officers of this organization were Mayor A. W. Gray, chairman; W. L. Darling, secretary; and L. M. Richardson, treasurer.

When affiliation with the Canadian Patriotic Fund took place, Mayor Gray continued to act as President, and has held that office continuously to the present time. G. D. Brymner became vice-president, D. J. McQuarrie, treasurer, and R. J. Flowers, secretary. Like Mayor Gray, these gentlemen have remained in office during the existence of the branch. The organization was also greatly strengthened by the appointment of the Rev. A. E. Vert who, as chairman of the claims committee, has handled a most difficult task with sympathy and judgment.

Up to March 31, 1919, the citizens of New Westminster had subscribed \$134,372.41 to the Fund, the disbursements to the same date amounting to \$205,305.98. Five hundred and ninety-five families had been assisted either by regular monthly allowances or emergency grants.

PRINCE RUPERT

The Prince Rupert branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was first inaugurated at a public meeting of citizens held in the City Hall on the 22nd day of September, 1914. The following officers and committee were elected:—Mayor S. M. Newton, president; C. T. Heward, hon. treasurer; Rev. W. E. Collison, hon. secretary; Rev. Canon Rix; Judge Young; J. H. Thompson.

At each annual meeting of the branch changes were made by the addition of new members to the committee. The office of president of the branch was filled by S. M. Newton until the end of 1916 when James H. Thompson was elected president, holding the office until the present time. In 1917 C. T. Heward retired from the position of treasurer and was succeeded by R. Seymour Wright, who still occupies the post. The Rev. W. E. Collison has acted as honorary secretary continuously.

The necessary funds for carrying on the work of the Prince Rupert branch were voluntarily contributed by the citizens. Each year a systematic campaign for raising money was organized, special effort being directed towards securing as many regular subscribers as possible, thus assuring an income for the Fund, besides casual donations. In one place eight households held a monthly "Market in aid of the Patriotic Fund." The Indians of the district also helped in various ways, one village giving the proceeds of a band concert.

The total collections from 1914 to 1918 amounted to the sum of \$37,742.65, or an average of over \$10 per head of the then population of Prince Rupert. The total disbursements to dependants amounted to \$33,297.41, and the total number of families assisted was 103.

SURREY

Until the spring of April, 1916, the Surrey Patriotic Fund Committee, with headquarters at Cloverdale, operated as an independant association, unaffiliated either with the British Columbia provincial branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund or the national body itself. In that month, however, Cloverdale was visited by F. Nation, the secretary of the provincial branch, and as a result, a new committee was formed, composed of the Reeve and Councillors of the municipality and the Municipal Clerk, the Reeve being chairman and the Municipal Clerk secretary-treasurer. This committee was constituted a branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the cost of the local administration being borne by the municipality.

The contributions from Surrey amounted to \$5,424.50, and the disbursements to \$29,115.70.

VERNON

The first meeting of the Vernon branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was held on August 31, 1914, with Mayor W. H. Smith in the chair and about 40 citizens present. A further meeting took place on September 3rd, when the permanent officers were elected, W. H. Smith becoming president, G. A. Henderson, honorary-treasurer, and H. C. Remnant, secretary. On September 14th it

was unanimously decided to affiliate with the British Columbia provincial branch, as recommended by the Lieut.-Governor of the province.

The first chairman of the relief committee was E. A. Watts, who filled the office until succeeded by Mr. Ritchie, and on this gentleman's departure from Vernon, E. F. Lloyd became chairman. The finance committee was first under the chairmanship of W. H. Smith, who was succeeded in turn by E. A. Watts and C. H. Hurt. The latter, on becoming secretary in March, 1917, relinquished the office to F. B. Cossitt.

At the general meeting of November 13, 1916, His Lordship the Bishop of Kootenay was elected president, with James Vallance vice-president. On Mr. Vallance's retirement, Mr. Howe became vice-president.

The contributions from Vernon amounted to \$32,677.27, while the disbursements were \$96,254.39. The number of families assisted was 481.

MANITOBA

(Contributed by D. M. Solandt)

THERE is no doubt that in the days of prosperity before the war many thought that great words like "Empire," "Patriotism," "Duty," "Honor," and "Glory," had little or no meaning. It might almost have appeared to a casual visitor to Canada and the West, that the great causes for which the Fathers of Civilization had died would evoke little enthusiasm; but the days of trial came, and, when the Motherland decided to throw all her strength into the world struggle for liberty, the real spirit of the Canadian people was revealed. Nothing could be finer and truer to the best traditions of British ancestry and Canadian ideals than the spirit in which the citizens of Manitoba faced the full responsibility of the situation created by the war.

When war was declared on August 4, 1914, no person would have believed that the call for men and money would continue to echo with such irresistible force for five years. The men of Manitoba responded to the call; their wives and families were left behind. Manitoba was the first province in the Dominion to organize for the care of its soldiers' dependants.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Winnipeg Industrial Bureau, held on August 10, 1914, a resolution was passed authorizing W. J. Bulman, and Charles F. Roland to formulate such plans as were necessary to cope with the situation created by the mobilization of British Reservists and others for overseas service. A careful examination of the whole problem revealed the necessity for prompt and decided action, alike for the relief of soldiers' dependants and for the promotion of recruiting. It was decided to recommend the following plan of campaign:—

1. That the city be divided into one hundred districts.
2. That those in charge of districts should, along with the executive, form the general committee.
3. That a supervisor be appointed for each district.
4. That all district visitors report to headquarters.
5. That no assistance be given without personal investigation of the applicant at home.
6. That district visitors make a canvass for funds.
7. That contributions be taken for a double purpose: for assisting relatives and dependants of soldiers on active service, and for relieving all distress and unemployment caused by war.
8. That the City Relief, the Associated Charities, the Salvation Army and other relief bodies be asked to become affiliated with the organization.

On August 17th a meeting of the Directors of the Industrial Bureau, together with representatives of all welfare societies of the city, was held to consider this plan. After a lengthy discussion, the following resolution, moved by Hon. Edward Brown, and seconded by E. D. Martin, was adopted:—"That all organizations represented at this meeting unanimously endorse the plan for a special appeal through one central committee for funds to supply assistance to the

families of soldiers and of others that may be unfortunately affected by the war." At this meeting, through Dr. Harvey Smith, president of the Medical Association of Winnipeg, the doctors of Winnipeg almost unanimously offered their services free to all soldiers' dependants.

A general meeting of the same bodies was called for further organization on August 26th. At this meeting the following committees were appointed.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

W. J. Bulman (chairman), J. H. Ashdown, A. J. Andrews, Geo. J. Bury, Hon. Jos. Bernier, W. H. Carter, Controller Cockburn, M. F. Christie, F. J. C. Cox, Alderman G. R. Crowe, John W. Dafoe, T. R. Deacon, Alderman Davidson, Dr. Douglas, D. J. Dyson, W. S. Fallis, H. T. Falk, W. J. Fulton, W. G. Gardner, John Galt, F. E. Gauthier, Capt. Wm. Grassie, W. S. Harris, Frank Kerr, C. A. Kemball, Judge Myers, R. M. McLeod, Jas. McDiarmid, Brigadier McLean, Controller Midwinter, A. M. Nanton, Percy Paget, W. L. Parrish, Wm. Pearson, C. B. Piper, Col. Porter, Hon. H. A. Robson, Chas. F. Roland, C. W. Rowley, R. L. Richardson, Alderman Rigg, Jerry Robinson, Dr. W. Harvey Smith, Alderman Skaletar, R. J. Shore, Captain E. Sims, R. S. Ward, R. D. Waugh.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

A. M. Nanton (chairman), J. H. Ashdown, N. Bawlf, Geo. J. Bury, Edward Brown, Hon. Jos. Bernier, W. J. Bulman, Alderman G. R. Crowe, M. F. Christie, W. H. Carter, T. R. Deacon, D. J. Dyson, W. S. Fallis, John Galt, Capt. Grassie, Judge Myers, H. M. McLeod, Hon. H. A. Robson, R. T. Riley, C. W. Rowley, R. D. Waugh.

These two committees, led by their able and energetic chairmen, conducted the business of the new organization.

A medical committee, consisting of Dr. Harvey Smith and Dr. Douglas, was appointed; also a legal advisory committee, consisting of Isaac Campbell, K.C., Hon. Jos. Bernier and J. B. Hugg. Judge H. A. Robson was appointed trustee. C. F. Roland, Commissioner of the Industrial Bureau, was chosen secretary-treasurer.

On August 31st, at a meeting of the executive committee, the first approval committee, consisting of A. M. Nanton, now Sir Augustus M. Nanton, (chairman), Judge Robson, John Galt, W. J. Bulman, and C. F. Roland (secretary) was appointed. Frank Kerr, of the City Relief Department, acted for a considerable time with this approval board. The work of this board during the first months of the war had much to do with the splendid showing that Winnipeg made in the way of recruiting. The approval board met daily, and were constantly in conference with men who wished to enlist but at the same time wished to be assured that their wives and children would be taken care of while they were absent.

Immediately after the meeting of August 26th steps were taken for the raising of funds, and such was the response that on September 12th the committee had in hand pledges for \$249,518.25.

As early as September 12th, the problem of what should be done to assist soldiers' dependants outside the city had been raised. At that date, a delegation



1. W. J. BULMAN, *Vice-President*, Manitoba Patriotic Fund
2. J. GALT, *Member Approval Board*, Manitoba Patriotic Fund
3. SIR AUGUSTUS NANTON, *President*, Manitoba Patriotic Fund
Member National Executive Committee
4. JUDGE H. A. ROBSON, *Member Executive Committee*, Manitoba Patriotic Fund
5. D. M. SOLANDT, *Secretary*, Manitoba Patriotic Fund

from West Kildonan approached the executive committee asking that they be allowed to share in the benefits of the Fund, and pledging their district to assist in the work of raising funds. A committee was appointed to consider this matter and on September 14th a report was submitted, the adoption of which practically created the Patriotic Fund as a provincial body. H. B. Ames, now Sir Herbert Ames, honorary secretary of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, was present at this meeting, and after the work of the national organization was reviewed it was decided finally that Manitoba should stand separate from the Canadian Patriotic Fund in the way of raising and administering funds, although quite willing to co-operate with the national organization in general work and policy. Following a decision to extend the work of the Fund to the province, a meeting was called to which were invited all the mayors, reeves, and leading citizens of Manitoba. This meeting decided to carry on the work along the lines already laid down, and pledges of province-wide support were given.

The constant growth of the Fund can be quite easily seen by referring to the financial tables at the close of this chapter. So generous was the response to requests for money, that by October 19th the sum of six hundred and thirty-two thousand, nine hundred and ninety nine dollars, and ninety eight cents (\$632,999.98) was pledged. This was the result of less than two months' work. Already large amounts were being paid in from country points. The success of this campaign for funds assisted greatly in recruiting.

The winter of 1914-15 was one of many-sided activities. The effect of the war was felt in every line of industry and business. Many were out of employment and during this winter the Patriotic Fund spent seventy thousand and twenty-three dollars and ninety-one cents (\$70,023.91) in assisting unemployed civilians. At the same time a ladies committee, numbering at times as many as three hundred, under the leadership of Mrs. A. M. Nanton, now Lady Nanton, gathered and distributed over fifteen thousand articles of clothing to needy families, as well as assisting in the homes of soldiers' dependants. The following is a list of the district leaders in this work:—Mrs. A. M. Allen, Mrs. S. Baxendale, Mrs. G. S. Beattie, Mrs. T. Bevington, Mrs. J. R. Bond, Mrs. W. J. Bulman, Mrs. A. B. Cameron, Mrs. M. Carley, Mrs. Geo. Coombes, Mrs. H. P. Cox, Mrs. C. A. Creery, Mrs. R. M. Denniston, Mrs. J. Dick, Mrs. G. Dunn, Mrs. J. E. Easton, Mrs. E. E. Erb, Mrs. W. H. Fares, Mrs. W. J. Finucan, Mrs. E. Fitzpatrick, Miss M. Galbraith, Mrs. J. Galt, Mrs. R. H. Graham, Mrs. Greenwood, Mrs. G. A. Henson, Mrs. Bruce Hill, Mrs. D. H. Hudson, Mrs. O. G. Lightcap, Mrs. D. G. McBain, Mrs. McCord, Mrs. J. A. McIntyre, Mrs. N. J. McLean, Mrs. Chas. McKenzie, Mrs. A. C. McMillan, Mrs. I. Nancarrow, Mrs. Ashton Martin, Mrs. T. G. Mathers, Mrs. T. P. Morrow, Mrs. R. Murdee, Mrs. Jas. Murray, Mrs. C. Murphy, Mrs. A. Murray, Mrs. L. J. Mylus, Mrs. Meadow, Mrs. J. Nairn, Mrs. E. Nicholson, Mrs. W. T. Peace, Mrs. Remington, Mrs. Arthur Rogers, Miss Alice Ross, Mrs. R. T. Riley, Mrs. H. A. Robson, Mrs. Chas. F. Roland, Mrs. T. A. Scott, Mrs. C. D. Shepard, Mrs. P. R. Shepard, Mrs. D. B. Sprague, Mrs. S. B. Steele, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. J. L. Thistlewaite, Mrs. C. E. Truscott, Mrs. J. S. Turner, Mrs. L. A. Walch, Mrs. J. C.

Waugh, Mrs. R. D. Waugh, Mrs. A. Wilson, Mrs. H. Willson, Mrs. W. J. Wright.

To cope with the problem of unemployment a wood camp was opened. This wood camp gave employment to a total of three hundred and fifty-seven (357) men. It was financed by monies from the Patriotic Fund and was under the supervision of J. H. Ashdown, R. D. Waugh, M. F. Christie, and W. J. Talman. This unique effort was most satisfactory in every way.

During all the months of 1915 the recruiting officers were busy in both province and city and the demands on the Patriotic Fund were continually increasing. The proceeds from voluntary subscriptions had so far been quite sufficient to carry on the work of the Fund, but the rising tide of war demanded more men and the ready response of our men caused a rapid increase in the demands on the Patriotic Fund.

At a meeting of the finance committee, held on November 8th, the question of the future support of the Fund was discussed and it was suggested that a general tax levy throughout the whole province be asked for; this levy to be on an equalized taxation basis. At this meeting it was moved by J. H. Ashdown, seconded by Reeve McColl:—"That Judge Robson, A. M. Nanton, Hon. Edward Brown, Judge Myers, M. F. Christie, Isaac Campbell, W. J. Bulman, and J. H. Ashdown be a committee to arrange for the presentation of the question of taxation to the Union of Municipalities at their next meeting at Stonewall, Manitoba." A large delegation led by this committee attended this convention. The problem of a Patriotic tax levy was thoroughly discussed and most enthusiastically endorsed. It was decided to send a request from the Union of Municipalities to the Provincial Government to arrange for this levy.

On February 9, 1916, a delegation led by the same committee waited upon the Law Amendments' Committee of the Provincial Legislature for the purpose of presenting definitely the request that a tax rate of one mill and one-half be levied on an equalized assessment of the province for Patriotic Fund and Red Cross purposes. This representation found favor with the Government, which at all times was most sympathetic in its attitude to all patriotic work. The necessary legislation was passed and arrangements made to equalize the assessment throughout the province and to levy for Patriotic purposes at the rate of one mill and one-half.

Up to this time the executive committee, under the chairmanship of W. J. Bulman, and the finance committee, under the chairmanship of A. M. Nanton, with Judge H. A. Robson as trustee of all funds, and C. F. Roland as secretary-treasurer, together with the approval board composed of: A. M. Nanton, H. A. Robson, John Galt, W. J. Bulman, and C. F. Roland, had conducted the business of the organization. As the managing board of the Fund was to be entrusted with the handling of tax money it was deemed expedient to apply for incorporation. Immediately steps were taken to this end. The following is an extract from the bill of incorporation:—

Whereas there has been heretofore organized and in active operation since the commencement of the present war a voluntary association known

as "The Manitoba Patriotic Fund," composed of certain citizens of this Province, the object of which is to raise monies by voluntary subscription for use toward the sustenance of wives, children and dependants of residents of Manitoba, who, during the present war, are or have been or may be on active service with the naval and military forces of the British Empire and Great Britain's allies; and whereas large sums have been raised and expended by said voluntary association for the aforesaid purposes, and it is necessary in the public interest that the aforesaid undertaking be continued and so established as to be able to provide for and meet the needs of the present and increasing number of dependants above described;

The object of the corporation shall be to collect, administer and distribute the funds hereinbefore mentioned and other monies for the assistance, in case of need, of the wives, children, and dependants resident in Manitoba of officers and men, who, during the present war, are or have been or may be on active service with the naval and military forces of the British Empire and Great Britain's allies.

The corporation is hereby authorized to pay, apply or distribute to the best of its judgment, in such manner among the persons within the class to be benefited, and in such amounts, as in the absolute and uncontrolled discretion of the corporation seems proper or advisable; and the corporation shall take such means as it thinks necessary or advisable to ascertain who should share in the said Fund, and to what extent and in what manner such persons will be relieved by the corporation.

The corporation may delegate to the executive committee and to a sub-committee or sub-committees thereof the powers and the exercise of discretion given in this and in any other section of this Act.

The following were named as incorporators:—The Honorable James W. Armstrong, James H. Ashdown, the Honorable Edward Brown, William J. Bulman, Isaac Campbell, William H. Carter, Melville F. Christie, Fred J. C. Cox, George R. Crowe, Thomas R. Deacon, Morley Donaldson, D. J. Dyson, William S. Fallis, Walter J. Fulton, William H. Gardner, John Galt, Frederic E. Gauthier, Grant Hall, John W. Harris, Frank Kerr, R. Hill Myers, M. H. MacLeod, James McDiarmid, R. S. Sims, the Honorable Tobias C. Norris, Augustus M. Nanton, Percy Paget, William L. Parrish, William Pearson, L. Pickup, Clarence B. Piper, Hugh A. Robson, the Honorable Robert Rogers, Charles F. Roland, C. W. Rowley, Robert J. Shore, A. Skaletar, Harvey Smith and H. M. Tucker, all of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, and the mayors for the time being of the cities of Winnipeg, Saint Boniface, Portage la Prairie and Brandon and of the towns of Transcona, Dauphin, Virden, Morden, Carberry and Minnedosa, and the reeves of the rural municipalities of Assiniboia, Rosser, East Kildonan, West Kildonan, St. Vital, and Fort Garry.

This bill having been passed, a meeting was called at the Royal Alexandra Hotel on March 30th for the purpose of completing the organization of the newly incorporated Manitoba Patriotic Fund. This was one of the greatest patriotic

meetings in the history of Manitoba. Government officials of the province joined with those who had been managing the affairs of the Fund in one great enthusiastic meeting. W. J. Bulman occupied the chair. Mr. Nanton and Judge Robson sketched the history of the work of the Fund to date. By unanimous action of the meeting Mr. Nanton was appointed chairman, Mr. Bulman vice-chairman, and Judge Robson trustee of the newly incorporated Manitoba Patriotic Fund. After discussion it was decided to launch immediately a campaign for further funds through voluntary subscriptions. This, in view of the fact that it had been arranged to levy a tax of one mill and one-half, was quite unique. However, such was the confidence of those directing the affairs of the Fund in the generosity of the people that a campaign for voluntary subscriptions was immediately launched. The country districts were coming to realize the necessity for large giving. J. H. Bowles had been at work organizing Patriotic Societies throughout the province and soliciting subscriptions, with good results, from October, 1915. In April, 1916, such was the success of the appeal for voluntary subscriptions in the city of Winnipeg, that it was deemed wise to extend the campaign to the country, and in April D. M. Solandt was associated with Mr. Bowles in the work of collecting monies throughout the province. During the summer of 1916 practically every municipal council in the province was approached for a grant in addition to the tax levy, and almost all responded. Thus, in addition to the tax levy, during 1916, a sum amounting to \$261,037.86 was secured from points outside of Winnipeg.

Mr. Roland, who had been from the beginning the unpaid secretary of the Fund, having been appointed managing editor of the *Winnipeg Telegram*, withdrew from the secretaryship of the Fund in February, 1916. He was succeeded by C. H. Webster, who had been appointed Commissioner of the Industrial Bureau, and who continued in office until October, 1916, when D. M. Solandt was appointed managing secretary, his salary being paid by the Provincial Government.

When the Fund was incorporated, the approval board, as previously constituted, consisting of A. M. Nanton, W. J. Bulman, H. A. Robson, John Galt, F. E. Gauthier, C. F. Roland, C. H. Webster, was placed in full charge of the disbursement of the monies of the Fund. D. M. Solandt was added to the board on his appointment as secretary. The Provincial Government appointed John McEachern as its representative on the board and the name of Major D. M. Duncan was added on his return from overseas. The board thus constituted has continued to administer the Fund.

Voluntary givings were continued until the 1st of April, 1917, the balance of the monies required to meet the needs of the Fund being raised by taxation.

A complete network of organizations had grown up covering the whole province. These patriotic organizations co-operated with the approval board of the Manitoba Patriotic Fund in the administration of all funds. The work of these provincial organizations cannot be too highly commended. In every town in the province some committee carefully supervised this work. Portage la Prairie carried on its Fund separate from the provincial Fund until January, 1917.

Brandon City administered its Fund separately throughout the whole course of the war. It was organized on the 9th of September, 1914. Kenneth Campbell was elected chairman at the first meeting of the finance committee and still occupies that position. J. S. Willmott was honorary treasurer until March, 1916, when J. Inglis was appointed permanent manager and treasurer. Two successful campaigns for funds were put on in February, 1916, and March, 1917, of which J. H. Hughes, now deceased, was chairman, and O. L. Harwood was secretary; and to their able organization work much of the success of these campaigns was due. For a year this Fund was conducted as an independent organization, but in September, 1916, it became affiliated with the Manitoba Patriotic Fund and has formed a branch of the same ever since.

The following is a list of the members of the finance committee: Kenneth Campbell (chairman), His Honor Judge Cumberland, G. R. Coldwell, K.C., S. E. Clement, M.P.P., G. F. Doig, A. C. Fraser, O. L. Harwood, H. Cater, J. R. Little, J. S. Willmott, A. Shewan, P. M. Ames, R. M. Matheson, K.C., A. L. Hall, J. W. K. Van Norman, W. L. Clendenning, J. H. McKee, George Stordy, H. J. Pugh, T. M. Percival, W. S. Harris, Jno. Inglis (treasurer).

The following ladies, who did splendid work, composed the visiting committee and furnished reports on the families of all applicants. Mrs. J. H. Hughes, Mrs. A. R. Irwin, Mrs. J. M. Robertson, Mrs. A. L. Hall, Mrs. R. B. Cummings. R. C. Macdonnell, C.A., was auditor for the Fund and gave his services gratis. The total number of families taken care of, 745; the highest number was in September, 1916, 372; disbursements up to the end of May, 1919, \$246,037.05; the voluntary contributions from the citizens, \$95,251.87; Elton Municipality, \$2,150; Cornwallis Municipality, \$200.

After the 1st of April, 1917, the Fund was supported by the municipal levy and voluntary subscriptions then ceased.

It is difficult to single out by name the different workers throughout the province, but the names of such men as T. Bradley of Manitou, Charles F. Hasselfield of Deloraine, R. L. Gutsell of Virden, T. T. Malcolm of Dauphin, Dr. R. P. Crookshank of Rapid City, H. R. Hooper of Carberry, John Inglis of Brandon, John O'Brien of Portage la Prairie, V. W. McFarlane of Stonewall, and Rev. Mr. Findlay of Selkirk, might be mentioned, not as exhausting the list of workers but as being typical of the many citizens who met in a generous and faithful spirit the demands made upon them in the administration of the Patriotic Fund. Practically every municipal council in the province assisted in this great work, and willingly aided at all times the different schemes for supplying the finances necessary, that nothing should be left undone to meet the needs of the homes of the men who had gone overseas.

For the first two years the approval board of the Fund met daily to adjudicate on the problems of need arising from the war. During the last three years a weekly meeting was held. The members of the board gave unstintingly of their time and effort to the administration and financing of the Fund. Very rarely were any absent from the weekly board meeting, if in the city. This service, extending with most members on the board for over five years, marks a very

high type of citizenship. The board reviewed, and approved or rejected, every application for assistance along the lines laid down by the charter of the Fund, taking into consideration also the policy of the Canadian Patriotic Fund. No money grant has been given without the signed assent of two members of the board. A monthly audit was sent regularly to the Provincial Treasurer. All applications for relief were most carefully reviewed, local cases being investigated by visitors from the office and every application for assistance from the province being approved by a local patriotic committee. In this way every application was carefully supervised by those having first knowledge and a means given whereby every emergency need might be promptly reported to the office. The families of all members of the Allies, if in need and if resident within the bounds of Manitoba, were considered proper applicants for assistance. This included the families of Italian reservists, Belgian reservists, French reservists, British reservists, both military and naval, as well as the dependants of Canadian soldiers. The grants made to these various classes of beneficiaries were such as to bring the total income of the home up to about the same amount, irrespective of the sum received from the respective governments. The allowances were increased from time to time in order to meet the increased cost of living. The approval board, in addition to making regular grants, dealt generously with all emergency calls for assistance.

The doctors of the city and province in almost every case gave their services free. It was arranged with the hospitals that all public ward bills in connection with the illness of soldiers' dependants should be forwarded to the office of the Fund. Regular grants were made in the case of all public ward patients and special grants were also given to assist patients in private wards. Financial assistance was also given to patients who did not enter the hospital.

The Fund also had a nursing staff for visiting and advising in all cases of illness. During the epidemic of influenza of 1918, there were four such nurses at work. In cases where mothers were ill in the hospital for some time, housekeepers were found and financial assistance was given. When death occurred in the home of a soldier's dependant an allowance was made for funeral expenses. Whenever death or other misfortune made it necessary for the Fund to take charge of the home, a foster home was found for the children, the furniture stored, and all insurance policies were examined and kept in good standing. In cases where the soldier owned the house, it was rented and the necessary payments kept up. The legal fraternity throughout gave their services willingly, and usually free of charge.

To deal with cases of delay of government monies, or with emergency calls of any sort, the office of the Fund was always open for conference. From two to five members of the staff were always available for interviewing those who came to the office for advice. The statistics at the close of this chapter show that this service was appreciated by many.

When, in the course of the war, the inevitable sacrifice of life began, a new problem was presented to the approval board of the Fund. The Dominion pension to a war widow was at that time about 30 per cent below the standard

of living held to be necessary in the home previous to the death of the soldier. The approval board decided, in October, 1916, to supplement the pensions of war widows, bringing the income in each case up to the standard of the support given previous to the casualty. *All these widows with their children were kept among the open cases of the Fund, and their homes shared all extras from the Fund required in times of sickness and misfortune. For this work alone the Fund has spent \$153,034.62.

In the summer of 1918 the question of a sufficient supply of fuel for the coming winter was a national problem. The approval board arranged for an emergency stock of fuel, and at the same time advanced \$90,000 to soldiers' dependants during the months of August, September, October and November, 1918, in order that they might secure an adequate supply of fuel.

The problem of assisting the returned soldier to re-establish himself in civilian life has always been one of great importance. In the early stages of the war, when the men began to return, a group of citizens under the leadership of R. D. Waugh organized the Returned Soldiers' Association, for the purpose of extending a welcome and also financial assistance to our war worn men. The Association continued to give financial aid to returning men until July, 1917, when they decided to ask to be relieved of this part of their work. At a joint conference of all the organizations doing war work, together with representatives from the various Veteran Associations, the board of the Manitoba Patriotic Fund was requested to take over this work. Since that time the board has attempted to meet every request for assistance coming from returned men, whether loans, or for special grants. By reference to the statistical tables at the close of the chapter it will be seen that this phase of the work has been appreciated.

During the early years of the war the families of many soldiers went overseas. On the signing of the armistice these families began to return in great numbers, together with the brides of many of our men who married overseas. The number returning was so large that at times all accommodation in the city was overcrowded. In February, 1919, the approval board decided to meet the emergency by renting the Stock Exchange Hotel on Logan Avenue, West, and asking the Y.W.C.A., under its efficient secretary, Miss I. McElheran, to assume the management of it. The Y.W.C.A. had already begun this work and had an available staff. Under the general plan of welcome the Returned Soldiers' Association, the Red Cross, and the Y.W.C.A. met all trains. Those requiring accommodation were taken to the Stock Exchange Hotel. If they wished then to secure permanent living quarters they were directed to the Board of Trade Building, to the office of Mrs. R. A. Rogers, president of the Central Ladies' Auxiliary, where they were advised regarding rooms and houses. The records of the Fund show that eleven hundred and three (1103) families returning were taken on the books of the Fund. In this number are included nine hundred and fifty-nine (959) war brides.

*The Canadian Patriotic Fund was precluded by Act of Parliament from supplementing pensions.—Editor.

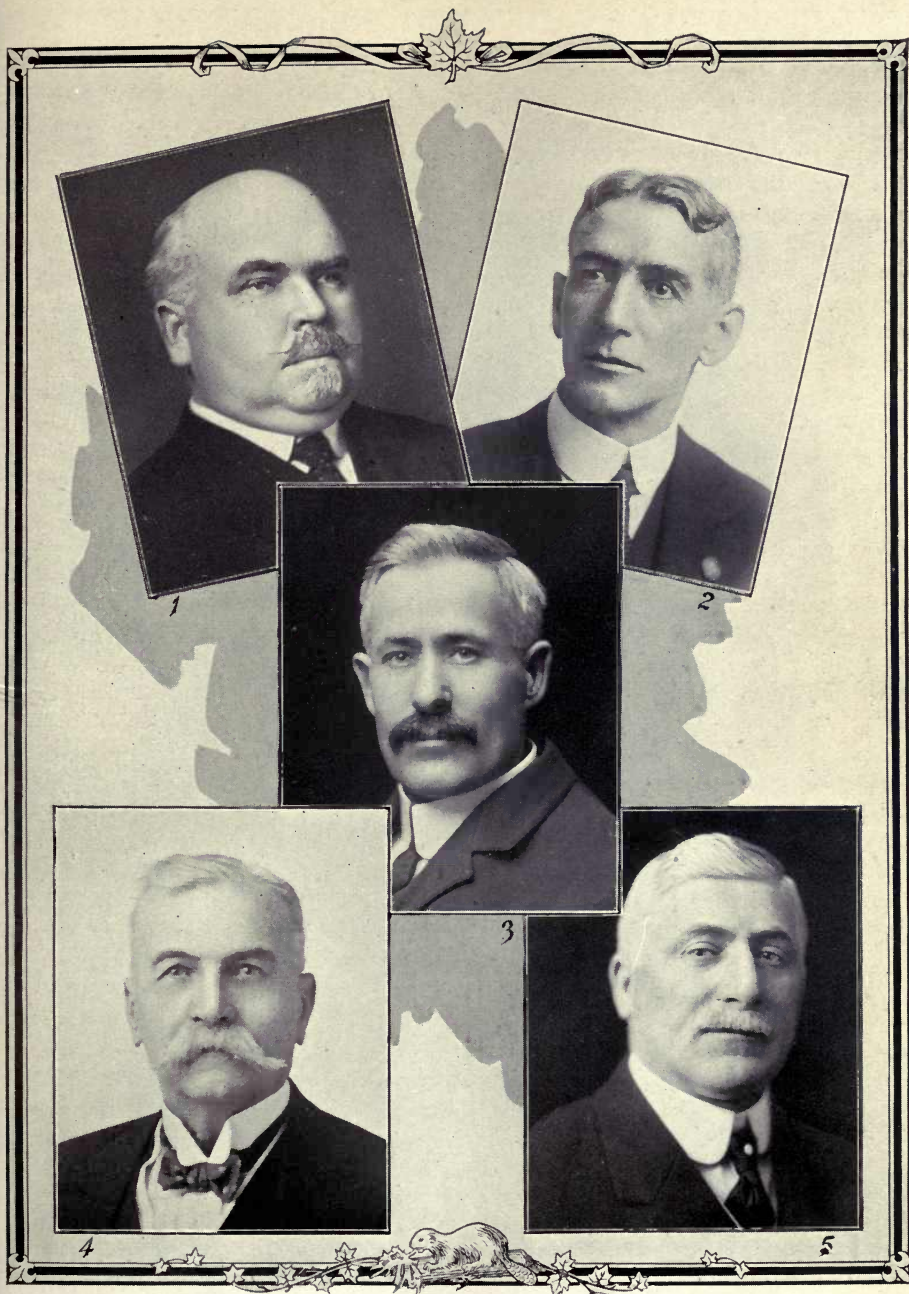
Too great praise cannot be given to the ladies' war organizations. In the early days of the War these organizations did the major part of the work involved in visiting the homes and reporting new cases to be taken to the Fund. During the latter years of the war over forty battalion ladies' auxiliaries, under the efficient presidency of Mrs. Arthur Rogers, have rendered an invaluable service in this personal attention to the homes of our soldiers. To this agency has fallen, in large measure, the task of repatriating soldiers' families returning from the Old Country.

The statistical tables appended to this brief sketch are the best index to the scope and character of the operations of the Manitoba Patriotic Fund. Only by a study of these tables can one get a true impression of the effort put forth by the citizens of Manitoba in discharging their obligation to the men who fought their battles. In those who shared this effort, whether by financial contribution or by administration service, there will be stirred a feeling not of pride, but of thankfulness for having had the privilege of taking a part in the lesser sacrifice.

GENERAL STATISTICS

FAMILIES ASSISTED BY THE FUND

Canadian Expeditionary Force.....	14,153
British Reservists.....	199
French Reservists.....	237
Italian Reservists.....	9
Belgian Reservists.....	10
Royal Navy.....	97
Royal Air Force.....	227
Children below the age of 16 years.....	14,932
Total Assisted.....	21,825
	36,757



1. J. McEACHERN, *Representative*, Manitoba Provincial Government on Approval Board of Manitoba Patriotic Fund
2. MAJOR D. M. DUNCAN, *Member Approval Board*, Manitoba Patriotic Fund
3. H. CATER, *Member Finance Committee*, Brandon
4. F. E. GAUTIER, *Member Executive Committee*, Manitoba Patriotic Fund
5. C. F. ROLAND, *Member Approval Board*, Manitoba Patriotic Fund

MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE MANITOBA PATRIOTIC FUND (Inc.)

Month 1914	No. of Cases	Amount of Relief	Per Family	Expense	Each \$100 Disbursed on Cases Cost
September.....	470	\$13,820.35	\$29.40	\$ 398.42	....
October.....	595	15,886.01	26.66	428.17	....
November.....	694	17,031.00	24.54	476.08	....
December.....	921	22,782.70	24.74	536.13	....
				<u>\$1,838.80</u>	<u>\$2.64</u>

Month 1915	No. of Cases	Amount of Relief	Per Family	Expense	Each \$100 Disbursed on Cases Cost
January.....	1,180	\$ 28,108.11	\$23.82	\$ 473.06	....
February.....	1,211	\$ 30,905.44	24.69	406.08	....
March.....	1,559	47,620.35	30.55	483.80	....
April.....	1,686	33,921.79	20.12	560.00	....
May.....	1,780	36,592.88	20.55	624.50	....
June.....	2,091	43,316.91	20.71	534.45	....
July.....	2,400	47,407.45	19.75	659.75	....
August.....	2,760	51,344.88	18.60	732.66	....
September.....	3,017	53,411.27	17.67	973.43	....
October.....	3,069	53,725.57	17.51	1,751.82	....
November.....	3,175	56,173.89	17.69	1,309.21	....
December.....	3,462	60,399.18	17.43	1,398.49	....
				<u>\$9,907.25</u>	<u>\$1.82</u>

In addition to the above amounts \$115,455.59, was spent during 1914-15 on civilian relief.

MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE MANITOBA PATRIOTIC FUND (Inc.)

Month 1916	No. of Cases	Amount of Relief	Per Family	Expense	Each \$100 Disbursed on Cases Cost
January.....	3,920	\$ 67,810.54	\$17.29	\$ 1,728.98	....
February.....	4,343	79,499.60	18.30	1,922.18	....
March.....	5,171	91,415.47	17.67	1,457.43	....
April.....	5,888	101,490.70	17.23	2,390.62	....
May.....	6,345	109,217.47	17.21	2,353.90	....
June.....	6,218	89,293.29	14.36	2,347.90	....
July.....	6,419	93,165.70	14.51	2,787.54	....
August.....	6,290	91,118.93	14.49	2,703.06	....
September....	6,249	90,400.46	14.45	3,223.44	....
October.....	6,082	103,005.71	16.93	2,755.26	....
November.....	6,080	102,983.48	16.94	2,744.94	....
December.....	6,017	104,949.74	17.44	4,182.45	....
		<u>\$1,124,351.09</u>		<u>\$30,597.70</u>	<u>\$2.70</u>

MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE MANITOBA PATRIOTIC FUND (Inc.)

The "C" Cases included in the following tables cover grants and loans made to returned soldiers both married and single. It will be noted that the sum of \$131,766.75 has been devoted to this purpose. Of the amount loaned \$70,858.33 has already been returned.

Month	No. of Cases	Amount of Relief	Per Family	Expense	"C" Cases Loans and Relief	Each \$100 Dis- bursed on Cases Cost
1917						
January.....	6,048	\$ 105,179.52	\$17.39	\$ 2,726.84	....	....
February....	6,110	109,524.16	17.93	3,092.47	....	....
March.....	6,175	106,196.16	17.20	3,019.54	....	....
April.....	6,543	106,476.34	16.27	2,308.21	....	....
May.....	6,669	120,396.84	18.05	2,205.85	....	....
June.....	6,754	116,552.93	17.26	2,462.64	....	....
July.....	6,879	133,828.90	19.45	1,946.45	....	....
August.....	6,883	149,307.44	21.03	2,248.04	\$ 15.00	....
September...	7,004	139,312.50	19.89	2,255.74	279.20	....
October.....	7,149	146,412.41	20.48	2,329.77	752.60	....
November...	7,192	144,116.06	20.04	2,513.94	1,445.95	....
December...	7,283	143,433.27	19.72	2,217.82	2,892.49	....
		<u>\$1,520,736.53</u>		<u>\$29,327.31</u>	<u>\$5,385.24</u>	<u>\$1.92</u>

MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE MANITOBA PATRIOTIC FUND (Inc.)

Month 1918	No. of Cases	Amount of Relief	Per Family	Expense	"C" Cases Loans and Relief	Each \$100 Dis- bursed on Cases Cost
January.....	7,387	\$ 147,776.94	\$20.00	\$ 2,281.33	\$ 2,021.29	....
February.....	7,354	146,177.61	19.88	2,201.47	\$ 2,126.47	....
March.....	7,500	146,918.72	19.58	2,347.30	2,386.76	....
April.....	7,181	136,700.75	19.03	3,018.69	2,853.34	....
May.....	6,986	139,917.44	20.03	2,770.38	1,717.15	....
June.....	6,831	133,646.65	19.56	2,540.55	1,472.04	....
July.....	6,868	134,436.92	19.55	2,854.19	1,797.75	....
August.....	6,842	129,440.15	18.92	2,746.46	968.20	....
September...	6,883	133,440.20	19.38	2,101.70	602.43	....
October.....	6,510	156,511.38	24.04	2,456.58	1,074.10	....
November...	6,361	149,587.20	23.51	2,568.00	680.20	....
December...	6,400	139,645.80	21.82	2,495.73	1,422.10	....
		<u>\$1,694,199.76</u>		<u>\$30,382.38</u>	<u>\$19,121.83</u>	<u>\$1.77</u>

Month 1919	No. of Cases	"A" Cases Amount Relief	Per Family	Expense	"C" Cases Loans and Relief	Each \$100 Dis- bursed on Cases Cost
January.....	6,641	\$137,322.34	\$20.68	\$ 2,693.70	\$ 1,788.95	....
February.....	6,183	130,322.29	21.08	2,825.28	2,253.74	....
March.....	6,023	127,104.62	21.10	2,612.45	6,671.55	....
April.....	5,235	115,202.53	22.01	2,812.48	12,571.25	....
May.....	4,173	94,203.41	22.57	2,252.34	15,350.06	....
June.....	3,493	72,934.55	20.88	2,073.95	21,145.49	....
July.....	2,613	52,563.72	20.11	2,391.64	27,208.03	....
August.....	1,759	38,344.11	20.79	2,360.92	20,270.61	....
		<u>\$767,997.57</u>		<u>\$20,022.76</u>	<u>\$107,259.68</u>	<u>\$2.29</u>

MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE MANITOBA PATRIOTIC FUND (Inc.)
DETAIL OF OFFICE WORK

GRAND TOTALS OF THE MONTH

The following table is presented as illustrating the scope of emergency grants given from time to time.

Direct	Nurses and Drugs	Funerals & Amb.	Loans	Returned Man etc.	Arrears, No S.A. Children's & A.P. Homes Accounts	Hospital	Fire	Total
Jan.	\$1,452.25	\$1,763.95	\$723.50	\$273.50	\$315.00	\$160.25	20.00	\$6,464.00
Feb.	1,922.65	1,161.03	762.00	461.78	120.00	152.00	20.00	6,405.89
Mch.	2,095.50	882.05	393.00	365.00	241.50	77.00	....	5,204.63
April	1,459.36	1,207.25	768.00	430.00	226.00	300.00	....	5,805.52
May	1,832.05	1,052.22	680.00	509.63	223.00	....	....	5,683.25
June	1,240.05	780.50	436.00	102.50	551.00	537.80	....	4,342.85
July...	1,963.70	513.50	804.00	213.00	662.00	39.00	100.00	5,214.70
Aug.	1,188.55	975.75	75.00	120.00	79.00	480.00	....	3,396.05

TOTAL NUMBER OF SPECIALS ISSUED DURING 1919

The following table shows the number of returned soldiers, soldiers' dependants, and others who visited the offices.

Month	Returned Soldiers	Soldiers' Dependants	Others	Total	Incoming Letters	Outgoing
January.....	715	1,560	458	2,733	1,229	2,295
February.....	943	1,876	458	3,377	1,139	2,247
March.....	942	1,885	447	3,274	1,268	2,202
April.....	1,056	1,636	795	3,487	1,220	2,379
May.....	1,387	2,880	679	4,946	721	1,745
June.....	1,738	2,848	668	5,254	825	1,307
July.....	1,697	2,106	591	4,394	995	2,656
August.....	1,176	1,235	514	2,930	659	1,011
September.....	1,133	1,046	594	2,781	521	870

THE MANITOBA PATRIOTIC FUND (Inc.)

Condensed Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from inception of the Fund August, 1914, to August 31, 1919

RECEIPTS:		Tax Levy	Interest	Wood Camp	Loan
First War Year.....	\$ 821,895.41	.....	\$ 4,949.58	.....	.....
Second War Year.....	818,126.95	.....	9,079.62	\$15,233.18	.....
Third War Year.....	738,598.26	\$ 375,000.00	8,544.22	.....	.....
Fourth War Year.....	22,492.55	1,725,000.00	1,582.62	610.19	\$260,000.00
Fifth War Year.....	4,013.41	1,510,000.00	83.90	.....	.....
	<u>\$2,405,126.58</u>	<u>\$3,610,000.00</u>	<u>\$24,239.94</u>	<u>\$15,843.37</u>	<u>\$260,000.00</u>
DISBURSEMENTS:		"C" Cases	Expenses	Loan and Interest	Provincial Govt. Organization Account
First War Year.....	\$ 504,193.46	.....	\$6,675.69	.....	.....
Second War Year.....	946,661.61	.....	25,886.06	.....	.....
Third War Year.....	1,199,494.24	.....	30,243.38	.....	.....
Fourth War Year.....	1,708,156.71	6,213.06	31,892.09	261,703.00	.....
Fifth War Year.....	1,476,622.30	54,695.36	29,644.81	.....	\$250.00
	<u>\$5,835,128.32</u>	<u>\$60,908.42</u>	<u>\$124,342.03</u>	<u>\$261,703.00</u>	<u>\$250.00</u>
Cash on hand and in banks August 31, 1919.....					
RECEIPTS.					
SUMMARY					
Subscriptions.....			\$2,405,126.58		
Tax Levy.....			3,610,000.00		
Interest.....			24,239.94		
Wood Camp.....			15,843.37		
Loan.....			260,000.00		
				\$6,315,209.89	
DISBURSEMENTS.					
"A" Cases.....			\$5,835,128.32		
"C" Cases.....			60,908.42		
Expenses.....			124,342.03		
Prov. Govt. Organ. Acct.....			250.00		
Loan and Interest.....			261,703.00		
Balance on hand, Aug. 31, 1919.....			32,878.12		
				\$6,315,209.89	

NEW BRUNSWICK

WHILE the achievements of New Brunswick in its relationship to the Canadian Patriotic Fund were no less meritorious than in the other maritime provinces, certain conditions, more or less peculiar to the province, combined to militate against an easy attainment of the objects desired. Parts of the province are so far removed from populous centres that they might almost be termed isolated. In the northern portion, comprising the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent, Madawaska and Victoria, there are only seven towns with a population in excess of two thousand. Agriculture, lumber and fishing are the chief industries, and are carried on extensively and successfully. To some extent the people of these districts rely upon the sporting resources of the province for a livelihood. So far as financial support was concerned, the administrators of the Fund in New Brunswick had to rely largely upon the southern section of the province, which territorially comprises probably less than one-half of the entire province, but contains by far the greater part of the population.

Apart from topographical conditions, there were two other factors which may be mentioned, that rendered it more difficult to secure contributions in the province. Opposition to the voluntary method of securing contributions developed earlier in New Brunswick than elsewhere, while an attempt to form a provincial branch on the same lines as in the western provinces and Nova Scotia proved unsuccessful. The local committees, particularly that at Fredericton, preferred to deal direct with Ottawa rather than through the medium of a provincial organization. Although an executive committee for the province was formed, it exercised but little control over local branches. It was able in some measure to stimulate voluntary giving in certain communities, but its influence in that direction was not comparable with that exercised in Alberta or British Columbia.

The provincial branch was created in the month of October, 1914, with His Honour Josiah Wood as Chairman. With Mr. Wood were associated all the New Brunswick members of the national executive, Hon. J. D. Hazen, Hon. George Clarke, Hon. W. H. Thorne, James F. Robertson and Colonel (now Major-General) H. H. McLean. Added to these were M. E. Agar, A. P. Barnhill, J. H. Frink, E. A. Schofield, and C. B. Allen of St. John; T. C. Allen and Mayor Mitchell, of Fredericton; Mayor McCann and W. H. Price, of Moncton; J. Morrissey, of Newcastle; the Hon. L. J. Tweedie, of Chatham; the Hon. D. V. Landry, of Buctouche; O. Turgeon, of Bathurst; and W. P. Jones, of Woodstock. To this committee were later added J. Hetherington, of Cody; Professor F. W. DesBarres, of Sackville; the Honourable J. G. Forbes, of St. John; Mr. Justice McLatchy, of Campbellton; I. D. Creaghan, of Newcastle; J. M. Flewelling, of St. Stephen; and P. Michaud, of Edmundston. C. B. Allen was appointed Honorary Secretary.

Local committees had already been established at the larger cities and towns. As these towns were practically the only urban municipalities in their respective counties it was decided to ask each one to become responsible for the county in

which it was situated. Steps were also taken to create organizations in districts in which no movement to that end had been made. In this work the provincial executive committee had the assistance of Sir Herbert Ames who, accompanied by Senator W. H. Thorne, made a rapid tour of the province in January, 1915, stimulating latent enthusiasm and forming committees in unorganized districts. During the first year branches of the Fund were established in every county in the province.

For the period ending December 31, 1915, the province was able to provide a substantial surplus. Its contributions to that date amounted to \$283,292.35 while requisitions from the various branches had been honoured to the extent of \$194,690.61. During the year 1915, however, the demands on the Fund nearly doubled, and it became evident that a much larger revenue would be required to meet them. Already in October, 1915, the provincial executive had expressed themselves as almost unanimously in favour of some method of taxation as a means of revenue and the larger revenue required strengthened this feeling.

In order to arrive at a decision on this important matter His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor called a meeting of the mayors of cities and towns and wardens of municipalities at Fredericton on March 30, 1916. The meeting was addressed by His Honour, by several members of the provincial executive, and by Sir Herbert Ames. An overwhelming preponderance of opinion was in favour of some method of compulsory assessment, although there developed a little opposition to abandoning the principle of voluntary giving. It was impossible, however, to enact the necessary legislation in time to justify a compulsory assessment in 1916, and it was decided to continue to raise the amount needed for that year by further appeals to the public and to municipal bodies. It was at this meeting also resolved to ask the Government to pass legislation which would enable the Fund to raise by assessment whatever amount was needed in the province for 1917, and each succeeding year during the war.

To carry out the views as expressed at this meeting Professor F. W. DesBarres was entrusted with the organization of campaigns and the raising of money generally in the province. Cognizant of the support being given by similar bodies in Ontario, Professor DesBarres addressed a number of county councils in New Brunswick and succeeded in securing nearly everywhere a sympathetic hearing and a grant. Northumberland county voted \$30,000, York county \$12,150, Sunbury county \$2,250. Westmoreland county \$8,850, Albert county \$2,400, Restigouche county \$10,000, Kent county \$1,000, Madawaska county \$1,500, Carleton county \$6,000, Charlotte county \$5,000, Queens county \$2,000, Kings county \$14,000 and Victoria county \$3,000.

A vigorous campaign was also begun throughout the province. Public meetings were held, house to house canvasses were conducted, and concerts and a variety of entertainments given which had for their objects the purpose of creating enthusiasm and stimulating giving. In the city of St. John during that year an emergency campaign was put on which yielded some \$58,000. As a result of these efforts the contributions of 1916 were very considerably increased, and al-



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1. C. B. ALLAN, *Member Executive Committee*, New Brunswick

2. HIS HONOUR J. G. FORBES, *Chairman*, St. John Branch; *Vice-Chairman Executive Committee*, New Brunswick

3. HIS HONOUR JOSIAH WOOD, D.C.L., LL.D., *President*, New Brunswick Provincial Branch; *Member*, National Executive Committee

4. MRS. W. D. FORSTER, *President Women's Auxiliary*, St. John Branch

5. HONOURABLE W. H. THORNE, *Member*, National Executive Committee; *Member*, New Brunswick Executive Committee

6. F. S. WEST, *Secretary-Treasurer*, St. John Branch

though they did not quite equal the increased demands upon the Fund, the surplus of the year before was only reduced by \$16,000.

The New Brunswick House of Assembly was in session at the time of the Fredericton meeting. The Government were very willing to meet the views expressed at that meeting and before the close of the Session the Act was passed (George V, Chapter VIII). The responsibility for fixing the amount that each municipality should pay was placed by that Act on the provincial executive committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund with instructions to base their apportionment on the latest returns of assessable property. The Government then passed an order-in-council providing that each municipality be assessed the amount stipulated by the provincial executive and ordaining that each city, town and municipality should pay to the Treasurer of the Canadian Patriotic Fund at Ottawa, on or before March 1, 1917, one-quarter of the amount apportioned against it and on or before the first day of each month thereafter the further sum of one-twelfth of the said amount. The interests of the Fund were further safeguarded by a clause which read, "That in case the assessments for the same shall not be wholly or partly collected in time for the making of such payments that such cities, towns and municipalities shall respectively pay the said proportions out of any monies in the hands of the said cities, towns or municipalities and for the purpose of making such payments such cities, towns and municipalities shall be and are hereby authorized, empowered and required to borrow by temporary loans or otherwise such sum or sums of money as shall be necessary to carry out the purpose of this order-in-council." This clause practically rendered it impossible for any municipality to escape the obligations intended to be placed upon it by the Government.

It was estimated that for 1917 the sum of \$550,000 would be required. In order, however that each municipality should be placed on an equal basis with others this amount, in the process of apportionment, was reduced to \$518,896.13 allotted as follows:

St. John City.....	\$150,000.00
St. John County, Parishes of Simonds, Lancaster and Musquash.....	21,072.13
Kings County, exclusive of Town of Sussex.....	24,188.00
Town of Sussex.....	5,447.00
Queens County.....	11,739.98
Albert County.....	10,629.05
Carleton County, including Town of Woodstock.....	38,652.49
Charlotte County, exclusive of the Towns of St. Andrews, Milltown, St. George and St. Stephen.....	11,532.27
Town of St. Andrews.....	3,546.00
Town of Milltown.....	3,836.25
Town of St. George.....	1,740.00
Town of St. Stephen.....	8,826.38
Gloucester County, exclusive of the Town of Bathurst.....	15,874.00
Town of Bathurst.....	3,607.00
Kent County.....	14,479.98
Madawaska County, exclusive of Town of Edmundston.....	12,857.00
Town of Edmundston.....	1,685.00
Northumberland County, including Towns of Chatham and Newcastle.....	25,817.88
Restigouche County, including Towns of Campbellton and Dalhousie.....	17,036.88
Victoria County, exclusive of the Town of Grand Falls.....	12,749.00
Town of Grand Falls.....	1,096.75
Westmoreland County, exclusive of the Towns of Sunny Brae, Shediac, and Sackville and the City of Moncton.....	33,116.03

Town of Sunny Brae.....	\$ 484.00
Town of Shediac.....	1,818.50
Town of Sackville.....	5,039.50
City of Moncton.....	16,265.58
York County, including Town of Marysville, but exclusive of the City of Fredericton.....	38,402.00
City of Fredericton.....	22,000.00
County of Sunbury.....	5,357.48

Each of the municipalities assessed the amount apportioned to them without objection. During the year 1917 and the first half of 1918, these assessments were paid in full and the money paid into the Honorary Treasurer of the Fund, the Finance Minister of Canada. This method of financing the Fund in New Brunswick was regarded by the provincial executive as so satisfactory that a similar course was pursued in 1918. There was a considerable surplus on hand and the additional amount that it was estimated would be required for 1918 was \$400,000. This was assessed on the same basis as the year before and has all been collected and paid to the Honorary Treasurer by the Provincial Government.

In so far as the province in general is concerned there is little more of interest to relate. The citizens who rallied to the support of the Fund had a difficult task to perform and it is a tribute to their judgment and interest that New Brunswick succeeded in maintaining its own dependants. To the Hon. Josiah Wood, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the province, no adequate expression of thanks can be here given for the never-failing interest and service that he gave, while in times of crisis the Fund ever had a staunch supporter and worker in Senator W. H. Thorne. A more detailed account of the relief work will be found in the paragraphs devoted to local committees in the province.

ST. JOHN

THE first step towards the formation of a branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund in St. John was taken on August 17th, when Mayor Frink called a meeting of a few prominent citizens to discuss the matter. This was followed by a general meeting held the following day at which there was appointed a committee of one hundred, comprising the leading men in every branch of industrial and social activity in the city, for the purpose of organizing an association to care for the dependants of men enlisting from St. John. With no time to be lost, this committee convened on August 19th with Mayor Frink in the chair, and from their numbers elected an executive committee of fifteen composed of Judge J. G. Forbes, Colonel E. T. Sturdee, H. P. Robinson, G. S. Mayes, Mayor Frink, E. A. Schofield, A. P. Barnhill, L. P. D. Tilley, R. Sullivan, M. E. Agar, R. T. Hayes, G. A. Kimball, C. B. Allen, Colonel B. R. Armstrong and R. E. Armstrong. Judge Forbes was chosen Chairman, A. P. Barnhill, Deputy-Chairman; R. E. Armstrong, Honorary Secretary, and C. B. Allen, Treasurer. It was decided that all commanding officers of city corps, as well as the city commissioners, should be ex-officio members of the executive. The Association was named "The Soldiers and Families Patriotic Fund," the national Fund, at that date, not having been formed. When that body came into existence, however, the advantages of affiliation were speedily realized and the St. John organization became a branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund on September 30, 1914. Its jurisdiction extended over the counties of St. John, Queens, Kings and Albert.

It is stated by R. E. Armstrong, by whom the data for this article was supplied, that the total enlistments from New Brunswick were about 18,000, of which approximately 5,000 were from St. John. The population of St. John is about one-sixth of the entire province and probably the population of the whole district under the jurisdiction of the St. John branch is nearly one-fourth. The demands upon the St. John branch therefore were much heavier in proportion to population than elsewhere in the province and this probably is the reason why the branch failed to provide sufficient money for its own needs. From St. John itself and the counties of Queen and Albert there was received by March 31, 1919, the sum of \$509,869.72, whereas the expenditure to that date had amounted to \$667,495.55. The deficit would have been even greater but for the efforts of Senator W. H. Thorne and T. H. Estabrooks who personally made a special canvass in the fall of 1916, in order to meet a threatened deficit in the county that year. Through their efforts there was raised the sum of \$58,000.

On December 26, 1916, C. B. Allen, who had been discharging the duties of Secretary-Treasurer, retired and was succeeded by F. S. West, who had been appointed assistant to Mr. Allen in November, 1915. Under these two gentlemen, and with the constant supervision and advice of Judge J. G. Forbes and a special committee, the most effective relief work was accomplished. St. John shares with Montreal the credit for being the first community to create a Woman's Auxiliary, which was appointed on August 28, 1914. Under the Presidency of Mrs. W. D. Forster this Auxiliary carried on throughout the war, visiting families,

advising and comforting anxious wives, caring for neglected children, visiting hospital cases and doing their utmost to solve the many household and family problems resulting from the conditions brought about by the war. Several members of the committee, notably Mrs. Forster, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Elkin, Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Holder, were actively and assiduously engaged in the reception of dependants returning from England after the cessation of hostilities in November, 1918. This particular phase of patriotic work will always remain for St. John a source of profound satisfaction, the satisfaction that comes from a sense of duty well done. The work is described in some detail in the chapter of the general history, entitled, "The Third Responsibility," and need not be enlarged upon here. It would be a flagrant omission, however, not to mention the services of F. S. West who, despite the onerous nature of his ordinary Patriotic Fund duties, managed to meet every arriving vessel and to deal personally with those passengers who needed financial assistance.

CARLETON COUNTY

The Carleton County branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was organized on October 15, 1914, and consisted originally of twenty-eight members, with officers as follows: Hon. W. P. Jones, President; Col. F. H. J. Dibblee, Vice-President; E. M. Jarvis, Secretary; W. Balmain, Treasurer.

These officers still continue in office, with the exception of the Secretary, who found it necessary, by reason of his removal from the county, to tender his resignation on August 20, 1918, when the offices of Secretary and Treasurer were amalgamated and Mr. Balmain assumed this duty.

It was found necessary, owing to the duties of the President calling him away so frequently, to appoint a Chairman, whose duties were to preside in the absence of the President and sign reports, etc. One of the most active and useful members of the committee, in the person of E. R. Teed, was appointed to this position, December 3, 1918.

Since the creation of the Patriotic Fund, the County of Carleton including the town of Woodstock, has raised and paid over to the Fund up to March 31, 1919, the sum of \$89,709.06, and has received for relief purposes to the same date \$50,110.

One hundred and fifty-one families have been assisted.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

The Charlotte County branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was organized on September 8, 1914, with Hon. G. W. Ganong as President; Hon. I. R. Todd, Vice-President; E. W. Ward, Treasurer; and J. M. Flewelling, Secretary. All these officers served during the entire lifetime of the branch, with the exception of Hon. G. W. Ganong, who, after three years of faithful work, was removed by death, after having been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, in November, 1917. He was succeeded by Hon. I. R. Todd as President, A. D. Ganong replacing Mr. Todd as Vice-President.

During the years 1914, 1915 and 1916, the sum of \$41,144.45 was raised by voluntary subscriptions, and in 1917 and 1918, \$52,206.56 was raised by taxation under the Act of New Brunswick Legislature, making a total of \$93,351.01.

During the period two hundred and thirty-two (232) families were assisted, at an expenditure of \$65,553.70, with an additional expense of \$2,058.36 for administration.

FREDERICTON

The Fredericton branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund includes the city of Fredericton, town of Marysville, and the counties of York and Sunbury.

On August 31, 1914, a meeting of citizens of Fredericton was held to consider the best method of raising funds to assist the relatives and dependants of enlisted men. A general committee was appointed to take charge of collections, composed of His Worship Mayor Mitchell, of Fredericton; The Earl of Ashburnham; Mr. Justice Crocket; Mr. Justice Barry; Hon. Judge Wilson; J. S. Neill; J. J. McCaffrey; J. J. Weddall; A. B. Kitchen; R. Fitz-Randolph; Dr. T. Carleton Allen; Lieut.-Col. Loggie; F. B. Edgecombe; W. E. Farrell; J. D. Palmer; A. R. Slipp; J. T. Jennings; W. G. Clark; and R. B. VanDine. Later the Wardens of the two counties and Councillors T. C. Everett and Elwood Allen of York County were added to the general committee.

This committee on September 9th appointed a relief committee composed of J. S. Neill, J. J. Weddall and R. Fitz-Randolph. Subsequently, Mr. Justice Crocket and J. T. Jennings were added to the relief committee. A finance committee of three was also appointed at this meeting, composed of Dr. T. C. Allen, A. B. Kitchen, and J. J. McCaffrey. A strong Women's Auxiliary was also formed.

With two exceptions, the members of these committees have continued in office to the present day, the greater part of the voluntary work falling upon the Women's Auxiliary and the relief committee.

Originally the contributions to the Fund were voluntary, and by September 23, 1914, \$9,130 had been subscribed. The total amount raised in this year was \$12,445.90, and in 1915, \$10,896.29. In 1916, \$2,291.29 was obtained by voluntary subscriptions and entertainments. Under the legislation passed by the New Brunswick Legislature \$25,000 was received in 1916 from the Counties of York and Sunbury and city of Fredericton. In 1917 the assessment produced \$61,206.42.

Up to the end of 1917 all sums were paid into the local office of the Fund at Fredericton, but by Act of Assembly the 1918 assessment was made payable to the Provincial Treasurer. No figures are available as to the amount realized in that year and applicable to this Branch.

Lieut.-Col. Loggie was the first treasurer, and M. Tennant the first secretary of the local branch. Upon the resignation of the former in December, 1914, Mr. Tennant was appointed Secretary-Treasurer, and continued until his death in May, 1916, when R. H. Simonds was elected in his stead, and has continued in office to the present date.

The total sum paid in this district on account of relief to the end of March, 1919, was \$199,158.84, and the number of families assisted 584.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY

Organized March, 1915. Hon. President, O. Turgeon, M.P.; President, Mayor J. P. Burns; succeeded by E. R. O'Brien; Treasurer, E. P. McKay; Secretary, O. B. Moore, succeeded by S. L. Bishop.

GRAND FALLS

Organized February, 1916. President, G. M. Taylor; Secretary-Treasurer, D. J. Collins; Assistant-Secretary, Miss Helen Costigan.

KENT COUNTY

Organized, October, 1914. President, A. T. Coates; Vice-President, Rev. J. F. Gaudet; Treasurer, W. E. Forbes; Secretary, G. A. Hutchison.

MADAWASKA COUNTY

Organized on March 23, 1915. President, A. M. Sormany, M.D.; Vice-President, L. A. Dugal, M.L.A., Treasurer, L. A. Gagnon, succeeded by F. A. Burgoin; Secretary, A. Lawson.

MONCTON

Organized January, 1915. President, Mayor L. W. McAnn; Treasurer, J. T. Hawke; Secretary, W. H. Price.

NORTHUMBERLAND EAST

While the citizens of Chatham had organized a branch of the Fund on October 4, 1914, it was not until January 9, 1915, that its jurisdiction was extended over the eastern portion of Northumberland County. Following a visit from Sir Herbert Ames, a conference was held with delegates from Newcastle, which town became the headquarters of the Northumberland West branch, and it was agreed that each branch would become responsible for its respective hinterland.

The original officers were Hon. L. J. Tweedie, President; Judge Connors, Vice-President; and J. Nicol, Secretary-Treasurer. In addition there was appointed a committee of four, which was afterwards augmented by all clergymen and councillors in East Northumberland. By this arrangement the branch had correspondents in all parts of its territory, to whom it would apply for information.

On July 17, 1917, death deprived the branch of the services of its President, Hon. L. J. Tweedie, and he was succeeded by Judge Connors, George Watt becoming Vice-President. J. Nicol has discharged the duties of Secretary-Treasurer continuously and with complete success.

By appeals to the public the branch raised the sum of \$12,244.77, which was afterwards supplemented by amounts raised by taxation. Figures showing the total amount that should be credited to the branch are not available. The expenditure to March 31, 1919, amounted to \$85,909.14, while the number of families assisted was 275.

NORTHUMBERLAND WEST

As explained in the paragraphs dealing with Northumberland East, the committee at Newcastle agreed to extend its activities over its rural hinterland on January 9, 1915. The Newcastle Branch had been formed, however, in the month of October, 1914, and had commenced to make relief payments in November.

The President, Charles Morrissey, has held office from the beginning, while the Honorary Secretaries have been successively, H. H. Stuart, R. A. N. Jarvis and E. P. Williston. Until June, 1916, the duties of Honorary Treasurer were discharged by W. J. Jardine, who, in that month, was succeeded by R. Corry Clark.

By public appeals the sum of \$60,196.62 was raised. Figures showing the amounts raised by assessment are not available. Two hundred and eight families were assisted, the expenditure to March 31, 1919, amounting to \$71,600.83.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY

Organized October, 1914. President, Judge H. F. McLatchy; Vice-President, John Harquail; Treasurer, F. F. Matheson; Secretary, J. T. Reid.

VICTORIA COUNTY

Organized October 14, 1914. Chairman, October, 1914, to December 10, 1915, Rev. A. C. Bell; December 10, 1915, to February 16, 1916, Rev. W. M. Field; December 10, 1916, to December 1, 1918, C. H. Elliott; October 1, 1918, to present time, J. W. Niles; Secretary-Treasurer, October, 1914, to December 10, 1915, J. W. Niles; December 10, 1915, to present time, D. R. Bedell.

No. of families assisted, 65.

N.B.—It is impossible to give the amount of contributions from several New Brunswick branches as in 1918 they were paid through the Provincial Government and reached Ottawa as part of provincial contribution.

*NOVA SCOTIA

THE Nova Scotia Branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was organized in Halifax, September 2, 1914, with the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. J. D. MacGregor, as Chairman of the Provincial Executive. On completion of his term of office as Governor, he was succeeded by Hon. David McKeen as Chairman, who acted to the time of his death, November 13, 1916. On appointment to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour MacCallum Grant became Chairman of the Executive. Other members of the Executive who have continued in office from September, 1914, to date are: Hon. G. H. Murray, M.P.P., Provincial Secretary, The Hon. Chief Justice Harris, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, M.P., the Chairmen of County Branches, H. A. Flemming, Treasurer, and Arthur S. Barnstead, B.A., LL.B., Secretary.

The total amount raised and remitted to the hon. treasurer to March 31, 1919, was \$1,847,883.31, and to March 31, 1920, was \$1,862,431.80. The total amount disbursed was to March 31, 1919, \$1,628,177.04, and to March 31, 1920, \$1,726,520.30. The number of families assisted was 7,775.

The provincial executive arranged for the collection of the amounts allotted to the Province in connection with the various campaigns, the county committees co-operating. With but one exception every county municipality contributed to the Fund, and practically every town of the Province made grants. In two or three towns private individuals made collections for the Fund where no grant was made by the town council.

The distribution of relief was supervised by the Provincial Executive, requisitions being drawn by the Treasurer of every county for the money required, the list of beneficiaries being carefully checked before the money was placed to the credit of the local treasurer therefor. The result of co-operation between the Provincial Executive and the various relief committees was so beneficial that very little difficulty arose, and the rules and regulations of the Fund were very carefully observed. Complaints by the families of soldiers or by the soldiers themselves were very few and there were none but what adjustment was very easily made. The expense of both collections and disbursements was kept at a low figure, there being only one or two paid officials in the larger counties, and these but part time. In addition to that some small grants were made for stenographic and clerical assistance.

The following statement shows the subscriptions and disbursements according to localities:

*The statement regarding the province of Nova Scotia was furnished by A. S. Barnstead, the Secretary, and has been printed in the form in which it was supplied. Mr. Barnstead has given most meritorious services during the war and has been ably supported by the treasurer, H. A. Flemming, and other members of the committee.—EDITOR.

County	Total Contributions to March 31, 1919	Total Disbursements to March 31, 1919
Annapolis.....	\$ 18,850.73	\$ 30,991.83
Antigonish.....	13,001.74	3,693.73
Cape Breton.....	278,672.47	495,047.37
Colchester.....	77,317.04	69,141.01
Cumberland.....	105,752.09	197,724.59
Digby.....	10,723.20	33,688.25
Guysboro.....	18,084.70	11,777.53
Halifax.....	868,465.73	399,273.69
Hants.....	50,693.83	35,911.24
Inverness.....	10,521.40	26,453.55
Kings.....	37,493.69	22,414.57
Lunenburg.....	41,919.15	12,539.45
Pictou.....	163,523.16	144,811.83
Queens.....	15,169.65	22,522.43
Richmond.....	5,722.93	7,634.14
Shelburne.....	34,365.77	27,845.07
Victoria.....	8,123.84	11,145.00
Yarmouth.....	89,250.97	65,716.74

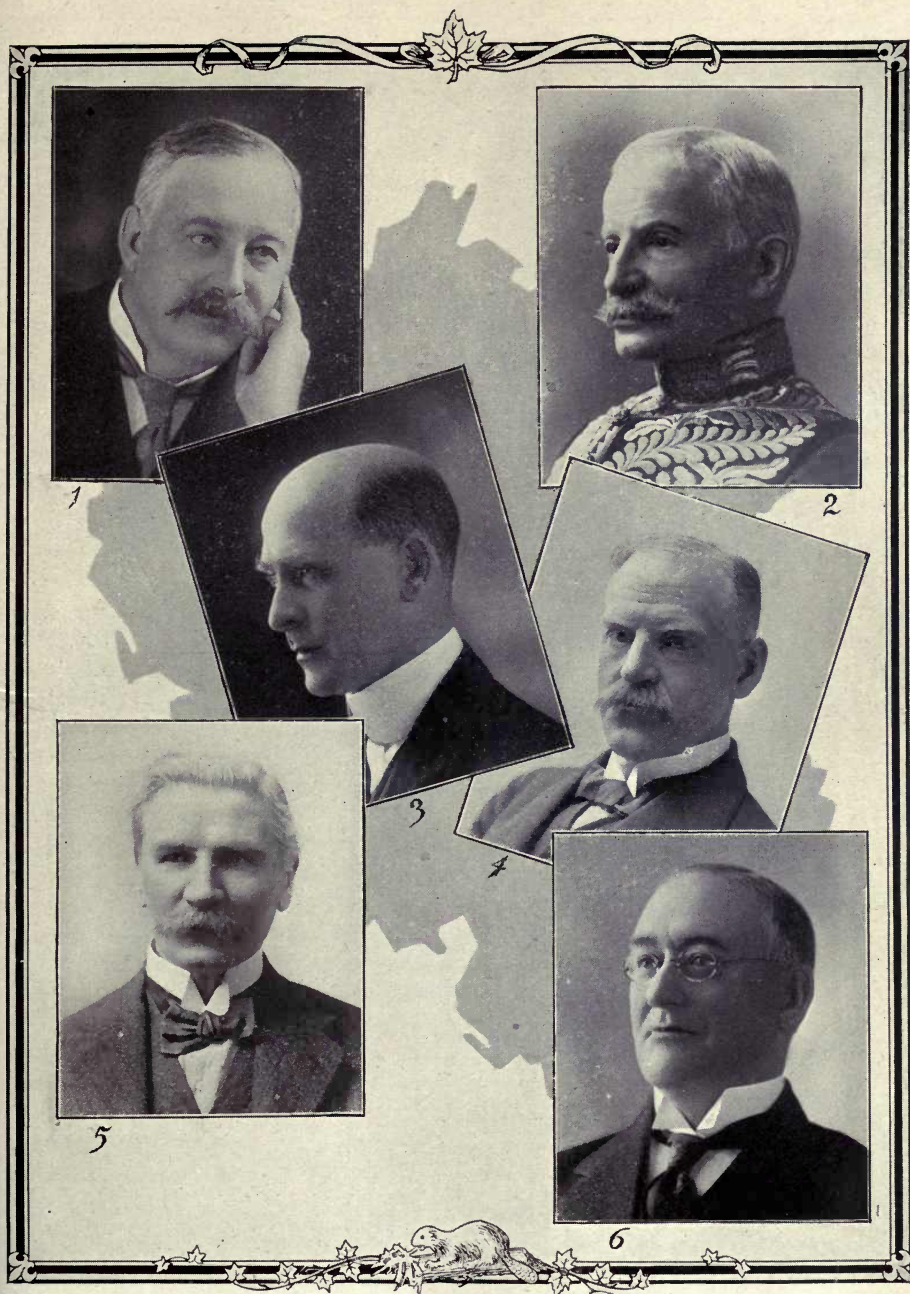
HALIFAX

Halifax has been a military centre since its birth in 1749. For years as many as three battalions or regiments of Imperial troops were stationed in the Nova Scotia capital, but since the withdrawal of Imperial troops from Canadian soil, Halifax has been the headquarters of the Sixth Division only.

When war broke out in 1914, there were stationed at Halifax the First Royal Canadian Regiment and the First Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, both units of the Permanent Force. There were also three Militia regiments, the 63rd Halifax Rifles, the 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers, and the First Canadian Garrison Artillery. On August 4th, these militia regiments were called out to guard the several fortifications in and about the city. To none of the men forming part of these three regiments was given the privilege, at that time, of enlisting for service overseas, and under the special conditions the Halifax committee for a few months rendered assistance to their families. As soon as permission was granted to the men to enlist in an overseas battalion, the allowances to the families of men remaining on garrison duty were withdrawn.

The Halifax branch of the Fund was created on September 8, 1914, immediately after the formation of the Nova Scotia provincial executive committee. George S. Campbell was elected chairman both of the general and the executive committees, W. A. Black, chairman of the finance committee, and Hector McInnes, K.C., M.P.P., chairman of the relief committee. E. A. Saunders was chosen secretary and H. A. Flemming, honorary treasurer. In addition, a Women's Auxiliary was formed with Miss Annie Chisholm as convenor, and the following taking charge of their respective wards: Mrs. G. A. McKenzie, Mrs. G. M. Campbell, Mrs. M. E. Keefe, Miss Mary Murphy and Mrs. J. C. Hubley. The latter visited every family that made application to the Fund, over 6,000 in number.

The allowances paid in the early months of the war were comparatively low. The original rate was \$8 per month for a woman and \$2 for each child. This, however, was almost immediately increased by \$2 for a woman. In March, 1915,



1. THE HONOURABLE ROBERT E. HARRIS, *Member Provincial Executive*, Nova Scotia

2. HIS HONOUR MACCALLUM GRANT, *Chairman Provincial Branch*, Nova Scotia

3. ARTHUR S. BARNSTEAD, B.A., LL.D., *Honorary Secretary*, Nova Scotia Branch

4. H. A. FLEMING, *Honorary Treasurer*, Nova Scotia Branch

5. G. S. CAMPBELL, *Chairman*, Halifax Branch

6. HON. G. H. MURRAY, *Vice-President*, Canadian Patriotic Fund; *Member Provincial Executive*, Nova Scotia Branch

a general increase of approximately 10 per cent was given, in November, 1918, allowances were increased by 12 per cent, while in December, 1919, each family received an additional \$5 per month. Allowances were always paid in cash, this plan proving of advantage in assisting to maintain close contact with the dependant.

The explosion of the "Mont Blanc" on December 6, 1917, threw a great responsibility upon the local committee. A great many soldiers' dependants were living in the section of the city destroyed in that calamity, and 111 of the families on the Fund were affected, 47 being rendered homeless and 27 dependants being killed. The day of the explosion the committee were most untiring in the task of finding the dependants and within 48 hours all but 37 had been discovered including 25 of those who had been killed.

Nearly one-half the total amount contributed to the Fund in Nova Scotia was raised in the city of Halifax alone, which up to March 31, 1919, had contributed \$868,465.73. Of this amount \$95,000 had been donated by the Halifax city council, \$25,000 by the Halifax county council and \$7,500 by the Dartmouth town council. The expenditure to the same period amounted to \$399,273.69.

AMHERST

Organized on October 5, 1914. President, W. A. Fillmore; Secretary, W. M. Manning; Treasurer, P. A. Curry, succeeded by W. C. Montizambert, succeeded by T. C. Douglas. Five hundred and forty families were assisted at an expenditure of about \$116,000. No figures as to subscriptions are available except that the town council donated \$45,000.

ANNAPOLIS

The Annapolis County Branch was organized with Hon. W. B. Ross, Chairman, and O. P. Goucher, Secretary, and sub-branches were organized at Annapolis Royal, Middleton and Bridgetown.

The total contributions for Annapolis County were \$18,850.73, of which \$17,022.75 was contributed by town and municipal grants. At each of the of the sub-branches, there was a relief committee, the officers of which were:—Annapolis Royal: A. Robinson, Chairman; A. E. Atlee, Secretary-Treasurer. Middleton: O. P. Goucher, Chairman; C. N. Roop, Treasurer; and Geo. F. Freeman, Secretary. Bridgetown: C. L. Piggot, Chairman; Edward Hicks, Treasurer, and Karl Freeman, Secretary.

The total amount expended in relief at Annapolis Royal was \$8,559.90, 54 families being assisted; at Bridgetown, \$13,967.53, 58 families being assisted; and at Middleton, \$10,304.82, with 61 families assisted.

ANTIGONISH

Branch organized September, 1914, the original officers being: Chairman, Rev. Dr. H. P. McPherson; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Harrison; Chairman relief committee, R. R. Griffin. The total amount raised was \$13,001.74, of which \$9,000 was contributed by municipal and town grants. The total amount expended in relief was \$4,083.48, and the total number of families assisted was 15.

ARICHAT

Organized in October, 1914. Chairman, Rev. G. A. Andrews; Secretary, D. H. Campbell; Treasurer, J. F. Blagdon. In April, 1916, J. H. Hunt became Treasurer to January, 1919, when B. Tuttle took up the work, continuing to date. The total amount expended was \$2,765.51, and the number of families assisted was 7.

CAPE BRETON

One of the best administered branches in the province, the Cape Breton branch was created in the early fall of 1914, when many requests for aid were being received from the dependants of French Reservists who had been called to the colours from their homes in the colliery towns. As indicative of the length of service performed by some of these reservists, it may be noted that a few of the families that were taken on the Fund in the early days are still receiving assistance owing to the continued absence on military duties of their breadwinners.

The original officers of the branch were the Hon. J. S. McLennan, President; F. Smith, Secretary; and J. E. Burchall, Treasurer. Upon his removal to Ottawa Mr. McLennan was succeeded by Finlay McDonald, and later J. G. Angwin replaced Mr. Smith as secretary. The branch was entrusted with the general management of the Fund in Cape Breton county, and was ably aided by local committees at the several towns.

During its existence the branch has assisted 1,466 families, the relief expenditure being \$514,118.84, and the cost of administration \$7,568.22. The total remittances were \$276,358.37. In the years 1915 and 1917 the Cape Breton county council provided the sum of \$36,900. In 1916 it joined with the towns, Sydney Mines excepted, in raising through assessment \$66,640.

COLCHESTER

Organized in November, 1914. Chairman, M. Cumming; Treasurer, M. Dickie; Secretary, C. W. Lunn; Chairman of Relief Committee, C. W. Montgomery, which officers continued until the completion of the work; \$77,317.04 was contributed, of which \$68,596.51 was contributed by the Towns of Truro and Stewiacke and the county council. The total amount expended in relief was \$73,086.01.

DIGBY

Organized in October, 1914. Chairman, H. B. Short; Vice-Chairman, C. H. Purdy, succeeded by F. W. Nichols; Secretary-Treasurer, Rev. W. Driffield. Number of families assisted, 132.

GUYSBORO COUNTY

Organized on September 7, 1914. Chairman, E. C. Whitman; Treasurer, M. Howard; Secretary, September 7 1914, to March, 1918, A. R. Manning; March, 1918, to March, 1919, W. P. Chittick; March, 1919, to present time, C. O. Boyd. Amount subscribed, \$18,273.98, of which \$5,000 was donated by the county council. Amount expended, \$8,616.23. Number of families assisted, 72.

HANTSPORT

At Hantsport a sub-branch was organized in March, 1918, with W. K. Sterling, the Mayor, acting as Chairman of the Committee and distributing the relief required in that town. There were 14 families assisted and \$1,780 expended in relief.

INVERNESS

Branch organized November, 1914, with J. MacGillivray, Chairman; Frank McEachren, Secretary; and O. R. Campbell, Treasurer. James A. McKendry became Treasurer in April, 1915, and served to May, 1916; W. D. Laurence was Secretary-Treasurer from June, 1916, to 1918, and D. A. McIsaac Secretary-Treasurer from 1918 to present time. The total amount raised was \$10,780.44, of which \$3,000 was contributed by the municipality. The total amount expended in relief was \$28,821.05 and the number of families assisted was 109.

KINGS COUNTY

Organized on December 11, 1914. Chairman, December 11, 1914, to January 29, 1916, C. A. Campbell; January 29, 1916, to May 3, 1917, Rev. T. C. Mellor; from May 3, 1917, to present time, Rev. R. B. Layton; Secretary-Treasurer, December 11, 1914, to September 7, 1915, J. D. Warren; September 7, 1915, to present time, G. C. Roy. Amount subscribed, \$37,017.50, of which the county council donated \$26,500. Amount expended, \$23,670.50. Number of families assisted, 163.

LIVERPOOL

Organized on September 12, 1914. Chairman, September 12, 1914, to March 13, 1918, Judge Farlus; March 13, 1918 to present time, E. B. McDaniels; Secretary-Treasurer, September 12, 1914, to March 13, 1918, F. T. Gardner; March 13, 1918, to present time, C. E. B. DeWolfe. Amount subscribed, \$14,621.15, of which \$11,305.80 was donated by the municipal council. Amount expended, \$22,001.67. Number of families assisted, 124.

LUNENBURG COUNTY

Organized in September, 1914. Chairman, D. Stewart, M.P.; Secretary, H. H. MacIntosh; Treasurer, R. Dawson. Amount subscribed, \$41,648.73, of which the county council donated \$10,000. Amount expended, \$13,016.95. Number of families assisted, 100.

PICTOU COUNTY

Organized on September 10, 1914. Chairman, R. M. MacGregor; Secretary, September 10, 1914, to September 12, 1916, R. H. Graham; September 12, 1916, to present time, A. J. Crockett; Treasurer, September 10, 1914, to April 8, 1916, R. H. Graham; April 8, 1916, to present time, R. Murray. Amount subscribed, \$164,484.87, of which \$23,298.86 was donated by the county council. Amount expended, \$152,700.76. Number of families assisted, 613.

ST. MARYS

Organized on May 12, 1916. Chairman, Rev. G. A. Logan, succeeded by R. V. Neily; Treasurer, G. L. Capstick; Secretary, T. Campbell. Amount subscribed, \$1,426.40, of which \$1,025 was donated by the village council. Amount expended, \$1,786. Number of families assisted, 4.

ST. PETERS

Organized on September 18, 1914. Chairman, G. W. Kyte; Treasurer, J. W. Doyle, succeeded by W. L. Wright; Secretary, K. McIntosh. Amount subscribed, \$5,392.56, of which \$3,500 was donated by the municipal council. Amount expended, \$4,862.62. Number of families assisted, 25.

SHELBURNE COUNTY

The Shelburne County branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was first organized in the Town of Shelburne on September 21, 1914, and during the first year very small contributions were obtained. As demands for assistance increased, it became recognized by the Committee that an educational campaign throughout the county was necessary in order to awaken proper interest in the objects and requirements of this Fund.

Up to October, 1915, contributions from Lockeport and Shelburne were practically the only amounts collected. Late in November, 1915, a meeting was held in the town of Shelburne, at which short addresses were given by several members of the Patriotic Committee, appealing for assistance, which were responded to most generously. From that time until the next May twenty different meetings were held in different sections of the county, and voluntary contributions were received amounting to over \$10,000.

Each and every one of these meetings was addressed by from three to five members of the Committee, who willingly gave their time without any charge or recompense. At these meetings, after the speeches were made, cards were distributed, pledges obtained, and by this means every district in the County was pretty thoroughly canvassed.

This propaganda no doubt had its effect in future efforts of different members of the committee with municipal councils, from which they secured during the next two years \$23,117.16, so that the total amount raised was \$34,365.77.

Circular letters were also sent to former residents of Shelburne county who lived in the United States, with the result that \$527.50 was received.

The total expense in connection with Shelburne County Patriotic Fund from September 21, 1914, to the present date was \$454.62, of which \$244 was incurred in connection with the voluntary subscription propaganda of 1915-16, so that the actual expense of administration for five years was slightly over \$210, or a yearly average of \$42, nearly 90 per cent of which consisted of monies paid out in postage.

The officers consisted of Hon. R. Irwin as Chairman; Rev. G. R. McKean as Secretary; and C. F. Worrall as Treasurer. Mr. McKean was succeeded in

November, 1916, by Rev. K. C. Hind and Mr. Worrall in November, 1915, by N. C. Ralston. The total expenditure was \$29,152.42, while 117 families were assisted.

SPRINGHILL

Organized in October, 1914. Chairman, D. Stewart; Secretary, D. McLeod; Treasurer, A. D. McKinnon. \$81,630.38 was expended in relief and 245 families were assisted.

VICTORIA

This branch was organized in April, 1915, with A. K. McKenzie, Warden, Chairman; J. E. Campbell, Secretary; and F. C. Dickie, Treasurer, who continued in office until the completion of the work in 1919. The total contribution was \$8,144.84, of which \$5,000 was contributed by the municipality of Victoria County. The total amount expended in relief was \$11,522.66, and 26 families were assisted.

WINDSOR

Organized on September 14, 1914. President, Rev. G. R. Marlett, succeeded by H. C. Burchell; Treasurer, J. A. Russell; Secretary, Rev. H. A. Harley. Amount subscribed, \$46,066.69, of which \$38,450 was donated by the municipal council. Amount expended, \$34,219.49. Number of families assisted, 184.

YARMOUTH

Organized on September 10, 1914, the Yarmouth branch raised the sum of \$87,401.80 and assisted 237 families at a cost of \$71,225.59. Of the amount contributed, \$30,052.90 was donated by the Yarmouth town council, \$33,132.69 was raised among the citizens of Yarmouth, \$216.69 came from the town of Wedgeport, \$8,508.85 from the municipality of Argyle, and \$15,490.67 from the county council of Yarmouth.

The officers of the branch were E. K. Spinney, M.P., Chairman; A. W. Eakins, Vice-Chairman; A. P. Stoneman, Secretary; and J. W. Lonergan, Treasurer. Mr. Stoneman was succeeded in November, 1919, by J. W. Grant. G. P. Baker has acted as receiving treasurer for subscriptions from March, 1915.

ONTARIO

“ONTARIO may well be proud of what it has done. Half the enlistments from Canada have been from this Province. We have given to the Patriotic Fund nineteen millions, or within half a million of all the other Provinces combined. Five millions we gave to the British Red Cross, and our aggregate voluntary giving far exceeds thirty millions. Of the last Victory Loan, Ontario contributed about one-half.”

Thus spoke Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, on October 27th, 1918. The Canadian Annual Review is authority for the statement that the Premier's estimate was extremely conservative and that the total voluntary gifts of the people of Ontario amounted to \$51,591,000. The records of the Canadian Patriotic Fund show that so far as contributions to that organization were concerned, the figures quoted were about three million dollars too small. Up to March 31st, 1919, the province had contributed \$24,100,855.97 out of a total of \$47,115,261.47. Ontario, with less than one-third of the people of Canada living within its boundaries had subscribed more than one-half the total amount received from the entire Dominion. Its expenditures amounted to about fifteen and a half million (the actual amount advanced to all branches in the province was \$15,797,331.62), so that it may fairly be said to have contributed no less a sum than eight and a half million dollars towards the maintenance of soldiers' dependants living in other parts of the Dominion. Not merely is this contribution an evidence of the wealth of the province; it is a lasting monument to the patriotism and self-sacrifice of its citizens, to their whole-hearted recognition of duty, and their realization that provincial and national boundaries had to be forgotten if victory was to be won.

It has been explained elsewhere in this volume that the national Canadian Patriotic Fund was both the outcome and the reason of the formation of local patriotic associations. The parent body was not such by reason of priority of birth. Several bodies that afterwards became branches were engaged in active work before the Canadian Parliament had passed the Act that brought the national Fund into being. In Ontario, the Toronto and York County Patriotic Association was already in existence and extending relief to the families of men that had either been recalled to their old regiments in Britain or had lost no time in joining the first Canadian contingent. At Kingston, Ottawa, London and Belleville, preliminary steps to the same end had already been taken, while Welland and Bruce Counties were the rural districts that were organized almost concurrently with the national Fund.

The prompt action taken in Toronto, together with the announcement of the formation of a national body, was quickly reflected in the growth of other branches elsewhere. At Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, Pembroke, Kitchener and Guelph, in the counties of Elgin, Frontenac, Lambton, and Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, and at a number of smaller places, local committees to the number of twenty-four were formed during the month of September. They were followed in October by the creation of twelve additional branches, including important

committees at Hamilton, Brantford, Oshawa, Port Arthur and Galt. Throughout the winter of 1914-15 and well into the following summer the head office of the Fund was busy stimulating enthusiasm in unorganized districts, and by the fall of 1915 the province of Ontario contained over 160 branches, 27 of which included whole counties within the scope of their jurisdiction.

In the western provinces and in Nova Scotia there were established provincial branches which acted as clearing houses between local committees and national headquarters at Ottawa. It was not considered that this method was possible or desirable in Ontario, where direct communication between each local committee and the head office was comparatively simple. Consequently, each branch was directly responsible to Ottawa and looked to the national executive committee for guidance in its policy.

At the beginning there was a pronounced reluctance in several committees to join forces with the national Fund. In most instances this was speedily overcome, but in some places the sentiment in favor of independence has been predominant throughout. Up to the summer of 1919, the committees at Kenora, Fort William, Orillia, Sarnia, Windsor, and in Halton and Lincoln counties, were still unaffiliated with the central committee. It must be stated, however, that among these, Halton County and Windsor, more especially the latter, contributed generously to the national cause. In the other places local needs only were met.

One of the outstanding features in Ontario was the response made by the county councils. Practically the entire contributions from the rural parts of the province were made through the medium of municipal taxation levied by these bodies, who were authorized to impose taxes for this specific purpose by the Ontario Government. Whenever they were approached by representatives of the Fund, the Councils showed a ready appreciation of the need and of the worthiness of the appeal. During the four years 1915-1918 inclusive, their combined grants amounted to nearly six million dollars, or twenty-five per cent of the entire contributions from the province. Inasmuch as the councillors had to justify the grants to their electors, the response of the Ontario county councils was particularly gratifying, not only because of the very substantial financial support, but because they signified the fullest confidence in the administration of the Fund. The following comparative table, while not absolutely accurate, shows how the different councils contributed.

MONTHLY GRANTS VOTED BY ONTARIO COUNTY COUNCILS				
County	1915	1916	1917	1918
Brant.....	.....	\$1,666.66	\$3,000.00	\$2,500.00
Bruce.....	\$1,000.00	7,000.00	6,250.00	6,250.00
	for 6 months			
	4,000.00			
	for 6 months			
Carleton.....	.....	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Dufferin.....	500.00	500.00	2,450.00	2,450.00
	Since July			for 6 months
Elgin.....	1,000.00	2,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
Essex.....	500.00	2,500.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Frontenac.....	500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
	from July 1st			

MONTHLY GRANTS VOTED BY ONTARIO COUNTY COUNCILS—*continued*

County	1915	1916	1917	1918
Grey.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,250.00	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00
Haldimand.....	500.00	1,000.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
	for 6 months			
	1,000.00			
	for 6 months			
Hastings.....	1,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	....
	since July '15			
Huron.....	1,000.00	5,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
	for 6 months			
	6,000.00			
	for 6 months			
Kent.....	500.00	2,000.00	6,250.00	....
	since February			
Lambton.....	600.00	4,000.00	5,000.00	4,500.00
Lanark.....	....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Leeds and Grenville.....	300.00	3,333.33	3,333.33	3,333.33
	since May			
Lennox and Addington.....	3,500.00	21,000.00	2,000.00	1,900.00
	per annum	per annum		
Middlesex.....	5,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
	per annum			
Norfolk.....	8,000.00	2,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
	per annum			
Northumberland and Durham.....	500.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Ontario.....	500.00	5,000.00	6,250.00	6,500.00
	per quarter			
Oxford.....	....	5,000.00	6,000.00	5,000.00
Peel.....	....	4,000.00	4,166.66	4,000.00
Perth.....	1,400.00	1,400.00	4,000.00	5,000.00
	since April	till April		
	1st	2,000.00		
		afterwards		
Peterborough.....	400.00	1,650.00	3,000.00	2,500.00
	per quarter			
Prescott and Russell.....	....	....	....	....
Prince Edward.....	500.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
	since Sept. '14			
Renfrew.....	....	2,000.00	6,250.00	5,000.00
Simcoe.....	....	....	10,000.00	12,500.00
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	600.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	5,500.00
	since July			for 6 months
Victoria and Haliburton.....	11,124.92	2,500.00	4,600.00	4,000.00
	per annum			
Waterloo.....	....	23,276.00	4,166.66	4,666.66
		per annum		
Welland.....	....	....	....	....
Wellington.....	....	5,000.00	5,000.00	6,250.00
Wentworth.....	48,000.00	4,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
	per annum			
York.....	....	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
		per annum	per annum	per annum

In many of the cities, too, were splendid records made. On a per capita basis, in fact, the cities, as was only to be expected, were far in advance of the rural communities. This is largely accounted for by the donations of incorporated companies and firms, and the generous subscriptions of wealthy citizens. The people of Walkerville subscribed no less than \$37.00 per capita, much of this being paid by the employees and members of the great whiskey firm in that town. In Ford City, the generous wages paid to employees in the motor industry were reflected in the Patriotic Fund subscriptions, which were at the rate of \$28.00 per capita. In Keewatin, industrial subscriptions were again largely responsible

for a per capita contribution of \$28.00. In the county of Waterloo, where so many people of German origin or descent are found, the city of Galt and the towns of Hespeler and Waterloo achieved records of \$23.00, \$24.00 and \$19.00 respectively. The miners of Sudbury and Copper Cliff enabled their respective communities to subscribe \$20.00 for every man, woman and child in the district. As the second or third largest city in the province, Hamilton's record of \$19.00 is especially noteworthy and may be largely attributed to the generosity of its industrial employees. Not less excellent is Toronto, which subscribed \$16.00 for every one of its 460,000 souls, while the civil servants of Ottawa played an important part in bringing that city's gift per individual up to \$15.50. Brockville and St. Catharines with \$18.00 respectively, Perth, Niagara Falls and Guelph, each with \$15.00, and Chatham, Cobalt, Timmins, Belleville and Renfrew, with a record of \$13.00 per capita, are all worthy of mention. These figures, it should be noted, apply only to the period ended March 31st, 1919. Remittances made subsequent to that date have, in some instances, made the records even more striking.

Only twelve counties or districts in the province failed to raise sufficient money to cover their own needs. Of these, six were districts in which no county councils existed, and included Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound, Rainy River, Timiskaming and Thunder Bay. In these districts it was practically impossible to canvass many of the smaller settlements and without the medium of a central governing body, such as a county council, taxation was equally impracticable. For those counties which did not suffer this disadvantage, however, there is little excuse that can be offered except in the case of Frontenac, which as an important centre of mobilization, became the temporary home of many families not ordinarily resident there.

From the beginning the Ontario Provincial Government was sympathetic, helpful and encouraging. It lost no opportunity of assuring the administrators of the Fund that it was willing at any time to lend its utmost support to the cause that they were fostering. It early passed legislation authorizing municipalities to subscribe to the Fund from the proceeds of taxation. In 1917 it made a grant of one million dollars and increased this by two hundred thousand dollars in 1918, while in the same years it paid the campaign expenses of branches in Ontario up to two-thirds of one per cent of the amount collected.

In the following paragraphs an attempt has been made to mention the citizens engaged in the administration of the Fund in Ontario, and mainly responsible for that province's wonderful record and to give a more adequate idea of the work performed by the more important branches.

ALGOMA

IN this widely scattered and, for the most part, sparsely populated district it was only possible to form two branches that would undertake relief work, these being at Sault Ste. Marie and Blind River. Any applicants for assistance living at other points in the district were dealt with by one of these two branches or else referred to the Head Office and, if favourably considered, assisted from there.

While the district was not thoroughly organized for relief work, however there were few places that failed to contribute to the Fund, remittances being received from twenty-two points. The total amount received from Algoma to March 31st, 1919, was \$177,606.03; while the amount advanced to the relief committees at Sault Ste. Marie and Blind River was \$84,190.95.

SAULT STE. MARIE

The Sault Ste. Marie branch traces its origin and owes much of its success to the energy and initiative of Harry Plummer, Collector of Customs in that city. In August, 1914, Mr. Plummer began to discuss with representative citizens the question of making provision for soldiers' dependants, and on September 18th, 1914, a meeting was held at which it was resolved to organize a local branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The organizer, Mr. Plummer, was unanimously chosen president, H. C. Morris secretary-treasurer and Judge Fred Stone chairman of the relief committee.

As the work developed the following additional officers were appointed:—Rev. H. J. Pritchard, vice-president; T. J. Later, secretary (Mr. Morris being relieved of this work and retaining the treasurership); C. V. Plummer, secretary of the relief committee, and Mrs. J. A. MacColl, official visitor for the relief committee. On the death of Mr. Plummer in February, 1917, F. H. Pope succeeded him.

Immediately after the organization of the local branch a circular letter was sent out and a general appeal made for subscriptions on the basis of one day's pay. From this appeal subscriptions amounting to \$6,901.16 were received. Following this initial effort three further campaigns were organized. The first was in 1915 and netted \$65,508.85—of which 75% was for the Patriotic Fund, 15% for the Canadian Red Cross Society and 10% was placed at the disposal of the committee of the local Patriotic Fund to be used at their discretion for other patriotic objects. This discretionary fund was used in answering calls from the British Red Cross, the Italian Red Cross, Secours National, Belgian Relief, Serbian Relief, etc., as well as in making special grants to soldiers' dependants who were not eligible for a regular Patriotic Fund allowance.

The 1917 campaign netted \$56,432.99 of which 85 per cent was turned over to the Patriotic Fund and 15 per cent to the Canadian Red Cross, while in the fall of 1918 a campaign was put on for the Algoma War Chest Fund, the proceeds of which were distributed in the proportions of 50 per cent to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, 25 per cent to the British Sailors' Relief Fund, 12½ per cent to

the Canadian Red Cross, and the balance to the British Red Cross, Belgian and Serbian Relief Funds. From the proceeds of this campaign \$42,000 were turned over to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

The total amount collected by the Sault Ste. Marie branch and remitted to Ottawa was \$149,734.07. Of this amount \$52,500 represents municipal grants, the balance being made up of other voluntary contributions.

The total amount expended in relief work at this point to June 30, 1919, was \$80,129.60 and this was divided among 312 different individuals or families having just claims upon the Fund. The total amount expended in administration was \$1,863.47. This includes all expenses incurred in the different campaigns as well as printing, stationery, postage, revenue stamps, etc., with small sums for a stenographer's services.

BLIND RIVER

Organized September, 1914. President, September, 1914, to September, 1915, Rev. G. C. Harper Reade, September, 1915, to April, 1918, Rev. J. Leigh, April, 1918, to present time, F. Y. W. Brathwaite; secretary-treasurer, September, 1914, to April, 1917, W. G. White; April, 1917, to present time, W. L. Simpson.

Amount subscribed, \$2,520.45, of which \$25 was donated by the municipal council.

Amount requisitioned, \$5,777.50; No. of families assisted, 12.

BRANT

FOLLOWING upon Great Britain's declaration of war upon Germany, and the immediate offer of the Government of the Dominion of Canada to send troops to aid in the cause of the Motherland, some four hundred of the citizens of Brantford volunteered for service in the overseas contingent. In order to decide how to assist the wives, children and other dependants of these men, Mayor John H. Spence called a public meeting in the Council Chambers on August 19, 1914. The situation was carefully and thoroughly discussed and a strong committee was appointed to take immediate action. F. Cockshutt was elected chairman, and H. T. Watt, secretary-treasurer.

This committee held a number of meetings and on August 21st made a report of their investigations and work. They recommended that, pending the formulation of plans which would conform with a Dominion wide policy, the city council be asked to furnish the money necessary to take care of the dependants of the men who had left for overseas. Such financial relief was to be distributed along lines exactly similar to those later adopted by the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

A campaign to raise a fund of \$100,000 was held on September 23, 24, and 25, 1914. This campaign was most successful and on October 15, 1914, the Brant Patriotic and War Relief Association was formed with a charter from the Ontario Government. A special committee was appointed to take up the matter of joining the Canadian Patriotic Fund and on November 7, 1914, this committee reported to the Patriotic Association. Upon their recommendation it was decided to form a Brant County branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, subscribing thereto one-half of the amount received from subscriptions to the Brant Patriotic and War Relief Association, the other half being retained in Brantford to be distributed through the Social Service League for the relief of people, other than soldiers' dependants, who might suffer by reason of the abnormal and trying local conditions.

The original officers of the Fund have held office continually since the beginning, with the exception that in July, 1916, Miss E. VanNorman, the assistant-secretary, resigned, and F. W. Thompson was appointed in her place. The officers are as follows: J. H. Spence, president; Lloyd Harris, vice-president; H. T. Watt, secretary-treasurer; F. W. Thompson, assistant-secretary.

No money was actually raised by the Brantford branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The Brant Patriotic and War Relief Association continued in existence and through its efforts, in the various campaigns, has collected and remitted to Ottawa, on behalf of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, approximately \$600,000. Of this amount \$78,000 was donated by the municipal council of the city of Brantford and \$84,900 by the Brant county council. The branch has expended in relief over \$500,000, the administration expenses being \$12,000. In all 2,400 families have received assistance from the Fund since it was organized.

In addition to the foregoing officers of the Fund a most representative committee was elected. The committee realized that for the successful operation of a Fund of this character the organization should be made as representative and

extensive as possible. The city and county were divided into geographical districts and the families were systematically visited by a large committee of women. The Fund also had the co-operation of the Victorian Order of Nurses and the visitors of the Social Service League of Brantford.

In the campaign for funds early in 1916, a large percentage of the money collected was subscribed by factory employees. With a view to assisting the committee in the general administration of the Fund there was formed an organization known as The Factories' Patriotic Committee. Each factory appointed a committee within itself and these committees met and organized with a president and secretary, and elected from their number five representatives to the central executive of the Patriotic Fund committee. As a result of this organization and the excellent work which it carried on, the success of the central committee was greatly enhanced and the efficient and satisfactory manner in which the Fund has been administered in Brantford has been in a large measure due to the Factories' Patriotic Committee and the faithful work of its members.

Towards the end of 1916, through the efforts of the officers of the Fund, the wives and families of the soldiers were organized into an association under the name of the Associated Kith and Kin of Brant county. The city was divided into districts with officers in each district. These districts appointed five representatives to a central committee, which in turn appointed three of the members to the executive committee of the Patriotic Fund. This association has carried on war work of all kinds, including social service welfare work among themselves and others, and has raised large sums of money. The work and interest of their members has been one of the most potent factors in the smooth and efficient administration of the Fund.

One of the most important features of the administration of the Fund was a system of Trust Savings Accounts operated for the soldiers' wives and families. In a very large percentage of cases the committee was able to secure the sanction of the beneficiary to the deduction of a certain amount from her monthly cheque, which was placed in a trust account for her and a receipt given. This money was available in cases of sickness or accident, and upon the return of the soldier it was turned over to the family with interest accrued at 4 per cent per annum as allowed by the banks. In other cases, where the committee found that wives and families were finding it difficult to manage their finances, these were taken over and the money handled by the committee. In many cases, owing to unemployment following the outbreak of war and various other reasons, it was found that families had got into debt and special attention and advice was given to these.

Apart from the administration of the Patriotic Fund itself, the committee has assisted in securing the adjustment of many claims for separation allowance, pension and war service gratuity, conducting the necessary correspondence with the several Government departments involved and preparing the claims in such a way that quick settlement was possible. In the matter of casualties also an arrangement was made whereby all casualty telegrams were delivered by the Telegraph Companies to the Patriotic Fund. The news was then conveyed to friends or relations of the next of kin, who were able to impart the sad news more gently than was otherwise possible.

BRUCE

IN Bruce county a branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was first formed at Walkerton in August, 1914, with W. H. McFarlane as president, L. C. Benton as vice-president and H. M. Lay as secretary-treasurer. At that date it was intended that the Walkerton branch should confine its activities to soldiers' dependants living within that town, but in the following October it was decided to extend the jurisdiction of the branch over the entire county, with the exception of Port Elgin, which remained independent of the county organization although a branch of the national Fund.

At the first annual meeting of the county branch held in January, 1916, A. E. McNab was appointed president, L. C. Benton vice-president, H. M. Lay secretary-treasurer, and A. E. McNab auditor. These gentlemen, with Norman Robertson, the reeves of the townships of Brant, Carrick, Culrose and Greenock, and the deputy-reeve of Brant township constituted the executive committee. These officers have acted continuously from the beginning.

Practically the whole of the money raised in Bruce county for the Patriotic Fund was donated by the county council, that body and the executive committee both being strongly of the opinion that in a rural district municipal taxation was the most equitable, and likely to be the most successful, method of securing funds. The national executive committee has no reason to regret this decision since through the Bruce county council \$252,500 found its way into the national treasury. Further subscriptions from various sources, including Port Elgin, brought the total contribution of the county up to \$279,644.80.

About 350 families were assisted by the branch during the period 1914-1919, the amount requisitioned for the purpose up to March 31, 1919, being \$152,260.50, while administration expenses were approximately \$200. It will be seen therefore, that Bruce county has subscribed liberally to the needs of less fortunate districts in addition to providing sufficient for the maintenance of dependants within its own borders.

PORT ELGIN

Organized in September, 1914. Chairman, E. Roy Sayles; treasurer, J. Struthers. Amount subscribed, \$5,473; amount requisitioned, \$12,010; number of families assisted, 33.

CARLETON

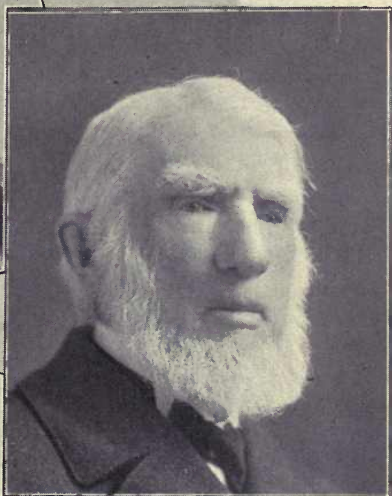
OTTAWA AND CARLETON COUNTY BRANCH

AS the seat of Government in the Dominion, the city of Ottawa was naturally expected to be well to the front in all phases of war work. True to tradition, these expectations were realized to the full, and whether it was in the matter of enlistments or whether it was in the matter of money, the citizens of the capital city bore their full share of responsibility.

Recruiting for the Canadian Forces had hardly commenced before the first steps were taken to form an association that would provide for the dependants of men enlisting. With the formation of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, this association became a branch of the national body. It was officered by most influential and representative citizens, men who did not hesitate to combine the most generous financial support with a most liberal share of their services. J. R. Booth was elected honorary president and Sir Henry Egan, always to the fore in community service and movements for the public welfare, but never so enthusiastic as during the great war, became president. On April 14, 1916, Robert Gill was elected vice-president. With J. F. Orde, K.C., as honorary secretary; D. M. Finnie, as honorary treasurer, and Sir Louis Davies, K.C.M.G., as chairman of the relief committee, the Ottawa and Carleton county branch was most efficiently officered, and held the confidence and esteem of the public from the beginning. In addition to the chief executive officers mentioned, the Fund was also fortunate in having the services of F. Hawkins as assistant secretary until February, 1916, and R. A. Hurdman, who took charge of the relief office on October 1, 1914, assumed also the duties of assistant secretary in February, 1916, and is still rendering the Fund most efficient service. He was elected a member of the national advisory committee when that body was organized in December, 1916. A very active part in the earlier work of the Fund was also taken by J. C. Browne, whose death in April, 1915, was keenly felt by his fellow workers and the committee.

Always on the "qui vive" to increase the value of the Fund to soldiers' dependants, the Ottawa branch was not slow to recognize the advantages to be gained by the co-operation of a Women's Auxiliary, and in 1915 there was formed a committee of ladies drawn from the various women's organizations in the city. Lady Egan was chosen president, Lady Foster, vice-president, and Mrs. C. H. Morse, honorary secretary, the latter being succeeded on April 29, 1918, by Mrs. G. M. Scott. This committee visited all the families receiving assistance from the Fund, made monthly reports to the relief committee, and greatly facilitated the task of dealing promptly and efficiently with all cases of emergency. Five members of the Women's Auxiliary were, in April, 1918, appointed to the general relief committee and in that capacity have proved of even greater usefulness.

On January 31, 1918, there was accepted the resignation of Sir Louis Davies, who had been appointed to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court, and T. H. Blair, who had for some time been acting chairman of the relief committee in the absence of Sir Louis, was elected in his stead. Up to August 31, 1919, this



1. SIR HENRY EGAN, *President, Ottawa Branch; Member, National Executive Committee*

2. J. R. BOOTH, *Honorary President, Ottawa Branch*

3. HONOURABLE SIR LOUIS DAVIES, K.C.M.G., *ex-Chairman Relief Committee, Ottawa Branch*

committee had held 202 meetings, while a sub-committee on relief, appointed on February 16, 1917, had met on 94 occasions. In all, 4,004 applications were examined, and as many as 1,860 families assisted in a single month (August, 1916). These figures serve better than words to describe adequately the work performed by these voluntary officials. In addition to their work upon the relief committee Sir Henry Egan, Walter Todd and T. H. Blair kept regularly in touch with the daily work of the office and few days passed in which one or all did not devote much time to matters connected with the daily routine.

The Ottawa branch adopted a scale of relief rather lower than that authorized by the national executive committee, but never failed to give additional supplementary assistance by means of compassionate grants wherever necessary. It also made provision for the burial of dependants who might die while their men were overseas, paying for the maintenance in perpetuity of a plot donated by the Beechwood Cemetery Company. In this plot there are now buried nine adults and five children. Headstones and a monument are to be erected.

Up to March 31, 1919, the citizens of Ottawa and Carleton county had remitted to the national treasury, mainly through the Ottawa branch, the sum of \$1,642,775.36. This represents the proceeds of four campaigns and by the end of the year will be increased by approximately \$200,000 which still remains to be paid in. In each year the city has exceeded its objective. In 1914, it aimed at raising \$350,000 and secured pledges for \$380,393. In 1916 (no campaign was held during 1915), the objective was placed at \$400,000 and exceeded by over 25 per cent, the amount pledged being \$525,092.24. The year 1917 proved even better, no less a sum than \$661,300 being raised, although it had been with some misgiving that the committee had resolved to ask the citizens for \$500,000. The same objective was set in 1918, when \$584,000 was raised. While many of Ottawa's business men assisted to make these campaigns so successful, special mention should be made of the part played by Lt.-Col. J. W. Woods, J. E. Macpherson, and R. G. Cameron.

A great share of the credit for this splendid record is due to the Dominion Civil Servants, who without exception responded most loyally. Generally every Civil Servant subscribed two per cent of his monthly salary, a generous proportion in view of the constant demands made on the average Civil Servant's purse. There were many instances, however, in which larger donations were made. Records for 1915 and 1916 are not available, but in 1917 and 1918, when a special account for civil service contributions was opened, it is shown that \$137,000 and \$130,000 were the respective offerings for those years. The Ottawa city council also gave the most substantial support by voting \$48,000 in 1915, \$100,000 in 1916, \$100,000 in 1917, and \$125,000 in 1918, while from the Carleton county council there was received \$17,500 in 1916, \$18,000 in 1917, and a similar amount in 1918. As in several other centres the Fund combined with the Canadian Red Cross in its appeals in 1917 and 1918, the latter organization receiving \$79,709.85 in the former year and \$142,508.60 in the latter. Very material service was rendered by the Bank of Ottawa, which assumed the responsibility of collecting

subscriptions, and the well known firm of Price, Waterhouse & Co. in auditing the accounts of the branch from the beginning.

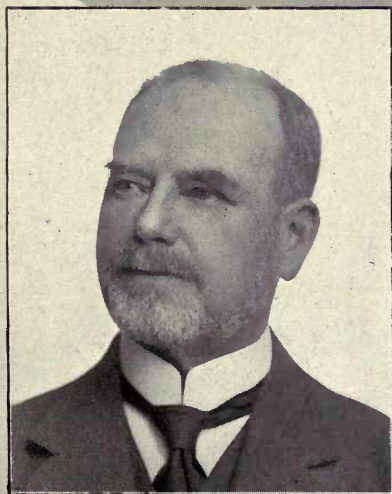
In conclusion, mention should be made of the generosity of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., of the Canada Life Assurance Company, and of the Grand Trunk Railway Company in granting free office quarters at various periods.



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1. T. H. BLAIR, *Chairman Relief Committee, Ottawa Branch*
Member, National Executive Committee

2. J. F. ORDE, K.C., *Honorary Secretary, Ottawa Branch*

3. D. M. FINNIE, *Honorary Treasurer, Ottawa Branch*

4. R. A. HURDMAN, *Secretary, Ottawa Branch; Member, National Advisory Committee*

DUFFERIN

UNTIL the summer of 1915, no very definite steps had been taken towards the organization of a relief association in Dufferin county although a grant for general patriotic purposes had been made by the county council. Following a visit from Sir Herbert Ames, however, a branch of the Fund was formed in June of that year, with the following officers: President, J. W. Hamilton, of Shelburne; secretary-treasurer, Henry White, of Shelburne; and His Honor Judge Fisher, of Orangeville; W. L. Craig, of Grand Valley; R. A. Riky, of Shelburne; Rev. J. R. Bell, of Laurel; George Best, of Shelburne; Rev. W. F. Carpenter, of Hornings Mills; W. A. Henry, of Mono Centre; L. Boggs, of East Garafraxa; and Rev. Mr. Meek, of East Luther, constituting an executive committee and assuming the greater part of the responsibility in their respective districts.

The contributions from various parts of the county totalled \$78,002.09 and the advances for relief purposes \$21,700.00

ELGIN

THE first public meeting for the formation of an association to care for the dependants of men enlisting from St. Thomas and Elgin county was held on September 6th, when the County of Elgin Patriotic Association was formed, with R. M. Anderson as secretary, K. W. McKay as treasurer and John Dromogle, warden of the county, as vice-president. Arrangements were immediately completed for a county wide campaign for funds, which produced subscriptions amounting to nearly \$60,000.

Affiliation with the national Fund was accomplished in October, when it was also decided that the Fund should be administered by a committee consisting of R. M. Anderson and the warden of the county, and the mayors of the city of St. Thomas and town of Aylmer. Under this arrangement the following gentlemen assisted at different periods in the work of administration:

Wardens of Elgin county:—John Dromogle, 1914; Alex. McColl, 1915; G. F. Pineo, 1916; J. A. McLean, 1917; N. S. Cornell, 1918, and W. H. Turner, 1919. Mayors of St. Thomas: M. B. Johnson, 1914–15; W. Trott, 1916–17; E. A. Horton, 1918–19. Mayors of Aylmer: F. L. Wagner, 1914–15, H. H. Wright, 1916–17–18–19.

During the first year the sum of \$50,000 was contributed to the national Fund as follows: The Elgin Patriotic Association, \$33,000; the Elgin county council, \$12,000; the St. Thomas city council, \$5,000.

In 1916 it was resolved to rely entirely upon municipal grants for the purposes of the Fund and in that year the county council contributed \$45,000 and the city of St. Thomas \$30,000. In 1917 and 1918, the former contributed \$54,000 each year and the latter \$36,000. The total contributions, therefore, including sundry amounts sent direct to Ottawa, reached the creditable figure of \$313,225.84

The allowances paid were at first on a basis of \$10 per month per family, plus \$3 per month for each child. This was later increased to \$4 per month per child. Childless wives were always assisted at the uniform rate of \$5 per month. During the first year \$18,735.54 was distributed among 294 families; in 1916 the relief expenditure rose to \$68,208.64, sank slightly to \$67,271.90 in 1917, and to \$59,669 in 1918. For the first eight months of 1919 the expenditure was \$27,501. The total expenditure to August 3, 1919, amounted to \$241,053.79, which was distributed among 775 families at an expense of \$1,475.27 for revenue stamps, postage, printing and stationery. The local Patriotic Fund committee voluntarily performed all of the tremendous work in connection with the administration of the Fund and in many other directions. The distributions of allowances alone necessitated the issuance of 18,500 cheques in 1916 and 1917 by the treasurer, K. W. McKay, and an expenditure of \$370 merely for Inland Revenue stamps. In addition, however, the chairman in 1916 wrote over 600 letters of enquiry, etc., for soldiers and their families, and in 1917 about 700. These were mainly in regard to separation allowance, assigned pay and pensions. The investigation of claims for separation allowance was in itself an onerous task, while the chairman personally supervised the delivery in 1916 of 279 casualty telegrams. In

June, 1917, owing to the scarcity and high price of fuel, the committee induced a large number of soldiers' families to set aside a portion of their Patriotic Fund allowances to provide a fuel account. This plan met with ready co-operation and arrangements were made with local dealers for a supply of coal at reasonable prices. Similar action was taken in 1918. At the instance of the committee, also, a considerable number of soldiers' wives subscribed for Victory Bonds, a small portion of their allowance being withheld each month for that purpose.

The committee received most valuable co-operation from a ladies' auxiliary, of which Mrs. Caughill was convenor, and under whose supervision some forty visitors made regular calls on soldiers' families. In the town of Aylmer, W. Warnock was also an able assistant.

ESSEX

DESPITE the fact that the Essex county council contributed very liberally to the Fund, no central organization for relief purposes within the county was formed. Instead, local committees were gradually organized at all the more populous centres, soldiers' dependants being assisted from Head Office when they did not reside within the territory under the jurisdiction of a local branch.

It was always regretted that the most important place in the county, Windsor, never became a branch of the national Fund but preferred to administer its own affairs along such lines as seemed best to the committee there. That a desire to escape a share of the national burden inspired this action is obviously not true, since the Patriotic Association of the city sent no less a sum than \$172,420.66 to the treasury of the national body, as well as providing for its own dependants.

In addition to the county council grants, which to March 31, 1919, reached the sum of \$191,970, remittances were received from thirteen places within the county. The amount subscribed by Walkerville deserves special mention since it represented a gift of \$37 per head of population, while mention should also be made of Ford with a contribution of practically \$30 per head. The amount advanced to relief committees within the county up to March 31, 1919, was \$57,124.50.

AMHERSTBURG

Organized October 21, 1916. President, Franklin A. Hough; vice-president, Rev. F. R. Donnelly; treasurer, C. A. Cuddy; secretary, B. P. Overholt. Amount subscribed, \$2,501, of which \$750 was donated by the municipal council; amount requisitioned, \$1,194; number of families assisted, 8.

ESSEX

Organized in December, 1915. President, Doctor H. A. Bowie; chairman of relief committee, W. H. Richardson; treasurer, V. W. Jones; secretary, E. McCausland, who was succeeded in 1916 by W. H. Richardson. Amount subscribed, \$7,686.65; amount requisitioned, \$13,674.02; number of families assisted, 49.

FORD

Organized October 11, 1915. President, October 1915, to April, 1917, W. L. McGregor; April, 1917, to present time, G. M. McGregor; vice-president, C. J. Montreuil; secretary-treasurer, October, 1915, to April, 1917, W. E. Jones; April, 1917, to present time, E. J. Colquhoun. Amount subscribed, \$70,487.53; amount requisitioned, \$1,983; number of families assisted, 15.

KINGSFIELD AND GOSFIELD SOUTH

Organized on June 4, 1915, and affiliated with the Canadian Patriotic Fund on November, 1915. President, A. Eastman; vice-president, Dr. W. J. McKenzie; treasurer, C. J. Green; secretary, W. Morton Webb.

Amount subscribed, \$8,229.25, of which amount the Kingsville council donated \$675, and the township council of Gosfield South, \$1,125; amount requisitioned, \$9,821.49; number of families assisted, 28.

LEAMINGTON

Organized October 5, 1914. President, Rev. A. W. Shepherd; vice-president, W. T. Gregory; secretary-treasurer, A. B. Dunn. Amount subscribed, \$7,591; amount requisitioned, \$10,271.25; number of families assisted, 71.

SANDWICH

Organized in September, 1918. Chairman, Rev. H. P. Westgate; secretary-treasurer, W. J. Burns. Amount subscribed, \$3,000; amount requisitioned, \$850; number of families assisted, 13.

WALKERVILLE

Organized March 1, 1915. President, Harry Howe; vice-president, Charles T. Miller; secretary, H. L. Berry; treasurer, Dr. C. W. Hoare. Amount subscribed, \$187,462.11, of which \$75,000 was donated by the municipal council; amount requisitioned, \$19,330.74; number of families assisted, 60.

FRONTENAC

THE affairs of the Fund in this county were administered by two branches, one occupying itself with the city of Kingston and the other with the rural parts of the county. Owing largely to conditions mentioned in the section dealing with the Kingston branch, Frontenac was one of the few debtor counties in Ontario, subscribing \$301,262.15 and requisitioning \$373,049.69.

COUNTY BRANCH

The Frontenac county branch was administered by members of the county council, which, on September 15, 1914, appointed a committee consisting of the warden, J. A. Kennedy; the County clerk, J. W. Bradshaw, and Councillor H. A. Calvin to co-operate with the reeves of the various townships in caring for soldiers' dependants. At the same meeting the county council made a grant to the Fund of \$2,000.

In January, 1916, Councillors James Halliday and W. J. Franklin were added to the Patriotic Fund committee which was organized twelve months later, when S. A. Truscott, Inspector of Public Schools, was elected president, David Purdy, county treasurer, was elected vice-president, and J. W. Bradshaw, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Bradshaw is still secretary-treasurer, having acted in that capacity from the beginning.

The contributions of the Frontenac county branch consisted entirely of grants from the Frontenac county council, which gave \$400 in 1914, \$8,300 in 1915, \$30,000 in 1916, \$24,000 in 1917, and \$24,000 in 1918, or a total of \$81,400. The total amount distributed among beneficiaries to June 30, 1919, was \$54,842.35. Approximately 150 families were assisted during the years 1914 to 1919.

KINGSTON

Organized on August 27, 1914, under the presidency of Mayor Shaw, the Kingston branch affiliated with the national body in the following month, and during its very active period of existence has proved one of the most effective and efficient branches in the Dominion. Much of the credit for its fine record is due to the chairman of the relief committee, H. C. Nickle, and the honorary secretary, J. H. MacNee. Each of these gentlemen has served continuously and both are still carrying on the work with unabated enthusiasm. Mr. Nickle has been a member of the advisory committee of the national Fund since its formation, and in June, 1919, was elected to the national executive committee itself.

Kingston's first and only campaign for voluntary subscriptions was undertaken during the third week of September, 1914, and resulted in the sum of \$51,000. Opposition to the voluntary system, however, made itself felt in Kingston rather earlier than in most places and during the successive years of 1916, 1917 and 1918, it was thought preferable to raise Kingston's contribution by taxation. In each of those years, therefore, the city council made a grant of \$60,000, the total contributions amounting to \$231,000. This was very con-

siderably less than the amount expended, namely \$327,587 (to July 31, 1919), and it is only fair to add that as the headquarters of Military District No. 3, and one of the centres of mobilization, Kingston naturally became the chosen residence of very many families that ordinarily lived in the surrounding counties. Under normal conditions Kingston would undoubtedly have subscribed at least sufficient to maintain its own dependants.

Over 1,150 families have been given assistance, mainly by means of regular monthly allowances, but not infrequently through compassionate grants on account of confinements, funerals and sickness. Kingston was one of the branches that kept in the closest possible touch with its dependants, and to accomplish this the more effectively each dependant was paid personally by Mr. Nickle instead of through the mails. By this method there came to Mr. Nickle's notice many instances in which separation allowance, assigned pay and sometimes pension, was not being received although apparently the dependant was eligible for these benefits. Such cases were immediately brought to the notice of the proper authorities and the value of the initial cheques issued by the Government as a result of Mr. Nickle's representations exceeds \$15,000. Further, valuable services were rendered during the coal stringency in the winters of 1917-18 and 1918-19, when special arrangements were effected whereby dependants were assured of a supply of fuel. The Kingston branch also assisted soldiers' families returning from Great Britain to find accommodation, frequently paying their board and lodging for a limited period at the Salvation Army Hotel or the Young Women's Christian Association.

GREY

SO far as the national Fund was concerned, comparatively little was done in Grey county until well into 1915, although a purely local and independent association had been formed at Owen Sound in the autumn of 1914. Considerable organization work was done in 1915 and 1916, and eventually branches were established at all centres where soldiers' families were residing.

Although the Grey county council made liberal grants to the Fund, especially in 1917 and 1918, the county just failed to raise sufficient to meet the needs of dependants residing within its borders. The total remittances to March 31, 1919, were \$249,527.41, while \$256,863.12 was withdrawn from the national treasury for relief puposes. The deficit, of course, was partly due to the rather late start made by the various communities in the county in organizing branches, and partly to placing too much reliance on municipal grants instead of purely voluntary contributions.

No county organization was formed, the relief work being done by ten local committees.

OWEN SOUND

In the autumn of 1914, The Owen Sound Patriotic and Benevolent Association was organized. Through this Association there was contributed to the Patriotic Fund, at various times, a total of \$13,050.

On the 16th of December, 1915, there was formed the Owen Sound branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, with John McQuaker, president; Dr. J. A. Hershey, chairman of relief committee and W. H. Taylor, secretary-treasurer, who was succeeded in October, 1917, by Dr. J. B. Fraser. This branch up to July, 1919, raised and forwarded to the Patriotic Fund \$26,000, while in addition the municipal council of the county of Grey contributed during 1915, \$5,000; 1916, \$15,000; 1917, \$72,000 and 1918, \$72,000—a total of \$164,000.

During nearly five years, to the end of July, 1919, there has been disbursed by the Owen Sound branch (a) in relief, \$186,567.79, and (b) in administration, including rent of office, printing, postage, stationery, secretarial work, etc., \$2,244.15; or a little over one per cent of expenditure for relief. The branch has assisted, either by regular monthly, or occasional compassionate grants, a total of 595 families, many of whom resided outside the city.

BENTINCK TOWNSHIP

Organized in May, 1916. President, Dr. J. L. Smith; secretary, J. H. Chittick; treasurer, W. G. Hastie. Amount subscribed, nil; amount requisitioned, \$1,690.

COLLINGWOOD TOWNSHIP

Organized on October 4, 1914. President, J. McLenan; secretary, J. H. Hardman; treasurer, B. Hamilton. Amount subscribed, \$3,000; amount requisitioned, \$9,192.

DUNDALK

Organized June 15, 1915. President, S. Bell; vice-president, Doctor Martin; secretary, G. B. Clarke; treasurer, C. A. Lamon. Upon the latter's removal

from the town his duties were assumed by Mr. Clarke. Amount subscribed, \$1,519.50; amount requisitioned, \$675; number of families assisted, 2.

DURHAM

Organized on March 17, 1916. President, W. Calder; vice-president, W. Laidlaw; secretary, J. P. Telford; treasurer, A. H. Jackson. Amount subscribed, \$4,326.90; amount requisitioned, \$10,464.

FLESHERTON

Organized June 11, 1915. President, Rev. R. C. Kerr; treasurer, George Mitchell; secretary, F. H. W. Hickling. Amount subscribed, \$384.30; amount requisitioned, \$1,779; number of families assisted, 14.

HANOVER

Organized in October, 1914. President, H. H. Engel; secretary, M. H. Muter; treasurer, J. H. Adams.

Amount subscribed, \$1,516.10; amount requisitioned, \$12,135.20; No. of families assisted, 42.

MARKDALE

Organized on June 10, 1915. President, Mark Armstrong; vice-president, H. Mercer; secretary, J. E. Matson; treasurer, June 10, 1915, to April 10, 1918, W. Lucas, April 11, 1918, to present time, W. L. Young.

Amount subscribed, \$2,120.60; amount requisitioned, \$7,912; No. of families assisted, 30.

MEAFORD

The Meaford branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was organized in May, 1915, with the following officers in charge: F. Kent, chairman; H. R. Cleland, vice-chairman; Dr. Jourdan, secretary; and William Gardner, treasurer. There were also on the committee, D. A. Ferguson, W. M. Telford and Dr. Hamill.

Dr. Jourdan resigned his position as secretary in November, 1915, to go overseas with the Medical Staff and H. Reid was appointed to fill the vacancy, which has been the only change in the committee since it was organized.

Two campaigns were held for the purpose of raising money and in all the sum of \$9,265.22 was raised and forwarded to Ottawa, the total amount being secured from individual subscriptions. The municipal council was not asked for a grant.

The sum of \$32,163.88 was paid out in relief and administration expenses, and in all about one hundred families were assisted.

SHALLOW LAKE

Organized in March, 1916. President, W. J. Shouldice; secretary, A. E. Cordingley; treasurer, R. Noble, Jr.

Amount subscribed, \$275.77; amount requisitioned, nil.

HALDIMAND

THE Haldimand county branch was formed in March, 1915, following the action of the Haldimand county council in granting the sum of \$5,000 payable in monthly installments of \$500 each to the national Fund. The Warden of the county, at that time J. A. Sorge of Dunnville, was elected Chairman, Levi Werner, county treasurer, was appointed secretary-treasurer, and these two gentlemen, with Reeve J. C. Ingles of Hagersville, Reeve J. A. Toohey of Cayuga and Reeve J. H. Pyle of Dunnville constituted the executive committee. Of this committee Messrs. Werner and Pyle remained in office continuously until the end of 1918, when the branch practically ceased active operations. It was understood that the chairman should always be the Warden of the county and Mr. Sorge was accordingly succeeded by his successors to the Wardenship, T. W. Holmes who discharged the duties for 12 months, H. Buekner who held the office for a similar period, and W. G. Clark, whose term of office covered 18 months. R. W. Smith, H. B. Sawle and Captain W. D. Roulston also served on the committee at various periods.

For relief purposes this committee extended its activities to embrace the entire county and during its four years of service investigated applications from several hundred families, giving assistance to 387 at a total expenditure of \$133,945. Many Indians enlisted from this county, most of them joining the 114th Battalion, and the care of their families constituted an unusual problem on account of the peculiar conditions under which they were living, and other circumstances. The problem was well handled by the committee, however, and the Indian families were maintained as comfortably as others.

The contributions from Haldimand county amounted to \$148,439.44 of which \$112,000 was subscribed by the county council. Practically all the townships, together with the towns of Dunnville and Hagersville, did their share.

HALIBURTON

ORGANIZED April 1917. President, E. C. Young; secretary, G. A. Jordan; treasurer, M. Brown.

Amount subscribed, \$2,615.52, which was donated by the municipal council. Amount requisitioned, \$13,868.76; No. of families assisted, 52.

HASTINGS

IN this county the affairs of the Fund have been administered by several branches, the most important of which is at Belleville, while others have been in existence at Trenton, Madoc and Rawdon township. In addition there was organized the Hastings county branch under the jurisdiction of which were placed those portions of the county not covered by the other branches. Afterwards the Madoc and Rawdon township branches were amalgamated with the county organization.

The amount remitted from various points in the county amounted to \$269,894.87, while the sum of \$318,553.41 was withdrawn for relief purposes. There is no apparent reason why the county should not have subscribed sufficient to enable it to be regarded as self-supporting.

The county branch was organized on January 14, 1915, with Warden W. H. Hubbell, of Marmora, as president, A. D. McIntosh, of Stirling, as secretary, and J. Elliott, of Belleville, as treasurer. It was decided that the presidency should always be held by the Warden of the county, and Mr. Hubbell was accordingly succeeded in 1915 by Charles Ketcheson, in 1916 by W. H. Nugent, in 1917 by Peter McLaren, in 1918 by Thomas Montgomery, and in 1919 by J. A. Gunter. Mr. McIntosh most ably discharged the duties of the secretary till August 1917, when he was succeeded by a former president, W. H. Nugent. The headquarters of the branch were originally at Sterling but have been transferred to Belleville.

While voluntary contributions were received from many parts of the country, the principal source of revenue was the Hastings county council. In 1915 the latter contributed \$6,000, and at its January session in 1916, voted the sum of \$24,000. In 1917 the grant was increased to \$3,000 a month, and a similar sum given each month in 1918. The total amount actually paid in on account of these grants was \$93,000. The amount expended in relief reached \$105,345.18 which was distributed among 492 families.

BELLEVILLE

One of the earliest Patriotic Associations to be formed in Ontario was that at Belleville, which commenced to make payments to soldiers' families in the month of August, 1914. This Association became a branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund in April, 1915, and during its period of existence has distributed nearly \$200,000 among some 550 families, at a cost of less than \$900.

At the organization meeting the mayor of the city, J. F. Wills, K.C., who has since been promoted to the Bench, was elected president, Col. S. S. Lazier was chosen chairman, A. McGinnis, secretary, and R. Tannahill, treasurer. Colonel Lazier and Mr. Tannahill have held their onerous positions continuously to the present time and have rendered invaluable services. The same is true, in an equal degree, of the late A. R. Walker, who as chairman of the investigation committee until his death in the early part of 1918, was responsible for much of the esteem in which the Belleville branch is held by the soldiers' dependants in

that city. He has been adequately replaced by Mr. Ruston, the superintendent of the Children's Shelter. Mr. McGinnis, unfortunately, also died soon after the organization of the branch and for a long time the duties of the secretaryship were very ably performed by R. E. Sneyd. Upon his removal from the city the position was most acceptably filled by C. M. Stork who is still in office. Other members of the committee whose services merit mention are Judge Wills, H. F. Ketcheson, H. B. Stork and H. W. Ackerman.

It is regretted that the contributions from the Belleville branch have been less than was required for the needs of soldiers' dependants residing in that city, amounting to \$137,388.26, as compared with \$181,470.07 requisitioned.

DELORO

A contributory association with S. B. Wright as president and F. A. Bapty as secretary-treasurer. No relief work has been necessary in Deloro, but the association subscribed \$2,100 to the national Fund.

MADOC

Organized in August, 1915, and amalgamated on June 1, 1917, with the Hastings county branch. President, T. H. Thompson; secretary, G. P. Lynd; treasurer, A. Y. Snider. Amount subscribed, nil; amount requisitioned, \$3,085.37.

RAWDON TOWNSHIP

Organized on September 7, 1914, and amalgamated with Hastings county branch on April 1, 1917. President, T. Montgomery; vice-president, Rev. T. H. H. Hall; secretary, E. W. Hawking; treasurer, G. W. Shaw. Amount subscribed, \$1,900; amount requisitioned, \$1,923.

TRENTON

Organized September 9, 1914. President, September 9, 1914, to February 6, 1917, R. Weddell; February 6, 1917, to present time, George Collins; chairman, Rev. (Canon) Armstrong; secretary, J. H. Tinney; treasurer, September 9, 1914, to November 26, 1915, H. A. Thomson; November 26, 1915, to February 11, 1919, A. D. MacIntyre; February 11, 1919, to present time, Rev. (Canon) Armstrong. Amount subscribed, \$29,572, of which \$5,500 was donated by the municipal council; amount requisitioned, \$28,773.97; number of families assisted, 112.

HURON

WHILE the Huron County branch was not definitely organized as such until January 29th, 1915, it had its beginning in a small relief committee that had been formed in October, 1914, and which became the Goderich branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund on December 22, 1914. The president was J. H. McClinton, the treasurer Andrew Porter, and the secretary James Mitchell. When the Huron county council made its first grant to the national Fund towards the end of January, 1915, it agreed that the Goderich committee should be the body responsible for the administration of the Fund throughout the county. The reeves of each municipality were attached to it for purposes of enquiry and co-operation, their assistance being utilized in all enquiries necessary in their respective districts.

From the first the branch had the sympathy and very practical endorsement of the Huron county council, which so far as contributions to the Fund were concerned was one of the most generous municipal bodies in Ontario. For 1915 their grant was at the rate of \$1,000 a month, but in 1916 this was increased to \$5,000, and in 1917 to \$8,000, figures which testify not merely to the patriotic spirit of the community but the confidence felt in the men responsible for the administration of this money.

While the greater part of the money raised in Huron county was subscribed by the county council, very generous amounts were received from other sources. From the citizens of Goderich itself there came as much as \$17,565.22, while Hensall, Seaforth and the township of Tackersmith all helped to swell the total subscriptions. Up to June, 30 1919, the total expenditure had amounted to \$173,726 or \$129,551.72 less than the total subscriptions, so that Huron county may be regarded as having contributed the latter sum towards the support of soldiers' dependants elsewhere.

The total administration expenses only amounted to \$1,656, a remarkably low figure in view of the amount of work necessitated by the many activities undertaken by the branch among 470 families. As merely an indication of what this really amounted to, it may be mentioned that the records show nearly 4,000 letters to have been written during the past 4½ years. Many of these related to separation allowance and many a soldier's wife and mother owes the speedy settlement of her claim to the initiative or intervention of the Fund. The ordinary labors were also increased by the inauguration of the Trust Savings Account System, whereby, after July, 1915, the committee retained 50% of each monthly allowance larger than \$10 in order that the beneficiaries might gradually acquire a reserve fund. At one time the amount lying to the credit of soldiers' dependants in this account reached \$16,000, the individual credits varying from \$150 to as high as \$600.

The three executive officers appointed in 1914 have held office continuously, except that on April 11, 1918, Mr. McClinton resigned the chairmanship, and C. A. Nairn, the present chairman, was appointed. Each in his respective capacity has rendered services that cannot be valued too highly.

KENORA

EXCEPT in the towns of Kenora, Keewatin and Dryden few soldiers' families resided in the district of Kenora and relief committees were only necessary at the points mentioned and at Ignace. Branches of the Fund were established at Keewatin, Dryden and Ignace, but the committee at Kenora preferred to retain its complete independence.

Mainly by the efforts of the committee at Keewatin, the district subscribed sufficient money to meet its own needs and to contribute to a small extent towards the support of soldiers' dependants elsewhere. Of a total of \$42,294.72, Keewatin contributed \$35,618.63, a most creditable record. The amounts sent to the district for relief purposes totalled \$39,550.86.

DRYDEN

Organized August, 1915. President, Joseph Osborne, April 26, 1918, to present time, Rev. R. Wilson; vice-president, Dr. D. G. Dingwell; secretary-treasurer, August, 1915 to November 10, 1915, Rev. W. C. Allison, November 10, 1915, to present time, J. E. Gibson. Amount subscribed, \$4,796.50, of which \$1,000 was donated by the municipal council; amount requisitioned, \$12,030; number of families assisted, 40.

IGNACE

Organized on June 7, 1916. President, L. McPherson; secretary-treasurer, R. James, succeeded by W. Jamieson. Amount subscribed, \$39.50; amount requisitioned, \$1,838.

KEEWATIN

Organized on September 22, 1914. President, J. Goldie; vice-president, September 22, 1914, to September 30, 1915, D. McLeod; October 1, 1915, to present time, H. Cornish; treasurer, September 22, 1914, to September 30, 1915, J. Hood; October 1, 1915, to present time, A. G. Holmes; secretary, September 22, 1914, to September 30, 1915, R. Bateman; October 1, 1915, to present time, H. A. Vaughan. Amount subscribed, \$35,618.63; amount requisitioned, \$25,682.86; number of families assisted, 80.

KENT

THE forerunner of the Kent county branch of the Fund was the Chatham Citizens' Relief Fund which was formed immediately after the outbreak of war. The advantages of amalgamation with the national Fund were not at once apparent to the people administering the local Fund and it was some months before affiliation was accomplished. The interests of soldiers' families were not permitted to suffer, however, and the Chatham Fund, during its period of independence, was conducted along lines very similar to those on which branches of the national Fund were operated. For a time in fact, the Chatham committee acted as agents for the national Fund, in looking after several families residing outside the limits of Chatham city, and not, therefore, regarded as just charges upon the Chatham resources. This arrangement was in force until February, 1915, when the organization at Chatham assumed responsibility for the entire county.

It was in June, 1915, that the first definite step towards bringing Kent county under national jurisdiction was first made. In that month there was organized a county branch which included within the scope of its activities the whole of the county outside of the city of Chatham, and the towns of Dresden and Blenheim. The county branch was organized with Harry Collins as secretary-treasurer, G. A. Fraser, of Thamesville, as honorary president, and T. F. Hinnegan, of Wallaceburg, as president. The executive committee was composed of the above officers and the reeves of each municipality.

Immediately after the formation of the county branch a systematic canvass of all the municipalities was commenced, Mr. Collins taking an active part in this work and personally visiting many of the places where it was desired to raise money. The thoroughness with which this work was done can be gathered from the fact that during 1915 liberal contributions were sent to Ottawa from 15 points outside of Chatham, the total contributions for the year amounting to \$60,272. Wallaceburg, Ridgetown, Tilbury, Oxford Township, Thamesville, Raleigh Township, Romney Township, Harwick Township, Chatham Township, Dover Township, Tilbury East Township, Bothwell, Zone Township, Howard Township, Camden Township, all subscribed in 1915, and most of them in 1916, in which year subscriptions were also received from Dresden and Blenheim. The total amount raised and remitted to Ottawa from the entire county ultimately reached the sum of \$403,696.44, while the expenditure to June 30, 1919, was \$269,532.53. These amounts do not include the money raised and spent in Chatham before the local Fund there affiliated with the national body.

The Chatham Citizens' Relief Fund became a branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund on November 8, 1915, Mr. Collins agreeing to act as secretary-treasurer to that organization as well as the county branch. The president was Charles Austin, who still holds that office, while E. Wanless was elected vice-president, remaining in office till 1916, when he was succeeded by William Foreman. Mr. Collins, it should be mentioned, has been secretary-treasurer to both the county and city organizations for the entire period of their existence.

In furnishing assistance to some 765 families, the Fund received most valuable co-operation from the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, the members of which visited all the families and were indefatigable in discovering and reporting cases of distress. Professional men of all kinds were also very generous in their assistance and advice.

LAMBTON

COUNTY BRANCH

THE formation of the Lambton county branch was the direct result of a visit made to Petrolia in September, 1914, by the honorary secretary of the Fund, Sir Herbert Ames. At that time the Petrolia branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was already in existence and there were Patriotic Associations at Sarnia and Watford. At Sir Herbert's suggestion the Petrolia committee agreed to merge in a county branch, in order that it might be able to care for all families residing in other parts of the county that could not secure assistance either from Watford or Sarnia. Watford almost immediately afterwards joined the national Fund, but Sarnia has remained independent despite persistent efforts to bring home to its committee the very obvious advantages of nationalization.

While contributions were forwarded from several points in the county, by far the greatest measure of support was received through the medium of the Lambton county council. Of a total amount to March 31, 1919, of \$180,645.01 remitted to Ottawa, \$149,000 was donated by the county council, which in 1915 contributed \$600 per month, in 1916, \$4,000 per month, in 1917, \$5,000 per month, and in 1918, \$4,500 per month. The total expenditure amounted, to June 30, 1919, to \$108,166, the administration expenses being \$1,129, or a shade over 1%. Three hundred and ninety-eight families were assisted.

The officers are Major C. O. Fairbank, president; F. W. Wilson, secretary; Charles Egan, treasurer; R. Stirret, chairman of relief, and C. Collins, assistant secretary.

WATFORD

Organized January, 1915. Chairman, Colonel Kenward; secretary, W. H. Shrapnell; treasurer, F. O. McIlvain. Amount subscribed, \$1,353; amount requisitioned, \$897; number of families assisted, 7.

LANARK

THE care of soldiers' dependants in Lanark county was undertaken by several committees established at Almonte, Carleton Place Pakenham, Perth, Smith's Falls and in Drummond Township, no county branch being organized.

While the county council contributed to the Fund, the greater amount of the money remitted by the various committees was purely the result of public appeals. The total received was \$256,594.79, while the amount advanced was only \$123,317.62. The experience of Lanark county again proved that the voluntary method was the most profitable way of raising money, even if not always the most popular.

ALMONTE

The Almonte branch was organized on September 18, 1914, at a meeting called by Mayor Harold Jamieson and the following gentlemen were elected officers: president, William Thoburn, M.P.; vice-president, H. W. Lundy; treasurer, S. J. Plunkett, and secretary, Alexander G. Rosamond. Sixteen other gentlemen were named to act with the officers as a general committee.

Shortly after the organization of the branch the secretary, Alexander G. Rosamond (president of the Rosamond Woollen Co.), went to England, where he joined the 43rd Battalion ("Sportsman's") of the Royal Fusileers as a private and got his military training with them. He was afterwards attached to the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry as a Lieutenant, and was killed in action September 15, 1916, while serving with that distinguished corps.

From the date of Mr. Rosamond's departure from Almonte, up to the present time, the duties of secretary and treasurer have been performed by the honorary secretary-treasurer, S. J. Plunkett. There has never been a change made in the other offices.

Up to June 30, 1919, the Almonte branch had assisted 83 families at an expenditure of \$25,825.21, of which only \$327.18 was spent in administration and campaign work. The total subscriptions amounted to \$20,547.27, which does not include any portion of the amount donated by the Lanark county council. In addition, the sum of \$11,035, was sent direct to the national treasurer.

CARLETON PLACE

Organized January 26, 1915. Chairman, C. W. Bates; vice-chairman, W. Findlay; secretary, January 26, 1915, to February 23, 1917, Colin McIntosh; February 23, 1917, to present time, E. H. Ritchie. Amount subscribed, \$43,-447.34; amount requisitioned, \$22,342.71; number of families assisted, 79.

DRUMMOND TOWNSHIP

Organized in January, 1915. President, R. J. Dial; secretary-treasurer, E. R. Steadman. Amount subscribed, \$1,605.25; amount requisitioned, \$345.

PAKENHAM

Organized on February 9, 1917. President, W. McKibbon; secretary-treasurer, A. C. Thomson. Amount subscribed, \$83.08; amount requisitioned, \$2,283.50,

PERTH

The Perth branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was organized in December, 1914, with C. J. Foy as president, W. S. Robertson as vice-president, and Mrs. J. A. Stewart as secretary-treasurer. An executive committee included the above officers, J. A. Stewart and representatives of the different churches in the town. In March, 1916, Mrs. Stewart resigned, and her place was taken by Miss Jean Drysdale who still holds the office.

Up to June 30, 1919, 176 families had been assisted, and the sum of \$44,601.90 expended. The contributions amounted to \$55,130.54, in addition to a share of the Lanark county council grant, amounting to another \$5,000.

SMITH'S FALLS

The Smith's Falls branch was organized on November 18, 1914, with J. J. Marsh as president, J. A. Leeman as vice-president, and H. B. Wilson as secretary-treasurer. Mr. Marsh retired from the presidency on January 20, 1916, and was succeeded by J. F. Montgomery, who retired on January 18, 1918, and was succeeded by Dr. W. S. Murphy. Mr. Leeman retired at the same time as Mr. Marsh and was succeeded by J. R. Gilliland, G. T. Martin and J. T. Pearson, Sr.; each of the gentlemen holding the office for successive years. Mr. Pearson is still vice-president, while Mr. Wilson has acted continuously as secretary-treasurer.

The branch has remitted \$46,486.75 to the national treasurer and drawn the sum of \$29,915.61. The total number of families assisted is 115.

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE

IN the united counties of Leeds and Grenville, the Fund was represented by nine committees among whom the territory was divided as equally as means of communication rendered possible. Mainly through the citizens of Brockville, who were among the most generous supporters of the Fund in Ontario, and the county council which subscribed \$40,000 per annum for 1916, 1917 and 1918, a total of \$352,253.14 was remitted to Ottawa. The amount requisitioned to March 31, 1919, was \$231,460.74, so that the united counties have a balance to their credit of approximately \$120,000.

BROCKVILLE

Organized on October 25, 1914. President, A. C. Hardy; secretary-treasurer, M. Atkinson. Amount subscribed, \$163,400; amount requisitioned, \$108,877.56.

CARDINAL

Organized on April 17, 1916. President, J. F. Harries; vice-president, Rev. C. A. French; treasurer, F. E. Kimball, to December, 1918; secretary, Rev. A. S. Cleland, who also discharged the duties of the treasurer on Mr. Kimball's resignation. Amount subscribed, \$3,589.94; amount expended in relief, \$3,515; number of families assisted, 35.

CROSBY

Organized January 26, 1916. President, Albert Gallagher; vice-president, R. G. Seymour; secretary, O. Brown; treasurer, B. E. Dowsett. Amount subscribed, nil; amount expended in relief, \$11,778.85; number of families assisted, 47.

ELGIN

Organized in July, 1916. Secretary-treasurer, J. R. Dargavel, M.L.A. Amount subscribed, nil; amount requisitioned, \$6,460.

GANANOQUE

Organized in September, 1914. President, Mrs. W. B. Carroll; secretary, Miss G. L. Adams, succeeded by Mrs. D. Bain; treasurer, Mrs. Hattie Jackson. Amount subscribed, \$16,973.89; amount requisitioned, \$56,613.49.

KEMPTVILLE

Organized in November, 1914. President and treasurer, A. Langstaff; secretary, E. Swain. Amount subscribed, \$1,800; amount expended in relief, \$8,324.25; number of families assisted, 20.

KITLEY AND SOUTH ELMSLEY

Organized in January, 1916. President, H. W. Stinson; chairman, C. A. Wood; secretary-treasurer, A. E. Foster. Amount subscribed, \$602; amount requisitioned, \$1,412; number of families assisted, 6.

MERRICKVILLE

Organized August, 1916, but until mid-summer of June, 1917, its affairs were administered entirely by G. R. Putman. From June, 1917, to present time, Dr. George D. Scott acted as chairman; secretary, M. G. Corbett; treasurer, June, 1917, to December, 1917, C. B. Taylor; January, 1918, to present time, C. A. Wright. Amount subscribed, \$1,519.93; amount requisitioned, \$6,234.55; number of families assisted, 22.

PRESCOTT

Organized September 8, 1914. Chairman, George McCrea; treasurer, T. H. Pringle; secretary, W. F. Macpherson. Amount subscribed, \$29,250.70, of which \$500 was donated by the municipal council. Amount requisitioned, \$23,108.93; number of families assisted, 110.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON

COUNTY BRANCH

THE Council of the Corporation of the County of Lennox and Addington was established as the Lennox and Addington branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund by by-law passed March 8, 1916. Prior thereto, relief work similar to that of this branch had been carried on by the Lennox and Addington Patriotic Committee, which depended upon voluntary, private and municipal subscriptions for its funds. The members of the former committee affiliated with this branch as an advisory committee. The former patriotic committee had up to the time of the formation of this branch paid to soldiers' dependants for relief \$7,458.05, for administration \$394.68, and for insurance on soldiers' lives \$8,439.49, or a total of \$16,292.22. The officers of this branch were, in 1916, president, T. J. Cook, reeve of the township of Camden and warden of the county; vice-president, M. S. Madole, Napanee; secretary, W. G. Wilson, county clerk, Napanee; treasurer, W. J. Shannon, county treasurer, Napanee; and these officers, with W. J. Dollar of Napanee, formed the executive committee. These officers remained unchanged, with the exception of the presidency, which office was filled by the succeeding wardens, namely, in 1917, R. W. Kimmerly, reeve of the townships of Kaladar, Anglesea and Effingham; in 1918, Joseph Hicks, reeve of the township of North Fredericksburgh, and in 1919, J. Harrison, reeve of the township of Sheffield, and upon the decease of Mr. Madole in September, 1918, the office of vice-president was left vacant. The mayor, reeve and clerk of Napanee, and the reeve, deputy-reeve (if any) and the clerk of each other local municipality in the county formed the local relief committee, and rendered valuable assistance to this branch's executive committee in the investigation of cases in their respective localities. This branch had up to June 30, 1919, remitted to Ottawa from municipal county funds, this being the only source from which moneys were received, \$64,300, and expended in that time \$51,844.68, of which \$49,971.87 was paid out in relief to 208 families by monthly grants, and the balance of \$1,872.81 in administration expenses. The county, through the officers of this branch, also paid out up to June 30, 1919, in connection with the insurance on soldiers' lives, \$14,536.35, while the officers also had a great deal of work thrown upon them in connection with separation allowances and assigned pay, pensions, war service gratuity, and other matters pertaining to soldiers and their families.

LINCOLN

IT was only at St. Catharines that the Canadian Patriotic Fund was represented in Lincoln county. Outside of the city, soldiers' dependants were cared for by an independent county Association which bore no share of the national burden.

The organization at St. Catharines, however, was unusually strong, and as a result of its efforts Lincoln county appears on the books of the Fund as subscribing very much more to the national treasury than it drew. The total amount remitted to March 31, 1919, was \$329,039.21, while the requisitions reached the sum of \$212,540.81.

ST. CATHARINES

The St. Catharines branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was organized in September, 1914. The original officers were J. T. Petrie (then mayor), chairman, who has continued in that office during the entire period of the war and up to the present time. T. Webb was elected treasurer, and continued to give his services until 1917, when he was succeeded by E. J. S. Brown who had been a member of the committee since organization. J. A. Kneale was the first secretary, and served until 1915, when he went overseas in connection with Y.M.C.A. work. Other members of the committee at the organization were: W. B. Burgoyne and J. A. Forster. Mr. Forster followed Mr. Kneale as secretary, and served from 1915 to 1919. Adjutant Wright (Salvation Army) and Rev. F. Eley were members of the committee in 1917 and 1918. W. J. Addy, J. M. Elson, J. A. McSloy and Adjutant Urquhart (Salvation Army) have served on the committee during the past year.

Immediately after organization a Patriotic Fund campaign was carried on for three days, in which \$15,000 was raised. This was in the early days of the war when a speedy victory was anticipated. Other campaigns followed in 1916, 1917 and 1918, the total amount raised and remitted to Ottawa being \$327,947.46. Of this sum, \$21,000 was donated by the city council of St. Catharines in 1917. The Branch has expended in relief \$217,428.74, and in administration \$1,928.92. The largest number of cheques issued in any one month was about four hundred.

MANITOULIN ISLAND**EAST MANITOULIN**

ORGANIZED in July, 1916. President, J. B. Wallace; secretary, W. H. Hawkin; treasurer, R. Hay. Amount subscribed, \$4,078.66; amount requisitioned, \$5,894.

MANITOWANING

Organized on June 21, 1915, and affiliated with the national Fund on June 15, 1917. President, A. Irving; vice-president, O. Hinds; secretary, June 21, 1915, to February 9, 1917, Rev. W. C. Conning; February 9, 1917, to present time, Doctor R. W. Shaw; treasurer, June 21, 1915, to December 10, 1915, W. A. McLeod; December 10, 1915, to present time, Doctor R. W. Shaw. Amount subscribed, \$1,200, all of which was donated by the municipal council; amount requisitioned, \$240; number of families assisted, 1.

WEST MANITOULIN

Organized on July 20, 1916. President, J. H. Fell; treasurer, W. S. Chisholm; secretary, J. R. McGregor; committee, Judge Hewson, F. Smith, A. E. Graham, R. Robinson and J. W. Griffith. Amount subscribed, \$10,818.69; amount requisitioned, \$9,720.

MIDDLESEX

ANOTHER of the counties that helped Ontario to subscribe over eight million dollars more than it required for its own needs is Middlesex, which gave \$639,908.90 and withdrew \$499,800, leaving a surplus of practically \$140,000.

As in several other counties it was found advisable to separate the city from the rest of the county and create two organizations.

The Middlesex county branch was organized on March 1, 1916, for the purpose of caring for all soldiers' families residing in the county outside the city of London. The Warden of the county, T. G. Turnbull was elected president, and his successors to the Wardenship also succeeded him in the presidency. In 1917, A. J. Blaikie held the office, in 1918 D. A. Graham and in 1919 John Curry. The vice-presidents have been: 1916, B. C. Brooks; 1917, J. L. Robson; 1918 and 1919, Thomas Clark. J. Stuart, the county clerk, has been secretary-treasurer for the entire period of the existence of the branch.

While contributions were received from three or four other sources the financial mainstay in the county, excluding the city of London, was the county council, which subscribed \$6,000 per month for 10 months in 1916, \$6,000 per month in 1917, and a similar amount in 1918, the total remittances to Ottawa reaching \$204,000. Of other contributions mention should be made of Strathroy, which organized prior to the formation of a county branch, and of which J. V. McDonald was secretary.

To August 1, 1919, the branch expended \$99,352.83 in the relief of 360 families, the cost of administration being only \$553.27, a trifle over one-half of one per cent. Among the beneficiaries of the Fund were the families of some 30 Indians.

LONDON

The London and Middlesex Patriotic Fund Association was organized at a meeting of leading citizens called by the executive of the London Board of Trade on August 29, 1914. From this date until March 31, 1916, the Association was conducted independently of the national Association, affiliation with the latter body being effected from April 1st, of that year. The county of Middlesex at the same time organized a separate branch, also in affiliation with the national Association.

In raising the first fund, to which \$136,000 was subscribed, it was considered necessary to utilize part of the money to relieve distress caused by war conditions among civilian families, some of the larger subscriptions received being designated by the subscribers for this purpose. Including these subscriptions, \$503,939.86 was raised for the purpose of the Patriotic Fund in the city of London during the war. During the period from September, 1914, to March, 1916 (19 months), the local organization was dependent solely upon money raised in the city of London and county of Middlesex.

Administration of the original Fund was placed in the hands of the following officers: Lt.-Col. W. M. Gartshore, president; Major Hume Cronyn, honorary treasurer; D. McEachern, assistant treasurer; with the following relief com-

mittee; W. M. Spencer, chairman; and C. R. Somerville, C. J. Fitzgerald, W. N. Manning, the late Jeffrey Hale, with Gordon Philip as secretary. The late Sir Geo. Gibbons, Col. W. M. Gartshore, Mayor C. M. R. Graham, Philip Pocock and County Warden L. L. McTaggart were appointed trustees of the Fund. The work was carried on by these officers until January 27, 1917. At this time Lt.-Col. Gartshore was re-elected president with W. M. Spencer as vice-president and A. M. Smart, honorary treasurer. These officers have administered the Fund to date with the active assistance of the following relief committee; John Puddicombe, chairman; and C. R. Somerville, W. N. Manning, E. C. Mitchell, Geo. H. Belton, J. P. Moore, K. C., and T. W. Baker.

Prior to affiliation 1,059 families of military or naval men were assisted either by regular monthly grants or compassionate allowances. When affiliation was decided upon 624 families were receiving assistance and 983 names have been added to the payroll since that time. The total number of beneficiaries, including children, from September, 1914, to June 30, 1919, is 2,042.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

	Relief	Administration	Total
Prior to affiliation Oct., 1914, to March, 1916	\$71,207.83	\$1,799.05	\$ 73,006.88
Since affiliation April 1, 1916, to March 31, 1919, inclusive.....	393,708.05	5,949.59	399,657.64
April to June 30, 1919, inclusive.....	19,722.82	235.16	19,957.98
Grand Total.....			\$492,622.50

The following amounts totalling \$20,000 were received from the following municipal bodies:

London city council, \$10,000; London Public Utilities Commission, \$5,000; County of Middlesex, \$5,000.

A report of the activities of the London Association would not be complete without acknowledgment of the support given the appointed officials by the entire community in generous giving; by energetic and thorough canvasses made for funds each year by strong organizations of willing workers supplied mainly by the leading men's and women's associations of the city, and of service rendered in accounting by Frank G. Jewell, C.A., and the staff of Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation and the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

During the earlier stages of the war before the branch was effectively organized for relief work, and when relief was badly needed in many homes, valuable assistance in visiting was rendered by the Home Relief League organized by the Women's Associations of the city with Lady Beck as president. Immediate relief was also effectively rendered to those in need through the Charities Organization Society, the Salvation Army League of Mercy, the Sisters of St. Joseph and the London City Mission who were supplied with funds by the Association.

During the winter of 1914, when many were thrown out of employment owing to disorganization of business caused by the war, the Patriotic Fund office became the Charities Clearing House of the City and an employment bureau was established which found work for many men and women.

Special mention must be made of the efficient and unselfish service rendered by the following officers; W. M. Spencer, chairman of the relief committee for over three years; John Puddicombe, who succeeded Mr. Spencer in office; Major Hume Cronyn, M.P., honorary treasurer; and D. McEachern, assistant treasurer for over three years; and A. M. Smart who succeeded him in the office of honorary treasurer; A. D. McLean, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, who in numerous campaigns assumed the arduous duties of Campaign treasurer, and also the late Sir George Gibbons, who as chairman of the 1917 joint campaign organization, established, mainly by his personal example and solicitation, a record for generous giving in the city of London.

MUSKOKA

OUTSIDE of the towns of Huntsville, Bracebridge, Gravenhurst and Port Carling but few soldiers' dependants resided in the large district of Muskoka and relief committees were only necessary at the four places mentioned.

It was hardly to be expected that a district largely dependent upon the summer tourist trade and its attractions as a holiday-making and sporting centre would be able to subscribe very generously to the Fund. The amount of \$38,726.89, however, which was the total of the remittances sent in by March, 31, 1919, hardly represents the real giving power of the district for a period of 4½ years. This amount is only a little over two dollars per capita of population, or about 50 cents per annum, whereas twice that amount might reasonably have been subscribed. The total amount advanced for relief purposes was \$109,792.55.

BRACEBRIDGE

Organized on March 25, 1915. President, Judge A. A. Mahaffy; treasurer, W. Kingsmill; secretary, Isaac Huber, succeeded by H. J. Bird, junior.

Amount subscribed, \$17,983.31; amount requisitioned, \$41,022.50.

GRAVENHURST

The Gravenhurst branch of the Fund was evolved from the Gravenhurst Patriotic Society which was formed in September, 1914, with A. Hill as president, and D. Hill as secretary-treasurer. The former was succeeded on January 5, 1915, by A. Sloan while in the following June the Rev. J. B. Lindsell was appointed secretary, Mr. D. Hill confining himself thereafter to the duties of the treasurer. In January, 1916, Mr. Hill moved to Toronto and A. Ditchburn took over his office.

Affiliation with the national Fund took place in May, 1915, and during the period of its existence 216 families have been assisted, the total expenditure amounting to \$31,248.95. The records of the branch constitute further evidence of the services rendered to soldiers' dependants by the Fund, outside of its immediate work, some 3,000 enquiries having been made on behalf of dependants in regard to separation allowance, assigned pay and pensions. A very large proportion of these letters of inquiry were written by Mr. Lindsell himself, who during his period of office has consistently shown most laudable activity in his efforts to secure for dependants the benefits to which they were entitled.

The branch has subscribed about \$4,000 to the national Fund, \$3,000 of this being given by the municipal council of Gravenhurst.

HUNTSVILLE

Organized in December, 1914, president, H. E. Rice, succeeded by E. C. Wainwright; treasurer, A. E. Bernath; secretary, Rev. D. H. Marshall, succeeded by H. E. Rice.

Amount subscribed, \$14,755.85; amount requisitioned, \$30,300.05.

PORT CARLING

Organized March 3, 1916. President, March, 1916, to August, 1918, Rev. R. Haines; August, 1918, to present time, Rev. S. A. Beach; secretary, Rev. Geo. A. Steel; treasurer, W. J. Brady, who was succeeded in 1917 by William Hanna.

Amount subscribed, \$1,222.25, of which \$300 was donated by the township council and \$400 by the village council.

Amount requisitioned, \$10,102.95. No. of families assisted, 31.

NIPISSING

THE majority of soldiers' dependants in the Nipissing district resided in North Bay and most of the relief work in the district was discharged by the committee in that town. Relief committees also assisted at Mattawa, Latchford and Sturgeon Falls.

Remittances were received from eight points in the district, the total contributions amounting to \$71,420.20, while \$125,462.91 was sent to the four relief committees for distribution.

LATCHFORD

Organized in January, 1915. President, January 1915, to March, 1919, R. H. Brown, April, 1919, to present time, J. B. Bradley; secretary-treasurer, January, 1915 to April, 1916, S. A. Sterling, April, 1916, to September, 1917, R. Richardson, September, 1917, to present time, J. B. Marshall.

Amount subscribed, \$263.58; amount requisitioned, \$2,975.75.

MATTAWA

Organized May, 1916. President, N. Fink; vice-president, A. Ross; secretary, D. A. Mooney; treasurer, H. H. Betts.

Amount subscribed, \$6,575, of which \$950 was donated by the municipality of Mattawa, \$300 by the township council of Calvin, \$100 by the township council of Papineau, and \$50 by the township council of Cameron.

Amount requisitioned, \$14,800; No. of families assisted, 50.

NORTH BAY

While the interests of soldiers' dependants residing in North Bay were at first looked after by an independent Patriotic Association, this condition only existed until February 5, 1915, when a branch of the national Fund was formed. The original officers of the branch were Judge J. M. McNamara, K.C., president; S. B. Clement, vice-president; T. M. Mulligan, treasurer; A. Jackman, chairman of relief committee; W. A. Graham, chairman of the finance committee; and F. A. York, secretary. In 1916 Mr. Jackman assumed the duties of secretary as well as continuing to discharge those of chairman of relief committee, while in 1918 McNamara was succeeded by George McGaughey. Originally the branch also administered the affairs of the Fund in Mattawa and Sturgeon Falls, but separate branches were organized in these places in 1917.

Through the local committee \$33,850.48 was raised and remitted to Ottawa. This amount, however, falls far short of the total subscribed by residents of North Bay. Being a railway centre, many of the citizens of the town are in the employ of the various railroad companies and their contributions reached the Fund through the Head Offices of the respective companies instead of through the local Patriotic Fund committee. Probably between \$90,000 and \$100,000 was really subscribed by North Bay, very nearly equalling the expenditure to March 31, 1919, of \$101,320.20, of which \$2,105.37 was for administrative purposes. The total number of families assisted was approximately 450.

STURGEON FALLS

Organized on April 27th, 1916, and affiliated with the Canadian Patriotic Fund on June 30th, 1917. President, Rev. Canon Piercy; secretary, W. C. Parliament, succeeded by E. H. Winn; treasurer, G. Levesque, succeeded by E. H. Winn. Amount subscribed, \$3,961.67; amount requisitioned, \$6,041.34.

NORFOLK

THE Norfolk county branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was a development of a Patriotic committee appointed by the Norfolk county council in October, 1914, consisting of George I. McKie as chairman, and Reeves Oscar Haviland and R. A. Dalton. The responsibility of this committee consisted of relieving distress among soldiers' families and in providing life insurance.

The committee was organized into a branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund in October, 1915, with His Honor, Judge Boles as president, the Honorable Alex. McCall as vice-president, and George I. McKie as secretary-treasurer. These three gentlemen have held office continuously to the present time, and have supervised the distribution, up to March 31, 1919, of a sum of \$113,867.42. This amount was disbursed among 365 families at an administration expense of \$2,119.92, a low cost which is all the more noteworthy in view of the services rendered to soldiers' dependants outside of those ordinarily pertaining to the administration of the Fund. The records of the branch show that since May, 1916, nearly 1,200 letters have been written on behalf of soldiers' dependants, mainly pertaining to separation allowances, assigned pay and pensions, but also, in a smaller degree, to such matters as doctors' and nurses' bills, interest on mortgages, insurance and taxes. A considerable amount of work was also caused by the inauguration of a Trust Saving Account, in which nearly \$39,000.00 was deposited by soldiers' dependants in three years. Of this sum, \$10,400 was invested in Victory Bonds. The system proved to be an unqualified success and many wives were able to assist their husbands to purchase homes upon their discharge, with the monies that they had saved in this way.

Norfolk county is included among those that have contributed more to the support of soldiers' dependants than they have been obliged to expend locally. Up to, and including, March 31, 1919, the sum of \$168,150 was remitted to Ottawa, practically this entire amount being given by the Norfolk county council.

Special mention should be made of the services of Mr. McKie, who gave much valuable time and thought for five years to soldiers and their dependants.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM

THE united counties of Northumberland and Durham were well organized for the work of the Patriotic Fund, five relief committees being established at the principal centres, in addition to a county branch headquarters at Cobourg. Mainly owing to the generosity of the county council, the united counties were able to subscribe considerably more than they drew for relief purposes, the figures being \$410,098.67 and \$320,104.13 respectively. Much of the credit for this successful record is due to Colonel Neil MacNachtan, C.V.O., whose efforts on behalf of the Fund in Northumberland and Durham were indefatigable.

COUNTY BRANCH

The branch was organized under direction of the county council on the 26th day of November, 1914, the original officers being Alexander Hume, Warden of the county, R. J. Doak, Reeve of Millbrook, John C. Hayden, Reeve of Port Hope, J. F. McCullough, Reeve of Cobourg, and Colonel Neil F. MacNachtan, C.V.O., Counties' Clerk and Treasurer, Col. MacNachtan being appointed permanent secretary-treasurer. Each year thereafter the elected Warden and Reeves of the towns of Cobourg and Port Hope and village of Millbrook constituted the executive committee with the secretary-treasurer.

The payments to dependants did not commence until January 1, 1915. Forms for dependants were prepared and, after being completed by the dependant, were submitted to the Reeve of the municipality who investigated the claim, and if satisfactory vouched for same and passed it to the executive committee for approval and payment. The executive adopted what was known as the Montreal schedule of assistance, and this was varied as circumstances warranted.

The counties branch remitted to Ottawa \$349,373.65, of which amount the county council donated the sum of \$301,200.00. The county council in 1915 granted \$500.00 per month, in 1916 \$5,000.00 per month, and in 1917 and 1918 \$10,000.00 per month, which amounts were paid by direct taxation. Although during the years 1917 and 1918 the rate was raised $4\frac{1}{2}$ mills to meet this expenditure the ratepayers were quite satisfied to contribute to so worthy an object as that for which the Canadian Patriotic Fund had been formed.

The branch has assisted 426 families since the organization and has paid in relief the sum of \$133,234.84, and for administration the sum of \$2,237.80.

The above does not include the splendid work done by the branches of Brighton, Bowmanville, Cobourg, Millbrook, Port Hope and Trenton.

BOWMANVILLE

Organized on January 18, 1915. President, D. B. Simpson; treasurer, W. E. Gerry. Amount subscribed, \$12,584.59; amount requisitioned, \$24,390.14.

BRIGHTON

Organized September 4, 1914. President, R. J. Ross; treasurer, C. R. W. Proctor; secretary, Rev. E. W. Pickford. Amount subscribed, \$11,487.01; amount requisitioned, \$11,156.15; number of families assisted, 45.

COBOURG

Organized in November, 1914. President, G. Gummold; secretary, A. M. Peterson, succeeded by B. Ewing; treasurer, E. W. Hargraft. Amount subscribed, \$11,100.26; amount requisitioned, \$72,020.42.

MILLBROOK

Organized November 21, 1914. President, R. J. Doak; secretary, A. A. Smith; treasurer, G. E. Burnham. Amount subscribed, \$1,634.67; amount requisitioned, \$1,695.45—until January, 1917, when relief payments were all made through the county branch; number of families assisted, 14.

PORT HOPE

On August 20, 1914, exactly sixteen days after war was declared, Port Hope's first contribution to His Majesty's Canadian Army, some twenty men of the infantry line, entrained for Valcartier. In September, 1914, Rev. Jas. A. Elliott, vicar of St. John's Church, entered into correspondence with the Canadian Patriotic Fund at Ottawa, which had just been founded, with the result that a temporary organization was formed which dispensed the first cheque to soldiers' dependants early in October of the same year. The amount of this cheque was \$395.00, and was distributed among twelve families. This was followed by a permanent organization at a public meeting called by the Mayor, H. T. Bush. The officers elected were as follows:

Hon. president, H. T. Bush; president, J. H. Helm; vice-president, Rev. Jas. A. Elliott; secretary, W. H. Roper; treasurer, Senator R. A. Mulholland; executive committee, the officers and Rev. T. H. McCullough, Judge Henry A. Ward, E. E. Snider, Lt.-Col. W. McLean and E. J. Baird.

Practically throughout the war these gentlemen carried on the work of the Fund. H. White took the position of President in November, 1915, and continued in office until the end.

During the five years of the operation of the Fund, the sum of \$101,000 was disbursed in Port Hope. Of this amount the citizens contributed \$15,000 directly and \$2,000 by vote of the town council. The remainder came from the united council of Northumberland and Durham. The highest number of dependants on the list at any one time, namely 115, occurred in March, 1917, and the highest amount disbursed in a single month was \$1,828.50. The only cost of administration, other than postage, stationery, etc., was the sum of \$30 a month for two and a half years, paid to a lady who acted as assistant secretary and visitor.

ONTARIO

ONTARIO county is one of a group of large counties in which, mainly owing to the existence of several important centres, it was found either impossible or inadvisable to form a county organization. Instead, the county was divided into sections, each of which was placed under the jurisdiction of a local committee dealing direct with Ottawa. In Ontario county these committees were formed at Oshawa, Port Perry, Uxbridge, Whitby and in Reach Township.

The county only failed by some \$3,000 from being self-supporting, having remitted \$240,678.23 and drawn \$243,926.20.

OSHAWA

The first step taken towards the relief of soldiers' dependants in Oshawa was early in September, 1914, when a committee of the town council was formed and given a grant from the funds of the town with which to assist such families. Working in co-operation with this committee was the Oshawa Contingent and Relief Committees, an organization of ladies, to which Miss Jessie Dillon acted as secretary.

It was on October 9, 1914, that the citizens of Oshawa decided to follow the example of many other places and form a branch of the national Fund. This decision followed a visit from W. S. Dinnick and G. A. Warburton, both of Toronto. Colonel J. F. Grierson was elected president, T. B. Mitchell, chairman of relief committee, Dr. T. E. Kaiser, secretary, and G. H. Black, treasurer. All these gentlemen have held office continuously with the exception of G. H. Black, who was succeeded in January, 1915, by M. J. Rowe.

Beyond the sum of about \$21,000 raised in 1914, Oshawa did not subscribe direct to the Fund, but bore its share indirectly through the extra taxation necessitated by the county council grants, which amounted, all told, to \$214,000. The disbursements of the branch, which assisted 418 families, reached by June 30, 1919, \$164,504.42, of which only \$467.30 was expended in administration, or less than one-third of one per cent.

PORT PERRY

Organized on June 7, 1915. President, June 7, 1915, to January 10, 1916, J. McE. Murray; January 10, 1916, to present time, W. L. Parrish; treasurer, June 7, 1915, to November 20, 1917, S. Jeffrey; November 20, 1917, to present time, H. J. White; secretary, W. S. Short, who has held office continuously. Amount subscribed, \$4,800; amount requisitioned, \$5,986.70; number of families assisted, 27.

REACH TOWNSHIP

Organized July 12, 1916. President, J. S. Dobson; vice-president, Rev. E. C. Hunter; secretary-treasurer, W. F. Dobson; chairman of relief committee, J. Baird. Amount subscribed, \$2,234.21; amount requisitioned, \$2,479; number of families assisted, 12.

UXBRIDGE

Organized on July 26, 1915. President, A. McPhail; vice-president, A. E. Miller; secretary, W. S. Ormiston; treasurer, W. S. Lapp. Amount subscribed, \$2,000; amount requisitioned, \$9,995.50.

WHITBY

The Whitby branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was organized on May 29, 1915, with officers as follows:—hon. president, Col. J. E. Farewell; president, Dr. F. Warren; vice-president, J. H. Downey; secretary, C. A. Goodfellow; treasurer, A. A. Atkinson. On December 3, 1915, Mr. Atkinson was succeeded in office by S. D. Terry, and on October 4, 1917, the duties of treasurer were taken over by Mr. Goodfellow. On October 10th, H. Merritt was appointed assistant secretary-treasurer, and upon the death of Mr. Goodfellow, became secretary-treasurer on February 19, 1919.

The amount of money raised and remitted to Ottawa was \$5,000, of which \$300 was granted by the municipal council of Whitby. In addition, Whitby contributed its share of the Ontario county council grant. The amount expended in relief was \$70,162.33, and in administration \$474.14.

The total number of families assisted by regular monthly or compassionate grants was 209.

PARRY SOUND

THIS district was entirely and efficiently covered by two branches of the Fund, one being responsible for the western section and the other for the eastern. Between them they remitted to Ottawa \$40,513.64, while from various other points was received sufficient to make the total contribution from the district \$41,201.27. For relief purposes there was requisitioned the sum of \$45,158.07.

PARRY SOUND WEST

Among the rural districts of Ontario, Parry Sound was one of the first to make provision for the dependants of men enlisting for overseas service. Many of the male residents of that district were members of the 23rd Regiment, a Militia Unit, and a number of these, immediately after the declaration of war, joined the Expeditionary Force. In September, 1914, a fund was raised for the assistance of their dependants but this did not assist the families of soldiers who had not previously served in that unit. Consequently, further action became necessary and in January, 1915, A. McLean, of the Conger Lumber Company, undertook the formation of a local branch of the Patriotic Fund. This was effected on January 21st, when there was brought into being the West Parry Sound Canadian Patriotic and Relief League, the object of which was to combine all branches of war relief work in the West Parry Sound district and thus avoid overlapping and clashing. Mr. McLean became honorary president; David Beatty, president; Doctor J. Appelbe, 1st vice-president; E. J. Vincent, 2nd vice-president; John Purvis, 3rd vice-president; J. L. Walton, treasurer, and F. Tasker, secretary. A year later Mr. Purvis became president; Mr. Vincent, 1st vice-president; Mr. Dwyer, 2nd vice-president, while George Moore was appointed 3rd vice-president. In the various changes made in October, H. C. Strange had replaced Mr. Walton as treasurer. All these gentlemen held office until January, 1918, when H. W. Cram succeeded Mr. Dwyer as 2nd vice-president. No further change has since taken place so that most of the original officers have carried on during the entire period of the war. As chairman of the committee specially responsible for the administration of relief to soldiers' dependants Mr. Vincent discharged a responsible task and was ably seconded by Mr. Tasker, who acted as honorary secretary to the organization from the beginning.

Up to June 30, 1919, the West Parry Sound branch distributed the sum of \$20,759.25, and it is noteworthy that every cent of this went to soldiers' dependants, any necessary expenditure for administration being borne by members of the committee. The number of families assisted up to that date was 105. The district, which comprised only one-half of the entire Parry Sound district, has remitted to the central treasury the sum of \$28,270, of which \$10,000 was donated by the Parry Sound municipal council.

PARRY SOUND EAST

The organization of the Parry Sound District was completed in June, 1915, when the East Parry Sound branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund came into

being and commenced to discharge in the eastern section of the district the same responsibilities as had already been assumed in the western section by the West Parry Sound branch. This step was taken at the instance of James Arthurs, M.P., and the following officers were appointed: President, Dr. A. S. Porter, of Powassan; vice-president, J. J. Edgar, M.P., of Sundridge; secretary-treasurer, Rev. P. F. Gardiner, B.A., of Powassan. On March 27, 1918, the Rev. Mr. Gardiner was succeeded by the Rev. J. F. L. MacDonald, and W. G. Alexander became president. At the same time the headquarters of the branch were transferred from Powassan to Burks Falls.

The contributions of the branch amounted to \$14,613.64, while \$25,618.82 was drawn for relief purposes.

OXFORD

COUNTY BRANCH

ALTHOUGH Oxford County did not come under the jurisdiction of the national Canadian Patriotic Fund until December, 1915, the interests of soldiers' dependants resident there were most efficiently safeguarded by the independent Oxford Patriotic Association. The activities of this body were rather wider in scope than those of the national Fund, as it undertook to insure the lives of soldiers enlisting from Oxford county. In reality this was not necessary, as almost from the first the Federal Government had a Pension Act in force, but this was sometimes overlooked or, in some quarters, regarded as not quite adequate. Consequently, when the Oxford Association decided to amalgamate with the Canadian Patriotic Fund it had to retain the right to meet the liabilities it had contracted by way of insurance premiums. This was easily arranged, however, as it had been decided to rely entirely upon taxation as a means of revenue and it was understood by all parties that a portion of whatever grants were made should be set aside for the payment of insurance premiums.

The original officers of the Oxford Patriotic Association were Lieut.-Col. John White, president; H. A. Little, chairman of relief committee; J. R. Shaw, honorary secretary, and Captain M. Douglas, honorary treasurer. In addition to these officials there were several vice-presidents, which included the Provincial and Federal Parliamentary representatives, and an executive committee consisting of the more important citizens of Woodstock, the warden of the county, and the mayors, reeves and deputy reeves of the various municipalities. Much of the work outside of Woodstock was efficiently performed by the latter gentlemen.

During the first year of existence of the Oxford Patriotic Association some \$80,000 was raised by popular subscription. A continuance of this plan was not, however, viewed with favor and it was decided to appeal for future revenue to the county council, the towns of Woodstock and Ingersoll which, for taxation purposes, were not in the county organization, agreeing to subscribe on a pro rata basis. This plan was duly put into effect and the county council subscribed \$60,000 for 1916, \$72,000 for 1917, and \$60,000 for 1918. These amounts were supplemented by the two towns and the total contributions from the county to March 31, 1919, amounted to \$305,881.91.

PEEL

COUNTY BRANCH

SO far as war work and recruiting were concerned, probably few counties in Ontario were better organized than Peel. Practically all war-time activities were carried on under the management of the Peel County War Auxiliary, which secured excellent results in all directions. For a year this organization assumed all responsibility for soldiers' dependants, not affiliating with the Canadian Patriotic Fund until December, 1915. At that time a local branch of the Fund was developed from the War Auxiliary, L. A. Hamilton becoming president; Captain W. C. C. Innes, secretary; and C. S. McDonald, treasurer. Captain Innes resigned in June, 1917, to devote his time to other war work, and his duties were assumed by C. D. Gordon.

The committee in charge of affairs in Peel county relied entirely upon the county council for funds in preference to a public appeal, and received from that source no less than \$144,000 during the years 1916-17-18-19. Of this amount only \$66,240 was expended in Peel county, the balance becoming available for use elsewhere in the Dominion. The administration expenses were about 1 per cent of the total, while the number of families assisted was 226.

PERTH

COUNTY BRANCH

ALTHOUGH known as the City of Stratford and Perth County branch, the entire county was not brought within its jurisdiction until the end of 1918. Both at St. Mary's and Mitchell the local committee preferred at first to remain independent of the county organization, dealing direct with headquarters at Ottawa. It was only subsequent to the signing of the armistice that affiliation was accomplished.

The amounts contributed by the branch were secured from three sources. The most profitable was the county council, whose initial contribution amounted to \$1,400 per month from April 1, 1915. This was increased to \$2,000 in 1916, \$4,000 in 1917 and to \$5,000 in 1918. Together with grants from the Stratford city council and subscriptions from individual citizens and firms, the total amount received from the branch up to March 31, 1919, was \$302,716.41. The expenditure to the same date amounted to \$257,142.75.

Much of the credit for the work performed throughout the county must be given to His Honor Judge J. A. Barron, the president of the branch. He was ably seconded by the vice-president, the Honorable Nelson Monteith, and by the successive secretary-treasurers. The first of these was Major J. C. Massie, who was succeeded in August, 1915, by L. J. Salter. Upon the latter's enlistment for active service in January, 1917, his office was taken over by the present holder, R. J. Moffatt.

Including the branches at St. Mary's and Mitchell, the total contributions from Perth county reached \$379,244.96, while the amount requisitioned was \$282,460.36.

MITCHELL

Organized on July 15, 1915. President, July 15, 1915 to September, 1916, T. S. Ford; September, 1916, to present time, A. J. Brown; secretary, W. Ryan; treasurer, Gladstone Perry. In September, 1916, Mr. Ryan became recording secretary and Mr. Perry assumed the other secretarial duties.

Amount subscribed, \$12,662.12, of which \$1,000 was donated by the municipal council. Amount requisitioned, \$6,430; number of families assisted, 63.

In May, 1919, the branch was amalgamated with the Perth county branch.

ST. MARY'S

Organized in March, 1916. President, J. Lind; vice-president, J. Maxwell; treasurer, J. Pool; secretary, F. G. Lofft, succeeded by A. E. Johnson.

Amount subscribed, \$33,154.21; amount requisitioned, \$18,887.61; number of families assisted, 50.

PETERBOROUGH

WHILE not originally organized as a single unit, Peterborough county now comes entirely under the jurisdiction of the Peterborough branch, and for all practical purposes may be assumed to have been so almost from the beginning. Through the Peterborough branch, and from a few other places, the county has altogether subscribed \$304,745.09, while drawing \$295,971.91. It has, therefore, been a little more than self-supporting.

The Midland District of Ontario sent to the colors a substantial number of those who made up the First Contingent that answered the call in August, 1914. The city of Peterborough had been for over sixty years the home of the militia organization that took name as the 57th Regiment of Volunteers. It had kept alive the military spirit and when the need arrived a very large number volunteered for service overseas. Included in the militia regimental organization were companies in the rural districts and at points in the county, Lakefield, Norwood, Hastings, etc., and a fair number from these enlisted at once. The second and third contingents gained hearty support, over four hundred from the ranks of the militia going forward.

Then followed the magnificent answer to Kitchener's call in 1915, for men and more men. The 8th C.M.R., 59th Regiment, 33rd Artillery, 52nd Regiment, all took away large numbers of men from Peterborough county. The proposal to raise an entire regiment in the district was hailed with enthusiasm and the 93rd Regiment was enlisted, trained during the ensuing winter and despatched overseas in the early summer of 1916. In addition the 235th, the 247th, the Cobourg Heavy Battery, the 109th of Victoria and the several Forestry Battalions were all strengthened by creditable drafts of Peterborough men. In all, nearly 4,000 went overseas from city and county, and a very considerable proportion of these were married men with young families dependent upon them. With such a creditable contribution to the Canadian forces it can be appreciated that the Peterborough branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund found ample field for its work and good offices.

At the end of August, 1914, the citizens of Peterborough, alive to their responsibility, formed a Patriotic Relief Association and Special Relief Committee to "care for the families of those who have gone on active service in the war, and those needing relief in consequence of the war." A canvass was made and seven thousand dollars raised for immediate purposes. Under direction, weekly allowances were made to families of men on service. The medical profession undertook attendance gratuitously and local hospitals offered service without remuneration. Details of administration were placed in the hands of an energetic committee of men and women.

Early in October came the proposal to affiliate the local organization with the national Canadian Patriotic Fund. A special committee reported on November 9, 1914, that this should be done, basing its recommendation on the view that it would be "unwise and unpatriotic to refrain from affiliation, and if not done calculated to prevent unity of effort and co-operation such as should characterize

the Canadian people at the present time." The recommendation was unanimously adopted, and carried out.

Without delay the campaign to strengthen resources was prosecuted. Thoroughly organized and with an efficient personnel, the results were most successful. Space will not permit of tribute to the men and women who assisted and worked. With an objective of \$50,000 over \$60,000 was raised, a part of which was set aside, as planned in taking the subscription, "for relief of persons in adverse circumstances on account of the war." This latter provision was most worthily made use of in lessening privation during the out-of-work season of the spring months of 1915.

By the end of December, 1914, affiliation had taken place, and the details of organization perfected. The following officers were appointed:—President, the mayor of the city, at that time W. Buller; vice-president, D. O'Connell; joint secretaries, S. R. Armstrong and F. D. Kerr; treasurer, F. Adams (city treasurer); finance committee, E. A. Peck, W. H. Dunsford, J. A. Aylmer, C. H. Pennifather, T. F. Matthews, F. H. Dobbin, J. Crane, B. F. Ackerman, F. D. Kerr, D. O'Connell; relief committee, H. Rush, G. A. Gilliespie, Jas. Lynch, J. A. McElhenney, W. Stocker, Rev. Jas. Rollins, R. Harstone, H. Stabler, Dr. Eastwood, J. J. Duffus, D. O'Connell; trustees, T. F. Matthews, J. A. Aylmer; auditor, W. R. Morris.

With a few changes these have remained in office during the five years now past. Mr. O'Connell, chairman of the relief committee, moved to Toronto and was succeeded by Mr. Rush, and he in turn by Mr. Buller, now in office. From the relief committee, Rev. Mr. Rollins resigned and enlisted for overseas service. Adjutant Wallace Bunton, of the Salvation Army, replaced Adjutant McElhenney, and for the last two years the committee was augmented by Sergt. S. Whatley and Pte. T. Williams, two members of the Great War Veterans' Association, the two organizations working helpfully together. F. H. Dobbin was appointed executive officer and secretary of the branch at the end of 1914, and has retained the duties up to the present time. Mr. Aylmer undertook the position of receiving treasurer and financial agent and has given splendid service during the operation of the branch. Mr. Dunsford replaced Mr. Matthews as trustee, consequent on the latter's retirement.

The campaign of 1915 raised over \$50,000 for the Fund. This the county supplemented with substantial amounts to the extent of nearly \$40,000. This was all needed, for the allowance list had risen to between six and seven hundred dependants, besides children. The branch had found its place as the fifth largest on the list outside the major cities. A campaign in 1916 realized over \$60,000 and for the years 1917 and 1918 the funds were raised by municipal rates on the city assessment. The county loyally contributed \$2,000 and \$3,000 per month during these years. With the return of married men from overseas the demand on the Fund gradually lessened until it was found, in the spring of 1919, that no further calls would be necessary. During the five years, 1,624 families were assisted.

It may be noted that early in 1915 several minor branches had been established in the county, at Norwood, Havelock, etc. As the months progressed it was found advisable that these should be merged with the Peterborough branch and such was done, the whole city and county being served from Peterborough.

Summary of Contributions:

Raised by subscription, municipal grants, in city and county, and remitted to Ottawa, \$304,998.41; expended in allowances, regular and compassionate, \$297,998.41; administration expenses (5 years), \$6,946.86.

The expense account includes payment for all services, and over \$900 for cheque stamps, over thirty-five thousand cheques being issued. The average cost, per dollar distributed, is 2.21 per cent.

The administration of the Patriotic Fund alone does not represent the work carried on by the officers and committee. Investigations and reports for the Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay Branch of the Militia Department constituted an onerous and responsible service. For three years previous to the appointment of district pension officers and assistants, practically every investigation of pension claims in the district was conducted by the Fund.

The executive officer for the Fund has been the secretary for the local branch of the Soldiers' Aid Commission, and in conjunction with the committee of that organization strove to find employment for men returning all through the first three years of the war, and is doing so yet. The relief committee for the Fund also served as the committee in charge of the local civilian Relief Association and took over the onerous duty of apportioning and distributing grants and monies to those found in adverse circumstances on account of the war.

HAVELOCK

Organized on September 19, 1914. President, Dr. H. C. Kindred; vice-president, James Thompson, M.P.; secretary-treasurer, H. F. McNichol. Amount subscribed, \$963.

Shortly after its organization, the Havelock branch was merged with the Peterborough branch and practically all relief payments have been made by the latter.

PRESCOTT

WHILE the total contributions from Prescott county considerably exceeded the amount drawn for relief, this happy result was mainly brought about by the regular monthly subscriptions from the employees of a single industrial concern in Hawkesbury. The citizens of Vankleek Hill also contributed fairly well, while the Prescott and Russell county council signified its approval of the Fund by means of a monthly grant. The total remitted was \$31,497.69, and the amount requisitioned \$21,608.53.

Relief committees were organized at Hawkesbury and Vankleek Hill.

HAWKESBURY

Organized on September 25, 1914. President, J. Ross; secretary, S. E. McGibbon, succeeded by R. T. Hamilton; treasurer, F. B. Bowden. Amount subscribed, \$1,691.21; amount requisitioned, \$18,042.03.

VANKLEEK HILL

Organized in May, 1916. President, J. R. McLaurin; secretary-treasurer, D. McInnes, succeeded by F. Cadieux. Amount subscribed, \$5,958.39; amount requisitioned, 3,566.50.

PRINCE EDWARD

COUNTY BRANCH

THE Prince Edward County branch was organized on October 5, 1914, when Judge Duncan Morrison was appointed chairman, and A. E. Calnan secretary. A committee was appointed to make plans for the completion of the organization and a canvass of the town was planned and undertaken in aid of the Fund during the latter part of October, 1914.

At a meeting held November 6, 1914, by-laws were passed providing for the Prince Edward County branch, and the following executive committee of seven appointed: Judge Duncan Morrison, Lt.-Col. M. K. Adams, J. H. Porte, E. M. Young, D. L. Bongard, R. Davison, A. E. Calnan; with Judge Morrison, chairman, A. E. Calnan, secretary, and Lt.-Col. Adams, treasurer.

Judge Morrison who was a most enthusiastic and efficient officer, held office until his death in November, 1917, when he was succeeded by J. H. Porte. Mr. Calnan has continued to act as secretary from the date of organization until the present time.

In November, 1915, Lt.-Col. M. K. Adams resigned the treasurership in order to become the commanding officer of the 155th Battalion, C.E.F., and H. J. Allison was appointed to the office, holding it until May, 1918. In that month he resigned, and Mr. Calnan was appointed treasurer in his stead. Since that time the duties of treasurer, as well as of secretary, have been discharged by Mr. Calnan.

The mayor of the town of Picton has been a member of the committee during his term of office as follows: F. Newman, 1916; Dr. A. W. Heaslip, 1917; H. S. Colliver, 1918; M. R. Allison, 1919. W. V. Pettet was made a member of the committee, but retired after a few months, being succeeded by W. Wright.

The amount of money raised by the Prince Edward county branch and remitted to Ottawa up to June 30, 1919, was as follows: Total remitted, \$84,114.05; amount of above given by municipal councils, \$66,000; amount expended in relief, \$49,985.75; amount expended in administration, \$1,297.55; number of families assisted, 206.

RAINY RIVER

THE principal support received by the Fund in the Rainy River district came from the towns of Rainy River, Emo and Fort Francis, the only points at which duly organized committees existed. These three places together remitted \$29,751.20, while subscriptions from other points brought this up to \$30,220.95. The amount requisitioned for relief was \$49,114.56.

EMO

Organized on February 22, 1916. President, R. C. Langstaff; secretary, W. W. Liddall, succeeded by W. F. Sullivan; treasurer, C. B. Stuart. Amount subscribed, \$3,195.65; amount requisitioned, \$13,962.50.

FORT FRANCIS

Organized on February 16, 1916. President, from February 16, 1916, to January 5, 1917, A. E. Dear; January 5, 1917, to present time, Judge A. McLennan; vice-president, J. P. Wright; secretary-treasurer, February 16, 1916, to April 16, 1918, J. Dunby; April 16th, 1918, to present time, J. W. Walker. Amount subscribed, \$17,365.55; amount requisitioned, \$16,247.40; number of families assisted, 59.

RAINY RIVER

Organized on November 19, 1914. President, G. Park, succeeded by J. Stinson; Secretary, W. Lavey, succeeded by G. Kee; treasurer, W. J. Bolton. Amount subscribed, \$9,190; amount requisitioned, \$18,904.66.

RENFREW

WITH four energetic committees at Arnprior, Cobden, Pembroke and Renfrew, the Fund was most successful in Renfrew county, which subscribed more than three times the amount that was expended for relief within its boundaries. On a per capita basis the best record was made by the town of Renfrew, with approximately \$13 a head, while the town of Pembroke was a good second with a little over \$10 a head. From the county council there was received the sum of \$166,039.77.

ARNPRIOR

The Arnprior branch was formed in November, 1914, with J. Brennan as president, T. S. Church as treasurer and G. F. MacNab as secretary, all three of whom have held office for the entire period of the branch's activities. They have been assisted by a committee consisting of D. McLachlin, E. D. Osborne and A. Burwash.

In addition to its share of the county council grant, Arnprior contributed the sum of \$29,743.31 (to March 31, 1919) and assisted some 85 families. The amount advanced for relief purposes to the same date was \$39,025.

COBDEN

Organized December 11, 1914. President, E. Tuffy; secretary-treasurer, J. F. Moffat. Amount subscribed, \$2,043.12; amount requisitioned, \$4,440.10; number of families assisted, 10.

PEMBROKE

Organized on September 4, 1914. Chairman, J. W. Smith; vice-chairmen, Judge A. A. Fisher and Judge J. M. McNamara; secretary, A. L. Eastcott; treasurer, September 4, 1914, to October, 1917, M. Howe; October, 1917, to present time, H. S. Walker. Amount contributed, \$74,000; amount requisitioned, \$34,896; number of families assisted, 139.

RENFREW

Organized in February, 1915. President, G. G. McNab; secretary, C. H. C. Greentree, succeeded by S. T. Chown. Amount subscribed, \$55,410; amount requisitioned, \$25,775.

SIMCOE

SO far as the Fund is concerned the county of Simcoe was unique among the counties of Ontario, in as much as there were in active operation within its boundaries no less than twenty-one branches. The majority of these included within their jurisdiction merely a single town, but a few extended their activities throughout an entire township. No county branch was ever formed partly because of the rather inconvenient topography of the county and partly on account of its size.

The total contributions from the county amounted to \$420,002.46, made up of remittances from 32 places, in addition to very substantial grants from the county council. In 1917, that body voted the sum of \$10,000 a month to the Fund, and in 1918 increased this amount to \$12,500. The amount drawn for relief purposes was \$255,397.44, leaving a balance of \$164,605.02 that the county has contributed towards the needs of other places.

ALLISTON

Organized on July 21, 1915. President, Mayor J. H. Mitchell; secretary, F. N. Hurst; treasurer, J. H. Osborne, succeeded by C. R. Knight. Amount subscribed, \$2,790.50; amount requisitioned, \$9,505.52.

BARRIE

Organized on September 17, 1914. President, F. T. Short, succeeded by T. Beecroft; vice-president, M. J. Frawley; secretary-treasurer, Claude Faux, succeeded by Dr. E. L. Brereton, as secretary, and L. F. Cross, as treasurer. Amount subscribed, \$39,016.04; amount requisitioned, \$74,253.65.

BEETON

Organized on July 29, 1915. President, W. J. Bell; secretary, M. L. Aitken, succeeded in April, 1916, by R. D. Webb, who was succeeded by N. W. Brawley; treasurer, W. Evans. Amount subscribed, \$1,181; amount requisitioned, \$2,061.55.

BRADFORD

Organized June 12, 1916. President, Rev. W. J. Creighton; vice-president, S. Martin; secretary, O. M. Seim; treasurer, G. G. Green. Amount subscribed, \$582; amount requisitioned, \$2,958.44; number of families assisted, 12.

COLDWATER

Organized on February 10, 1916. President, Rev. George Lawrence; vice-president, C. G. Millard; secretary, G. W. Scott; treasurer, A. W. Robinson. Amount subscribed, \$1,850.57; amount requisitioned, \$5,168.20.

COLLINGWOOD

The Collingwood branch was organized on April 28, 1915, with John Birnie, K.C., as president; David Williams, the manager and editor of the Collingwood

"Bulletin," as vice-president; G. B. Westcott as secretary; H. Duncan as treasurer, and with an executive committee consisting of the above named officials and M. P. Byrnes, F. W. Churchill and C. C. Begg. On December 28, 1915, Mr. Duncan received a commission in the Expeditionary Force and his place was taken by J. McE. Murray, while in April, 1916, G. B. Westcott resigned the secretaryship and was succeeded by Dr. J. H. Irwin. Both Mr. Murray and Dr. Irwin have continued to discharge the duties of their respective offices to the present time, while the executive committee has been strengthened by the addition of C. W. Tobey.

Following its organization, the Collingwood branch lost no time in preparing to conduct a campaign among Collingwood citizens. Assisted by an organizer from the Head Office, plans were laid for a campaign for \$10,000 to be held on May 17th, 18th and 19th, 1915. This was entirely successful, the pledges received amounting to nearly \$13,000—30% more than the objective. While many men helped to bring this result, special mention must be made of the services of D. Williams, who afterwards took a leading part in organizing other branches in the northern riding of Simcoe county, and was mainly responsible for the formation in committees in the townships of Nottawasaga, Collingwood, Osprey, Flos, Oro Tossorontio, Tiny and Vespra and also in the town of Stayner and the village of Creemore.

During the four years from May 1, 1915, to June 30, 1919, the Collingwood branch rendered assistance to 161 families, distributed among them the sum of \$36,789.24, less a trifling amount expended in postage stamps and other small items. There was raised in Collingwood the sum of \$34,420.95, of which \$2,600 was donated by the Collingwood town council. Collingwood, however, also bore its share of the Simcoe county council grant.

COOKSTOWN

Organized on August 10, 1915. President, T. E. Monkman; secretary, T. McKnight, treasurer, T. L. Webb. Amount subscribed, \$200; amount requisitioned, \$800.

CREEMORE

Organized in June, 1915. President, Joseph Hood; vice-president, W. A. May; treasurer, A. Gillespie; secretary, June, 1915, to February, 1916, W. A. Sawtell; February, 1916 to present time, B. F. Ferguson. Amount subscribed, \$2,067.75; amount requisitioned, \$3,326.75; number of families assisted, 13.

FLOS TOWNSHIP

Organized in October, 1915. President, Amos Train; secretary-treasurer, C. S. Burton. Amount subscribed, \$4,600; amount requisitioned, \$4,340.55.

INNISFIL TOWNSHIP

Organized in December, 1915. President, E. Todd; secretary, W. W. Love; treasurer, R. E. Sloane. Amount subscribed, \$4,112.52; amount requisitioned, \$1,810.50.

MIDLAND

The Midland branch was organized in August 16, 1915, when the following persons were elected as executive officers: president, D. L. White; secretary, F. R. Weston; treasurer, F. W. Grant, and a board of five, namely, H. J. Craig, W. Finlayson, W. E. Preston, D. Horrell and F. P. Potvin. All of these have held office up to the present time, with the exception of W. Finlayson and F. W. Grant who are deceased. When Mr. Grant retired, the office of treasurer was taken over by N. L. Playfair on November 15, 1915, and he is still acting.

The total amount remitted to Ottawa by the Midland branch was \$17,368.40, while the amount requisitioned for relief, up to and including March, 1919, was \$43,882.13. The number of families assisted by regular monthly grants was 138.

NOTTAWASAGA TOWNSHIP

Organized June 15, 1915. President, Isaac Scott; vice-president, E. J. Jamieson; secretary, Angus Campbell; treasurer, J. A. Brackenridge. Amount subscribed, \$6,011.39; amount requisitioned, \$5,992.55; number of families assisted, 14.

ORILLIA

Organized on September 14, 1914. The Patriotic Association at Orillia has consistently remained independent of the national Fund, and through monies raised among its citizens has cared entirely for its own families. It has, however, also acted as agent for the national Fund by investigating claims from soldiers' dependants residing in the contiguous country districts, and by paying them allowances out of monies supplied by the national organization. None of these monies were used for the assistance of soldiers' dependants residing within the limits of Orillia.

The chairman of the Orillia Association is M. B. Tudhope; secretary, J. Wilson, and treasurer, J. Scott. The total contributions reached \$49,090.91, of which by June 30, 1919, \$47,177.19 had been distributed among 138 families. The Orillia town council subscribed \$7,700. It is noteworthy that the affairs of the Association were conducted without any administration expense.

ORILLIA TOWNSHIP

Organized in March, 1917. Secretary-treasurer, J. C. Rose. Amount subscribed, nil; amount requisitioned, \$3,168.

ORO TOWNSHIP

Organized on September 20, 1915. President, F. H. Ball; secretary-treasurer, H. J. Tudhope, succeeded by J. Hart. Amount subscribed, \$1,025; amount requisitioned, \$2,150.

PENETANGUISHENE

Organized in January, 1915. President, C. E. Wright; secretary, J. M. H. McGuire; treasurer, A. B. Thompson, M.L.A. Amount subscribed, \$6,234.84; amount requisitioned, \$21,590.50.

STAYNER

Organized in June, 1915. President, C. J. McRae, succeeded by J. S. Porter; secretary, T. A. Holbrook; treasurer, W. A. Doner. Amount subscribed, \$1,700; amount requisitioned, \$2,932.

SUNNIDALE TOWNSHIP

Organized on December 3, 1915. President, M. J. Martin; vice-president, G. Gain; secretary-treasurer, T. F. Burrows. Amount subscribed, nil; amount requisitioned, \$3,171; number of families assisted, 16.

TOTTENHAM

Organized on November 10, 1915. President, A. B. Potter, until February, 1916; chairman, J. J. McKnight; treasurer, Dr. James Campbell; secretary, F. B. Clarke. Amount subscribed, \$1,299; amount requisitioned, \$987.98.

VICTORIA HARBOUR, PORT McNICOLL AND TAY

Organized on March 14, 1916. Honorary president, F. N. Waldie; president, J. A. Gillespie; secretary, R. J. Neilly; treasurer, C. D. Kent, succeeded by R. A. Brown who was in turn succeeded by R. J. Neilly in 1918; vice-presidents, D. Robins, of Victoria Harbor, G. Patterson, of Port McNicoll, who enlisted in 1918 and was succeeded by H. H. McArthur and E. Dutton, of Tay Township. Each vice-president acted as chairman of the relief committee in his district.

Amount subscribed, \$2,800, raised by residents in the village of Victoria Harbor and including a grant of \$100 from the village council. Amount requisitioned, \$5,313.12; number of families assisted, approximately, 40.

WAUBAUSHENE

Organized in September, 1916. President, W. J. Shepperd; treasurer, C. H. Sheppard; secretary, W. McKaughy, succeeded by Miss Annie Darrach. Amount subscribed, \$1,632.91; amount requisitioned, \$11,642.

STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY**COUNTY BRANCH**

THE united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry were all incorporated under the jurisdiction of one committee when they were organized for Patriotic Fund work in September, 1914, although the co-operation of the reeves and other officials throughout the entire district was asked and secured. So far as intention and policy were concerned the counties association was a branch of the national Fund from the beginning, but through some oversight the original intention was overlooked and active affiliation did not occur till November 5, 1915.

The president, Colonel R. Smith, K.C., the vice-presidents, His Honor Judge O'Reilly and His Honor Judge Liddell, and the secretary, J. G. Harkness, have held their respective offices from the beginning. Until late in 1919 the duties of the treasurer were discharged by A. Denny, and upon his death were assumed by Mr. Harkness, to whom the Fund is indebted for most earnest and harmonious co-operation.

Collections on behalf of the Fund were taken up in 22 municipalities, the largest amount coming from Cornwall, where the headquarters are situated, and which subscribed \$18,530.57. The chief source of revenue, however, was the county council, which voted \$600 per month from July, 1915, increased this to \$2,000 monthly in 1916, to \$4,000 monthly in 1917, and to \$5,600 for 6 months of 1918. The total amount subscribed by the council was \$118,527.55. The money advanced to the branch for relief purposes amounted to \$166,918.24.

SUDBURY

IN the Sudbury district two very strong organizations exist at Sudbury and Copper Cliff, from which points substantial contributions have been received. A good committee was also formed at Chapleau. Chiefly from these three places, but also from several smaller points, remittances were received to a total of \$218,667.50, or more than \$100,000 in excess of the amount withdrawn for relief purposes, namely \$100,527.24.

CHAPLEAU

Organized in January, 1915. President, D. O. Payette; treasurer, W. E. Wolfe; secretary, J. T. Smart, succeeded by Mrs. C. H. Cummings. Amount subscribed, \$6,700; amount requisitioned, \$11,254.68.

COPPER CLIFF

Organized in October, 1914, the jurisdiction of the Copper Cliff branch extends for some 60 miles through the sparsely settled Sudbury district to Spanish. At one time and another the branch has assisted 92 families residing in that part of the country.

The original president was A. D. Miles, while E. A. Doan acted as vice-president, and F. P. Bernhard as secretary-treasurer. These gentlemen held office until November, 1918, when Mr. Miles and Mr. Bernhard moved to Toronto, and were succeeded by J. L. Agnew and E. C. Lambert.

The Copper Cliff branch has subscribed most generously to the national treasury, remitting the sum of \$81,924.35. This money was mostly raised through the efforts of the War Relief Club, an organization formed to solicit subscriptions for general patriotic purposes which allotted varying amounts to the different war charities. Much of the money subscribed was given by the men employed in the nickel mines in the neighborhood. As the total amount disbursed for relief purposes up to June, 1919, was only \$32,043.74, it will be seen that Copper Cliff contributed generously toward the needs of other places.

SUDBURY

The Sudbury Patriotic Society was organized on September 8, 1914, but did not become a branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund until March 1, 1915. The officers are: president, Judge J. J. Kehoe; secretary, Major D. M. Brodie to May, 1915, when he was succeeded by A. C. Edward, who has held the office to the present time; treasurer, W. J. Montgomery.

Sudbury has raised and remitted to Ottawa the sum of \$125,540.25, of which \$18,958.30 was donated by the municipal council of the town of Sudbury, and has expended in relief and administration \$58,113.14. Altogether, 181 families have been assisted.

THUNDER BAY

OUTSIDE of the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, comparatively little was accomplished by way of patriotic work in the Thunder Bay district. In fact, subscriptions were received from one other point only, Schreiber, where a relief committee was also organized and did good work.

The Association at Fort William remained independent of the national Fund from the beginning.

The total subscriptions from the district amounted to \$81,844.37, and the total amount withdrawn amounted to \$158,646.42.

PORT ARTHUR

The Port Arthur Patriotic Association was formed on October 1, 1914, as a patriotic and relief society, and on January 1, 1915, it affiliated with the Canadian Patriotic Fund. In March, 1915, the work of civilian relief was discontinued, and from that date all monies received were forwarded to Ottawa, and the care of soldiers' dependants was the Association's sole concern.

The officers first elected were: J. A. Oliver, president; J. T. Emmerson, vice-president; Mrs. R. Cummins, 2nd vice-president; T. F. Milne, secretary; W. J. Gurney, treasurer. The executive committee comprised: J. Dix Fraser, F. S. Wiley, I. L. Mathews, C. O. Smith and S. Wilson.

In November, 1915, John Manning succeeded Mr. Milne as secretary, and on June 30, 1916, W. P. Charles in turn succeeded Mr. Manning. Mr. Wilson went overseas and C. O. Smith removed from the city; all others held office until January 25, 1918. On that date the following officers were elected: Col. S. W. Ray, president; W. J. Crooks, vice-president; W. P. Charles, secretary; W. J. Gurney, treasurer; and an executive committee of J. A. Oliver, M. W. Bridgeman, Rev. J. Leigh, F. Urry, S. M. Lowery and D. M. Harrison, all of whom served to the end.

During the duration of the Fund the work has been carried on by the disbursement committee of which J. A. Oliver has always been chairman. Mr. Oliver, as chairman, and W. J. Gurney, as treasurer, are therefore the only members who have served on the committee from the beginning until the present time.

The branch has raised the total sum of \$77,551.68, of which amount \$39,500 was contributed by the municipality of Port Arthur, \$2,920.52 from Shuniah, \$200 from Paipoonge, \$200 from Oliver, and the balance by patriotic individual subscribers.

There has been disbursed \$151,648.55 in monthly payments to soldiers' and sailors' dependants, and in special grants on account of sickness, etc., \$982; to aid families to go abroad, \$1,580.75; to dependants of soldiers passing through to the west, \$800, and for management expenses, \$6,052.59.

Special mention should be made of the services of J. A. Oliver as chairman, and W. J. Gurney as treasurer, and also of the three secretaries, the collector, Mrs. W. J. Dougherty, the visitors, Mrs. H. Duncan and Mrs. G. Dent, who have

done such excellent work in looking after the comfort of the wives and children of soldiers as they passed through the city to their western homes. Many of these were taken from the trains sick and were cared for, while the mothers and children received refreshments which cheered and sustained them on their journey. Splendid work was also done by R. Cummins and Mrs. E. H. Cooper of the visiting staff.

SCHREIBER

Organized on September 10, 1914. President, A. McGregor; secretary, September 10, 1914, to January 18, 1916, F. Hewins; January 18, 1916, to November 9, 1916, N. B. Robson; November 9, 1916, to present time, A. C. Justice.

Amount subscribed, \$3,747.43, of which \$1,600 was donated by the municipal council; amount requisitioned, \$3,882.50; number of families assisted, 7.

TIMISKAMING

SEVERAL strong committees administered the affairs of the Fund in the great mining district of Northern Ontario, securing substantial contributions from the residents of the district, and administering relief to soldiers' dependants with promptness and efficiency. This is one of the several districts in which the cost of living necessitate the payment of allowances equal to those paid in the cities and, consequently, the amount drawn for relief purposes exceeded the amount subscribed. The former was \$197,885.86, while the latter reached \$145,870.09. The greater part of this came from Cobalt, Haileybury and Timmins.

CHARLTON

Organized on April 12, 1916. Chairman, S. Ryan, succeeded by F. P. Rollingshead; secretary-treasurer, C. E. Dakins, succeeded on August 11, 1916, by F. W. Royce, who was succeeded in turn by the present holder, J. Ryan. Amount subscribed, \$216.41; amount requisitioned, \$6,549.84.

COBALT

The Cobalt branch of the Patriotic Fund was first organized on October 2, 1914, R. P. Rogers (now Col. R. P. Rogers, D.S.O.) being the first president and Mr. Lloyd the first secretary-treasurer. F. J. Bourne became president when Col. Rogers went overseas. Various other changes took place among the officers, until in 1916, the following gentlemen, who still hold their positions, were elected: F. D. Reid, president; F. S. Flowers, treasurer, and Rev. H. A. Sims, secretary. The present committee is as follows: Mayor McKinnon, Rev. Captain Father O'Gorman (who served overseas), Rev. Father Lagrevol, Rev. W. A. Hone, Rev. J. Wood, Rev. J. McLean, R. S. Taylor, H. S. Browning, H. G. Mathewson F. J. Bourne, B. Neilly, D. H. Way, H. Whalen, A. H. Davis, J. McKay, R. T. Stewart, O. Pouze, W. Short, W. Binny and R. O'Gorman.

The number of beneficiaries on the books of the branch naturally varied, but for a considerable period about \$1,500 was being disbursed each month to some 200 souls. In June, 1916, the Cobalt "\$5,000 Club" was organized, with B. Neilly as president and H. S. Browning as secretary-treasurer. This club collected principally by regular monthly subscriptions, all the money necessary to finance the Red Cross, the Patriotic Fund and other war organizations. The Cobalt branch of the Patriotic Fund owes much to this efficient organization. The total amount collected for the Fund in the town of Cobalt and the township of Coleman was \$63,416.86. Apart from the distribution of regular monthly allowances, the committee endeavored to lighten the lot of their soldiers' families with presents at Christmas, regular social gatherings at which matters of common interest were discussed, making arrangements whereby their families were able to obtain coal in sufficient quantities and to pay for the same by monthly instalments, and by undertaking to assist in any business matters and to conduct for them all correspondence necessary with the military authorities.

COCHRANE

Organized on January 4, 1915. President, W. Mc. D. Douglass; chairman, C. A. Hamilton; secretary-treasurer, A. T. H. Taylor. Amount subscribed, \$8,790; amount requisitioned, \$8,555.45.

ELK LAKE

Organized May 29, 1916. President, May 29, 1916, to June 1, 1917, H. C. Harvey; June 1, 1917, to present time, A. H. Porter; vice-president, May 29, 1916, to June 1, 1917, and June 28, 1918, to present time, Mrs. Alma M. Coghill; June 1, 1917, to June 28th, 1918, Mrs. Jean Purde; secretary-treasurer, May 29, 1916, to April 10, 1918, A. J. Browning (deceased), May 9, 1918, to present time, J. M. Coghill. Amount subscribed, \$552.61; amount requisitioned, \$7,177.66; number of families assisted, 26, including 16 families of James Bay Indians who had enlisted.

ENGLEHART

Organized in October, 1915. President, A. W. Skinner; secretary-treasurer, O. L. Jull, succeeded by J. Patterson as secretary, and D. Kerrigan as treasurer. Amount subscribed, \$1,400.26; amount requisitioned, \$15,230.90.

HAILEYBURY

Organized on December 2, 1914. President, N. J. McAulay, succeeded by M. P. Wright; secretary-treasurer, E. P. Hunter, succeeded by Rev. J. C. Popey, as secretary, and H. L. Slaght, as treasurer; N. Strong is the present secretary. Amount subscribed, \$21,601.45; amount requisitioned, \$54,702.62.

MATHESON

Organized in December, 1914. Secretary, A. J. Browning, succeeded by Mrs. J. A. Stewart; treasurer, J. A. Hough, succeeded by Mrs. J. A. Stewart. Amount subscribed, \$483.90; amount requisitioned, \$7,707.43.

NEW LISKEARD

Organized in October, 1914. President, G. Taylor; secretary-treasurer, Rev. J. R. Urquhart, succeeded by P. J. Knox, as secretary, and F. H. Hewson, as treasurer. Amount subscribed, \$5,812.16; amount requisitioned, \$28,960.75; number of families assisted, 58.

PORQUIS JUNCTION

Organized on October 26, 1915. President, October 26, 1915, to March 31, 1916, E. J. Pullen; March 31, 1916, to present time, J. Rowlandson; first vice-president, October 26, 1915, to March 31, 1916, J. Rowlandson; March 31, 1916, to present time, W. J. S. Strothers; second vice-president, October 26, 1915, to March 31, 1916, W. J. Strothers, March 31, 1916, to present time, H. Beatty; secretary-treasurer, Archdeacon J. E. Woodall, who has held office continuously. On March 31, 1916, E. J. Pullen became honorary president. Amount sub-

scribed, \$3,285.85; amount requisitioned, \$2,479.45; number of families assisted, 7.

TIMMINS

Organized on February 3, 1916. President, A. R. Globe; secretary, J. Reid, succeeded by J. H. Gorman; treasurer, K. T. DeLong, succeeded by J. P. Tailton. Amount subscribed, \$34,124.62 (including Porcupine); amount requisitioned, \$15,450.

VICTORIA

COUNTY BRANCH

ALTHOUGH the Victoria county branch of the Fund was not organized as such until late in the autumn of 1915, a very efficient organization had been actively engaged in relief work among soldiers' families since October 30, 1914. On that date the council of the county of Victoria created a fund to be known as the County of Victoria Patriotic Fund, and appointed certain trustees to control and administer the same. There was present in the minds of the members the duty of caring for the dependants of enlisted men, but the object then pressing most heavily upon the heart of the community was the relief of the people of Belgium, and it was more for that object than the support of soldiers' dependants that a tax of one mill on the dollar, payable over 4 years, was levied. It was quickly apparent that this was entirely inadequate and practically the entire grant was devoted to soldiers' dependants, while other cases were supported largely by voluntary subscriptions. In 1916 the council voted the sum of \$25,400, in 1917 \$55,200, and in 1918 \$48,000, a total of \$144,600, all paid out of current taxation.

It was in November, 1915, that the Victoria County Patriotic Fund became a part of the national body, the original office holders, J. D. Flavelle, chairman, and J. R. McNeillie, secretary-treasurer, continuing to act in their respective capacities. Until April, 1917, these gentlemen had the county of Haliburton as well as Victoria under their jurisdiction, and during their period of office have assisted 480 families, distributing no less a sum than \$114,378.28, at a cost of \$1,519.55.

WATERLOO

IN view of its large German population the record of the county of Waterloo is of especial interest. There were not a few who, in 1914 and 1915, did not hesitate to say that all war work would meet with discouragement and that the contribution towards Canada's war effort would be practically nil. The experience of the Fund proves these contentions to be baseless. Waterloo county subscribed no less than \$792,373, an amount that was exceeded in Ontario only by the counties of Wentworth, York and Carleton, in which are situated the large and wealthy cities of Hamilton, Toronto and Ottawa. Practically \$11 was subscribed by every man, woman and child in the county, including both the urban and rural districts.

Subscriptions were received from ten places in the county, Galt, Kitchener, Waterloo and Hespeler naturally proving the best supporters. Their efforts were splendidly seconded by the county council which donated \$124,540.

The relief committees established at Kitchener, Galt, Hespeler and Waterloo, were particularly strong and proved most efficient in the local administration of the Fund. Probably no other county was more fortunate in this respect, the committees readily acting upon all suggestions that seemed likely to increase the welfare of the families in their care.

The amount advanced from the national treasury for relief purposes in the county was \$425,282.33. This left a surplus of no less than \$367,091.57 to be devoted to the needs of soldiers' families elsewhere.

GALT

Responding quickly to the appeal of the Governor-General, the citizens of Galt set about the organization of a branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund in October, 1914, and elected the following officers: president, R. O. McCulloch; vice-presidents, C. Turnbull and C. R. H. Warnock; treasurer, J. F. MacGregor, at the end of the first year succeeded by F. S. Jarvis, the present occupant of the office; secretary, W. R. Cook, succeeded by D. A. Barnes; with an executive committee changed slightly in personnel from time to time. All those whose services were essential to the branch have remained in office up to the present.

Four campaigns were carried on, resulting in the following subscriptions: 1914-15, \$43,713.37; 1915-16, \$66,209.51; 1916-17, \$87,289.36; 1917-18, \$81,816.85, or a total of \$279,031.09. This amount was reduced by \$6,487.40, being cancellations on account of enlistments, leaving a total subscription of \$272,543.69. The loss in collection was about 4 per cent, which, taking into consideration removals and deaths, is distinctly satisfactory. The sum of \$19,600.99 was contributed by the municipality of Galt at the rate of \$400 monthly.

The Galt branch soon had a large number of dependants to look after, and at one time had 618 families on its books. In all, \$231,510.14 was paid out to the beneficiaries of the Fund from the organization of the branch up to March 31, 1919, and \$6,454.19 in administration and campaign expenses. The business of the branch was carried on in a methodical and careful manner. Meetings of the

executive committee were held regularly from time to time, when all matters pertaining to the care of the dependants were brought up and carefully considered. The meetings were well attended and never lost interest for those to whom the care of the dependants was a labour of love. Earnest efforts marked every step of the committee on behalf of the families of the men who went from Galt to fight for Canada and the Empire.

Valuable aid was rendered by the Ladies' Auxiliary committee and the Soldiers' Dependants Mutual Association, an organization of the wives and dependants of the soldiers at the front. Through it and the Ladies' Auxiliary committee, the workers on the general committee received first hand information of the real needs of the dependants. The organization of the Soldiers' Dependants Mutual Association assisted much in smoothing out troubles, in comforting those who needed encouragement and in inculcating habits of saving. As a result of the Associations' efforts in this last direction many dependants invested in war saving certificates. The Patriotic Fund committee also deemed it advisable, in the interests of the dependants, to purchase and distribute to them coal during the winter of 1918-19. This proved a great boon to the dependants who were thereby saved much of the inconvenience and even hardship experienced by many other people.

HESPELER

The Hespeler branch was organized on November 24, 1914, with G. D. Forbes as president, J. D. Ramsay as vice-president, O. S. Eby as secretary and W. Brewster as treasurer. The latter gentleman resigned in April, 1918, and was succeeded by M. E. Jardine. In addition to these officials the executive committee consisted of W. A. Kribs, L. E. Weaver, C. M. Schultz, J. R. Phin, A. Jardine and W. E. Baine, while W. Renwick succeeded the latter in March, 1918.

With a population officially stated to be 2,740, Hespeler has subscribed a total amount of \$65,032.64, or nearly \$24 per capita. One hundred and twenty-nine families were assisted at a total expenditure of \$54,279.05, of which, it is noteworthy, not one cent was expended in administration.

The Hespeler committee took special pains to impress upon the people in their care the necessity of saving as much as they could from their allowances against the return of their husbands. Trust Savings Accounts were opened for 46 families, soldiers' dependants purchased \$18,000 worth of Victory Bonds, five of them paid for their homes out of their savings, and 8 homes have been purchased by soldiers' dependants since the return of the men. The record of the Hespeler branch is one of the best in the annals of the Fund.

KITCHENER

It was on September 4, 1914, just a month after the declaration of war, that the first step was taken in Kitchener to provide for the dependants of men enlisting from that city. At a meeting held on that date it was decided to hold a campaign for funds early in October under the leadership of S. J. Williams, and the sum of \$96,000, payable in two years, was pledged by the citizens. It is

noteworthy that out of a population of about 20,000, no less than 5,700 subscribed, a tribute to the thoroughness with which the committee conducted their campaign. In subsequent appeals the amounts realized were \$112,000 and \$80,000, but of these a certain proportion was allotted to the Red Cross Society. The total amount remitted by March 31, 1919, to the national treasurer by the Kitchener branch was \$215,844.48.

Assisting Mr. Williams in the administration of the Fund were L. J. Breithaupt, vice-president; W. H. Schmatz, second vice-president; J. P. Scully, secretary-treasurer; and G. H. C. Lang, R. Smyth and H. A. Hogan. The efforts of these gentlemen have been ably supplemented by a ladies' auxiliary, of which Mrs. H. J. Sims is president; Mrs. S. J. Williams, vice-president, and Mrs. W. Cram, secretary-treasurer.

Two hundred and seventy-seven families have been assisted, the amount drawn by the Kitchener branch for this purpose being \$114,925.

WATERLOO

Organized on September 1, 1914, Waterloo was one of the branches that did so much to make Waterloo county one of the most generous supporters of the Fund. With a population of approximately 5,000 people it has remitted to Ottawa no less than \$84,369.93, while a further donation of \$10,000 from one of its business houses was sent direct. The amount expended in relief was \$15,317.79.

The president at the time of organization was J. C. Mueller. Upon his death in October, 1916, the office was assumed by M. S. Hallman who, until that time, had been vice-president. The original secretary-treasurer was P. J. Wright, who resigned in June, 1919, when C. W. Schiedel who had been vice-president since October 20, 1916, took over the duties.

WELLAND

THE movement to organize branches of the Patriotic Fund in Welland county was initiated in the closing days of August, 1914, almost concurrently with the incorporation of the national body. Niagara Falls, Thorold and Port Colborne were the communities in which the promptest action was taken, although the two latter were the only ones immediately to become branches of the parent Fund. Niagara Falls preferred to remain purely a local organization until February, 1916.

For the purpose of raising money and administering relief in those parts of the county not covered by one of the three associations mentioned, a county branch was formed with headquarters at Welland.

The contributions from the county amounted to \$505,809.49, while the requisitions reached \$251,078.82.

COUNTY BRANCH

The credit for inaugurating the Welland county branch of the Fund belongs to Judge L. B. C. Livingston who took an active interest in the movement from the first. While it was not until November 25, 1914, that the organization of the county branch had reached a point where affiliation with the national Fund was advisable, relief work was carried on during the interval. When the organization of the branch was complete, Judge Livingston had been elected president, and has held the office continuously to the present time. R. Cooper was first vice-president; J. T. James, honorary treasurer, and A. B. Hurrell, honorary secretary. Upon Mr. Hurrell's death he was succeeded by R. A. Land. The original secretary to the relief committee was F. H. Pope, who was succeeded in May, 1916, by the present secretary, John Flower.

In all other county organizations money was raised through the medium of the county councils. In Welland, however, it was felt preferable to put the burden on the township councils. For 1915, the county's share was raised by a voluntary campaign, but the results proved inadequate and not proportionate to the county's ability. In succeeding years, therefore, appeals were made to the various township councils with satisfactory results. Through the medium of the county branch, partly by the voluntary method and partly through municipal taxation, there was subscribed the sum of \$308,500, in addition to the amounts sent in by Niagara Falls, which afterwards became a branch of the national Fund, by Thorold and by Port Colborne. About 500 families were assisted, the amount expended among them being, approximately, \$250,000.

NIAGARA FALLS

Affiliated with the Canadian Patriotic Fund on February 1, 1916. President, C. N. Clendening; treasurer, W. H. Carroll; secretary, F. F. Battle; assistant secretary, Miss G. Patterson. Amount subscribed, \$167,612.32; amount requisitioned, \$70,008.25.

PORT COLBORNE

Organized in March, 1915. President, 1915-17, E. P. Johnson; 1917-19, O. L. Steele; treasurer, W. H. Paget; secretary, 1915, H. J. Shore; 1917-19, G. S. MacDonald. Amount subscribed, \$42,660.97, which was remitted to Ottawa through the Welland county branch; all relief payments were made by the Welland county branch.

THOROLD

Organized in 1915. President, J. Battle; vice-president, J. C. Jones; secretary-treasurer, Rev. W. L. Archer, succeeded by D. B. Crombie. Amount subscribed, \$28,659.17; amount requisitioned, \$33,569.55.

WELLINGTON

AS in Frontenac county it was found advisable in Wellington to form two branches, one to exercise control over the city of Guelph and the other to extend its activities throughout the rural parts of the county.

From all sources, the county was able to contribute \$376,277.02, while its withdrawals for relief amounted to \$219,244.47.

GUELPH

Organized early in the month of September, 1914, the Patriotic Association at Guelph was from the first affiliated with the national body, and, in the course of its existence, has both raised and administered large sums of money. It is one of the few branches of which the officials have remained unchanged until the present time, J. M. Taylor, L. Goldie and C. L. Dunbar having held the respective offices of president, treasurer and secretary continuously. The success of the Fund at Guelph may be said to be due almost entirely to the efforts and ability of these three gentlemen.

The citizens of Guelph responded most heartily to the several appeals of the committee and the national treasury was enriched to the extent of \$252,223.06 up to March 31, 1919. Against this, the sum of \$160,324.47 was advanced for the needs of soldiers' dependants in that city, 465 families receiving assistance for shorter or longer periods. Despite the amount of work entailed every month in administering money among so many families it was all done gratuitously, the bulk of the clerical work being faithfully discharged by the Misses McTague and Clark.

The committee at Guelph early perceived the value of a Ladies' Auxiliary for visiting families, investigating applications and giving to the beneficiaries the advice that was so often needed, and a large number of ladies were organized for that work under the presidency of Mrs. P. Savage. The committee also adopted the suggestion of the national executive committee that arrangements should be made whereby soldiers' dependants should be assured of a supply of coal during the winters of 1916-17 and 1917-18.

COUNTY BRANCH

Organized in May, 1915. President, R. F. Dale, succeeded by H. Gray; secretary-treasurer, J. Beattie. Amount subscribed, \$1,385.53, in addition to the county council grant; amount requisitioned, \$58,820.

WENTWORTH

HAMILTON BRANCH

THE Hamilton and Wentworth branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund is the successor of the Hamilton and Wentworth County Patriotic Fund Association, which came into being in October, 1914, at the instigation of The Canadian Club of Hamilton, following a visit by Sir Herbert Ames. Subsequently, this branch became affiliated with the national Fund under its present name.

During the period between the declaration of war and the formation of the Fund, Hamilton was fortunate in having at the disposal of needy dependants, especially of reservists, The Hamilton Patriotic Fund, generally known as the "Boer War Fund," which had been kept practically intact. The treasurer, R. K. Hope, with the approval of the trustees and the assistance of W. H. Lovering, made emergency grants to the extent of \$4,709.48, and on the organization of the present Fund, the balance of \$13,494.92 was paid over to the general work.

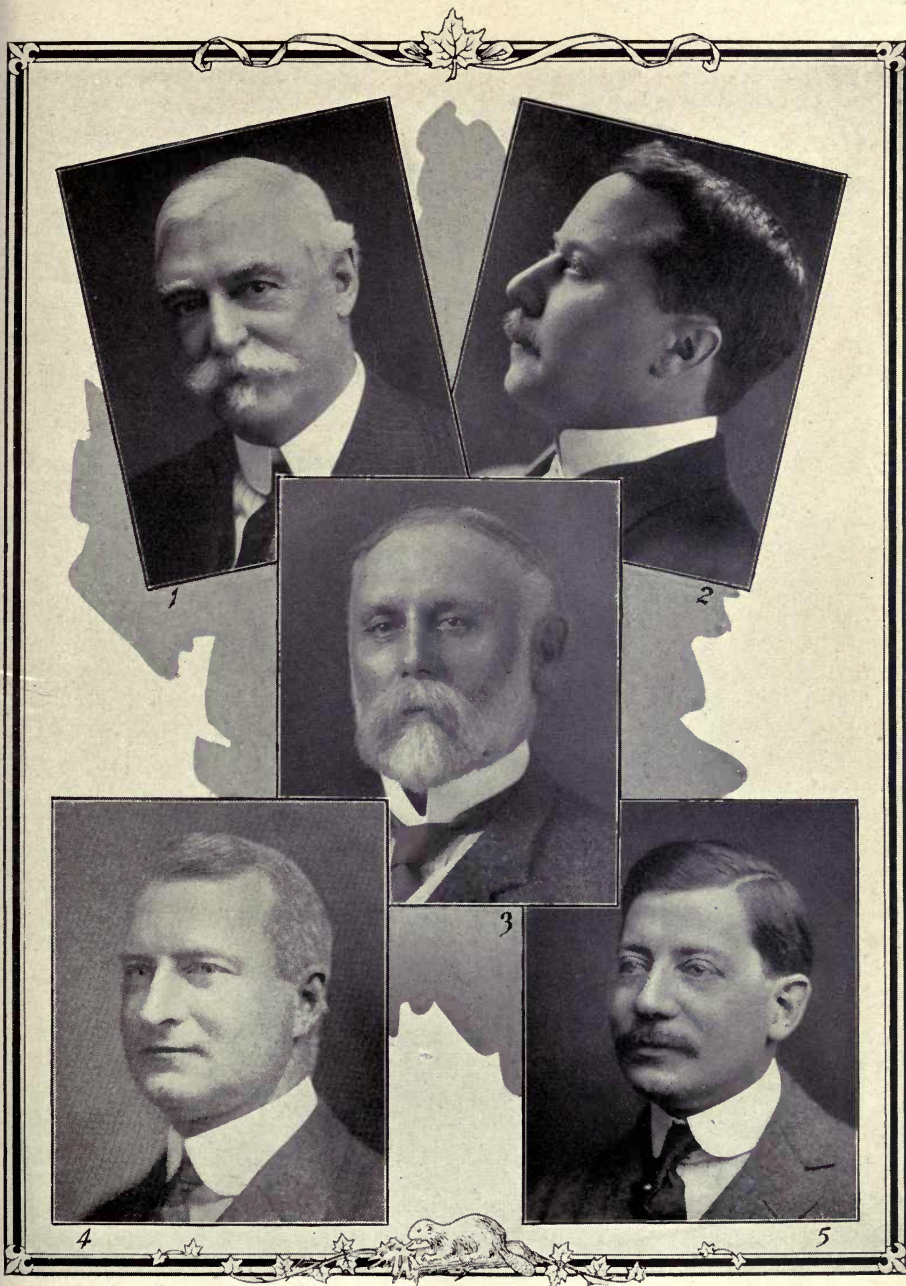
Of the original officers, Sir John Hendrie, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., is now honorary president; Cyrus A. Birge, president of the Mercantile Trust Co. of Canada, is president; George C. Copley, president of Copley, Noyes & Randall, Ltd., is vice-president; Robert Hobson, president, Steel Co. of Canada, is chairman of finance; J. P. Bell, general manager, Bank of Hamilton, is honorary treasurer; Norman Slater, president, Slater & Barnard Ltd., is honorary secretary.

On the removal of Sir John Hendrie to fill the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario he was succeeded by Cyrus A. Birge, as president; George C. Copley becoming vice-president, and W. H. Lovering, Deputy Registrar of Deeds, being added to the executive committee, and in April, 1915, becoming chairman of relief in succession to George C. Copley. These, with the addition of R. K. Hope, Registrar of Deeds, have during the whole period of the Fund's war work comprised the relief committee, the active committee of the Fund. Of these, Cyrus A. Birge, Robert Hobson and W. H. Lovering are members of the national executive and W. H. Lovering has been a member of the national advisory committee since its formation.

There have been four campaigns for Funds:

Year	Objective	Subscriptions
1914	\$200,000.00	\$216,120.21
1915	400,000.00	532,857.73
1916-17	500,000.00	688,344.34
1918	600,000.00	773,361.93
		\$2,210,684.21

In connection with all these campaigns the executive have taken a very active part, assisted by such local organizations as "The Canadian Club" and the "Rotary Club of Hamilton." Practically the same team captains, all prominent in the business life of the city, worked through all of the campaigns, each of which produced a greater amount in subscriptions than was aimed at. The general result has been a wonderful testimony to the interest and patriotism of the citizens, especially to those employed in the various industrial concerns of the city. The city of Hamilton and the county of Wentworth made generous



1. R. HOBSON, *Chairman Finance Committee, Hamilton; Member, National Executive Committee*

2. G. C. COPPLEY, *Vice-President, Hamilton Branch*

3. C. A. BIRGE, *President, Hamilton Branch; Member, National Executive Committee*

4. J. P. BELL, *Honorary Treasurer, Hamilton Branch*

5. W. H. LOVERING, *Chairman Relief Committee, Hamilton; Member, National Executive Committee; Member, National Advisory Committee*

contributions to the Funds as follows: City's contributions, \$326,000; County's contributions, \$198,000. The town of Dundas also made a collection, and while the dependants in that town were cared for by the local fund, \$9,668 was remitted direct to Ottawa, and is a part of the county's contribution. The result of the collections under the various campaigns has shown that within $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the total subscribed has been collected from the campaign of 1918, and that of all the campaigns the subscriptions have been collected to within $6\frac{1}{2}\%$. In the campaign of 1918, it was arranged that 15% should be paid to the Hamilton branch of The Canadian Red Cross Society, and the sum of \$100,803.67 was paid to that society, that 5% should be paid to the Hamilton branch of the British Navy League, and \$33,807.77 was paid to that organization. Through all these campaigns the honorary treasurer has taken an active part, and the ultimate result shown in the collections is largely due to his personal oversight of the finances of the local organization. To the 1st of July last there had been remitted to Ottawa the sum of \$1,942,510.39 of which there had been expended for relief, \$929,999.55, and for administration, \$35,691.06.

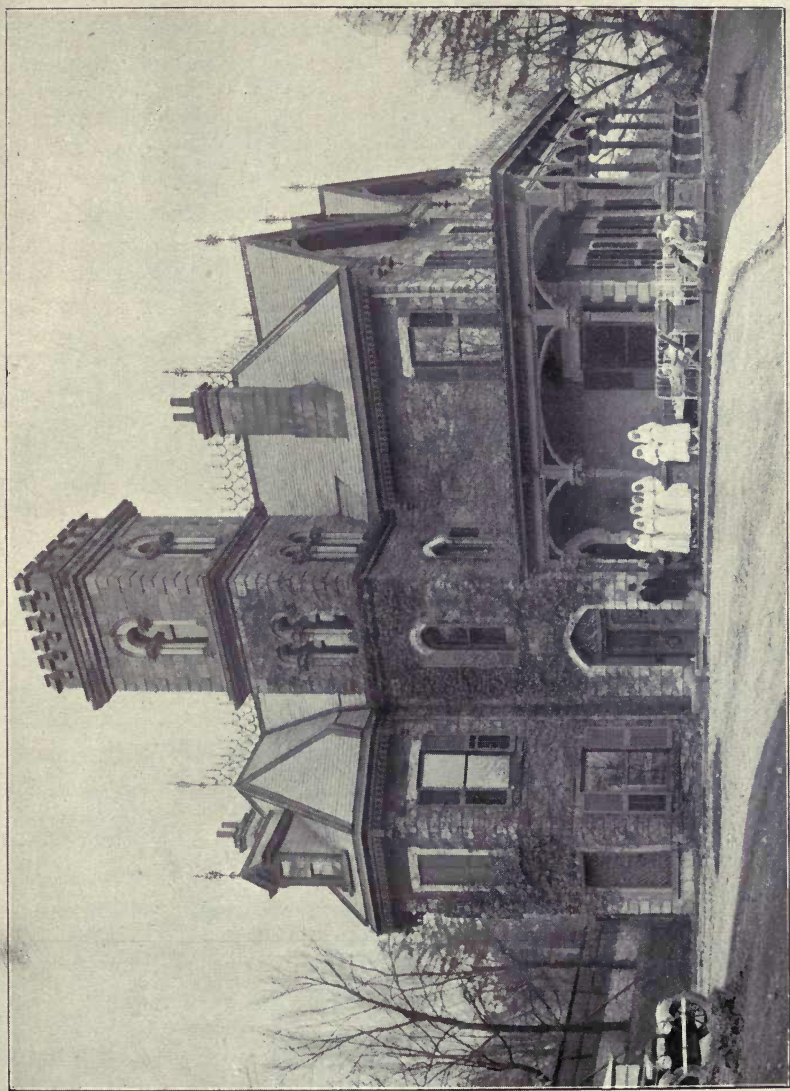
Hamilton and Wentworth county contributed over 11,000 men as its quota in the world's war. As a result, the local Fund has had to take care of the families of these and others coming to the district—in all, of families of 10,372 men. In August, 1916, there were 2,750 families on the Fund. This was reduced to 256 on the 1st of July, 1919, as a result of demobilization of the C.E.F.

Commencing in October, 1914, with an assistant secretary-treasurer, 1 accountant, 1 visitor and 1 stenographer, the staff grew to 18 paid and 5 volunteer workers. The work was made possible with this staff only by reason of the active participation in it by the chairman of the relief committee, W. H. Lovering, who gave a great part of his time in regular daily service in the relief work, and by the president, Cyrus A. Birge, who assisted the chairman. These gentlemen have approved and signed the greater part of the cheques issued by the Fund, which numbered to July 1st, 108,457. The vice-president, G. C. Copley, and the honorary treasurer, J. P. Bell, have kept regularly in touch with the details of the relief work, in addition to their participation in the campaigns, and Mr. Bell's general oversight of the finances. The offices which the Fund has occupied have been loaned, rent free, by the Estate of the late William Hendrie.

But perhaps the most important effort of the Fund was the provision of a "Relief Hospital" for soldiers' dependants during the epidemic of influenza in the winter of 1918. On the suggestion of the chairman of the relief committee, and in conjunction with the president, an emergency hospital was opened in the handsome homestead of the late Edward Martin, K.C., generously loaned by the estate. The premises were secured on the 16th of October, 1918, opened for patients with repaired plumbing, heating apparatus and all needed supplies on the 19th, and kept open without interruption to the 21st of December. There were treated in this hospital 96 dependant patients and 6 of the staff, who contracted the disease. There were 4 deaths during the 1,215 days of residence of the patients. The relief committee had the good fortune to have associated with them a number of local ladies, who voluntarily gave their services as nurses

and V. A. D.'s., and it is impossible to pay adequate tribute to the self-sacrifice and labor involved in the hazardous service so freely and so effectually rendered. This service was, perhaps the most wonderful work done by Hamilton's women throughout the war, inasmuch as it involved personal danger, and in at least three cases resulted in a long period of broken health. His Excellency the Governor-General, president of the Fund, saw fit to make special recognition of the service of 17 of these volunteer assistants in the form of a personal certificate expressing the thanks of the Fund. The Minister of Militia and Defence provided a large part of the beds required in the hospital, and in cases of emergency the services of 3 nursing sisters of the A.M.C. Through the kind gifts of friends of the Fund the total cost of this special emergency work was less than \$2,000 including the services of several trained nurses, who were necessary by reason of the serious nature of a number of the cases, and who were available, in view of the local demands, only by reason of their interest in the work. In addition, a large number of families were given housekeeping and nursing aid in their homes during this epidemic.

From time to time the scale of allowances has been increased although the amounts have always been kept within the limits authorized by the national executive. Wherever necessary, as a result of illness, accident or some other contingency, these allowances have been supplemented by compassionate grants. Beneficiaries of the Fund were always encouraged to work and were assisted in many other ways than merely financial. Many local lawyers and doctors agreed to give their services to soldiers' dependants free of charge, or at a nominal cost and special hospital rates were secured. Propaganda on behalf of thrift and economy resulted in the purchase of many War Savings Certificates and Victory Bonds, while the scarcity of coal gave further opportunity for service. During the winter of 1916-17, 500 tons of coal were purchased and resold to dependants in $\frac{1}{2}$ ton lots, the following winter 2,098 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons were purchased and delivered in varying quantities, while in 1918-19 the demand for this form of assistance was so pronounced that 3,924 tons were purchased. In all cases the initial cost of the coal was borne by the Fund, the recipients paying for their supplies by installments. This service, which undoubtedly saved many soldiers' families from great distress, was only rendered possible by the preferential treatment in the matter of delivery given to soldiers' dependants by Gillies-Guy Limited.



Emergency hospital outfitted and operated by the Hamilton branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund during the influenza epidemic in the winter of 1918-19

YORK

TORONTO AND YORK COUNTY PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION

TORONTO and York County furnished approximately 70,000 men to the Great War. Many of these were without dependants requiring assistance, while others were able to look to their employers in that regard. Civic servants, for example, were in receipt of \$1,600,000 wages during their absence overseas, and certain large firms were similarly generous in their treatment of enlisted employees. Nevertheless, there were 20,000 families which depended at one time or another upon the Toronto and York County Patriotic Fund for aid. Under its auspices nearly \$9,800,000 was subscribed in four campaigns, in three of which the Toronto branch of the Canadian Red Cross also shared, at first to the extent of 12½ per cent of the receipts, but in 1918 to the extent of one-third. The gross amount subscribed has since been reduced to approximately \$9,500,000 by adjustments with the city and county and the writing off of sundry pledges. Up to June 30, 1919, approximately \$7,500,000 had been paid in to the Toronto and York Patriotic Fund alone, in addition to the Red Cross share of receipts. All Canada, with fifteen times the population of Toronto and York, had contributed six and one-third times that sum. It is evident, therefore, that the collections in Toronto and York far exceeded their pro rata share of the responsibility. This, however, had been anticipated. As the home of many national industries and a centre of wealth, Toronto's contributions were naturally out of proportion to its population. Subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund were, indeed, only a fraction of the city's war expenditures. Out of the civic treasury alone, approximately \$13,000,000 has been disbursed for war purposes.

The receipts and expenditures of the Toronto and York Patriotic Fund are set forth elsewhere in some detail. For quick comprehension, however, an outline is here given in round figures as follows:

Net subscriptions (four campaigns).....	\$9,500,000
Receipts (including interest) to June 30, 1919.....	8,800,000
Share paid Toronto Branch Red Cross.....	1,300,000
Leaving, for Patriotic Fund purposes.....	7,500,000
Allowances paid to dependants to June 30, 1919.....	6,400,000
Administration, office equipment, campaign expenses, only.....	231,000

A striking feature of this summary is the moderate amount disbursed for securing and distributing so formidable a Fund. The sum thus spent for administration, office equipment and campaign expenses aggregates, indeed, only two and one-third per cent of the gross subscriptions pledged in four campaigns, or two and two-thirds per cent of the actual receipts to June 30, 1919. That is, out of every dollar received by the Fund, ninety-seven and one-third cents has been available for patriotic disbursement, the distribution of the dollar being shown by the following table:

	Cents
Paid to soldiers' dependants.....	72.9
Paid to Toronto Branch Red Cross.....	14.7
On deposit.....	9.8
Administration, equipment, etc.....	2.6
	100.0

The economy which has been exercised in administering the Fund is illustrated by the fact that this cost is entirely offset by the amount received as interest on the Fund's deposits in Toronto, plus allowance for similar interest on deposits forwarded to the head office. Thus in one sense the subscriptions were collected and disbursed practically without cost, though the 20,000 families who received aid (representing perhaps 50,000 individuals) are in addition to the many claimants whose need, after careful investigation, was found not to warrant assistance, and in addition, also, to a large amount of detailed investigation which was undertaken for the Federal Government. The Fund in all its work had the advantage of self-sacrificing service on the part of its paid officials, service which was rendered for a very modest remuneration with a high idea of the patriotic issues involved. Throughout the war, however, there was a willingness upon the part of the citizens to give, not only money, but time, to the organization which partially accounts for the smallness of the overhead costs. The movement to aid dependants of soldiers in Toronto, dating, as it did, from the very beginning of the war, enlisted from the first the enthusiastic support of all classes.

It was on Monday, August 10, 1914, within a week of the declaration of war on Germany by the United Kingdom, that the idea occurred to Sir William Mulock that a fund should be started in Toronto and York County for the purpose of caring for the dependants of soldiers who were leaving this part of Canada to fight the battles of their country. He consulted with E. R. Wood who recently had taken a leading part in promoting a great campaign for funds for the Y.M.C.A., and getting encouragement in that quarter, he called into conference other gentlemen, who also gave approval to the suggestion. The result was the issuing of a notice for a meeting to be held on the following day in the office of Mr. Wood, when it was unanimously resolved "that it is expedient to establish a Toronto Citizens' Association for the purpose of raising a patriotic fund for the relief of wives, children and other dependants of residents in Canada who are enlisting in the cause of the Empire in connection with the present war."

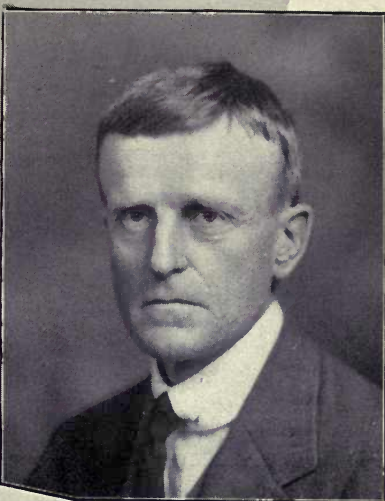
Those who were present at the meeting were Sir William Mulock, E. R. Wood, J. E. Atkinson, E. T. Malone, K.C., H. C. Cox, W. P. Gundy, Stewart Lyon, D. R. Wilkie, W. K. George, G. T. Somers, G. M. Murray, Aemilius Jarvis and J. M. McWhinney.

At this time the Canadian Patriotic Fund had not been brought into existence and so far as the Toronto citizens who were taking the initiative knew, they were the only persons moving in the matter. They acted promptly and a general meeting was held in the City Council Chamber on Friday, August 14, when it was decided that the Association should embrace all of York County. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. Among those present, in addition to those mentioned above, were N. W. Rowell, K.C., Mayor H. C. Hocken, W. K. McNaught, Joseph Oliver, Senator Jaffray, G. A. Warburton, Harry McGee, K. J. Dunstan and Senator Kerr.

The original constitution provided that all subscribers to the Fund should be members of the Association, that the affairs of the Association should be managed by an executive committee of fifty and that the annual meetings should be held



1



2



3



4

1. E. R. CLARKSON, F.C.A., *Chairman Finance Committee*, Toronto; *Member*, National Executive Committee
2. R. B. HENDERSON, *Chairman Allowance Committee*, Toronto; *Member*, National Executive Committee
3. J. A. McELROY, *Business Manager*, Toronto Branch; *Member*, National Advisory Committee
4. THE HONOURABLE SIR WILLIAM MULOCK, K.C.M.G., *President*, Toronto Branch; *Member*, National Executive Committee

on the first Wednesday of each year. The mayors of towns and cities within the county, as well as members of legislature and of the Canadian Parliament resident in the county, were given membership on the executive. The president of the District Trades and Labor Council, the presidents of the Canadian and Empire Clubs, the chairman of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the president of the Board of Trade, the chairman of the Social Service Commission and the officer commanding military division number two also were appointed, ex-officio, to the executive body. The original officers included the following: patrons, Sir John Gibson, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Gov., Province of Ontario; Sir James Whitney, K.C.M.G., Premier, Province of Ontario; president, Hon. Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G.; honorary secretaries, E. T. Malone, K.C., Wm. C. Noxon; honorary treasurer, E. R. Wood; vice-presidents, R. J. Christie, J. C. Eaton, W. K. George, W. G. Gooderham, W. P. Gundy, Aemilius Jarvis, J. K. Macdonald, Chester Massey, Sir Edmund Osler, D. R. Wilkie.

The raising of money was naturally the first problem which faced the new organization, as yet not affiliated with the Canadian Patriotic Fund. It was, therefore, decided to go ahead with a campaign at the end of August, 1914, and E. R. Wood, J. E. Atkinson and G. A. Warburton were appointed a committee to complete arrangements. Just before this campaign was undertaken, however, the executive committee decided that as a Canadian Patriotic Fund was being inaugurated, the Toronto Association should become a branch of it, "subject to such terms as may be approved by the Association." The constitution was amended accordingly, and provision made that in the discretion of the executive the funds and assets might be paid over to the Canadian Patriotic Fund and "that all payments from and out of the said Canadian Patriotic Fund in connection with the expense of the Association and of the disbursements to beneficiaries thereof, in the city of Toronto and county of York, shall be under the sole control and subject to the decision of the executive of the association." Thus the Toronto body reserved to itself considerable power of independent action.

From this point onward, the history of the Toronto and York Patriotic Fund is that of an association affiliated with the Canadian Fund. The proceeds of its four campaigns have been used not only to relieve local necessities, but to assist in meeting the needs of other portions of Canada not so happily situated in ability to raise money.

Without going into a detailed account of the campaigns which were undertaken, it is interesting to take a bird's-eye view of the results. These, to June 30, 1919, are shown by the following table:

Campaign	Subscribed	Paid	Outstanding
1914.....	\$1,014,482	\$ 991,685	\$ 13,290
1916.....	2,364,356	2,228,431	126,777
1917.....	3,205,292	2,938,692	266,600
1918.....	3,208,381	2,485,305	463,075
	<u>\$9,792,511</u>	<u>\$8,644,113</u>	<u>\$869,742</u>

The gross subscriptions, as shown above, were reduced by \$18,655 written off the pledges of the first two campaigns as uncollectable, \$200,000 written off its 1918 subscription by the city of Toronto upon the end of the war coming a year earlier than had been expected, and \$60,000 cancelled by the county of York under similar circumstances. These sums are, of course, not included in the amounts outstanding. Both municipal corporations were exceptionally generous towards the Fund, their contributions to the various campaigns being as follows:

	Toronto Municipal Grants	York Municipal Grants
1914.....	\$ 50,000	\$ 20,000
1916.....	250,000	250,000
1917.....	500,000	250,000
1918.....	1,000,000	300,000
Gross subscriptions.....	\$1,800,000	\$820,000
Less amounts cancelled.....	200,000	60,000
Net grants.....	\$1,600,000	\$760,000

The paid-in subscriptions of \$8,644,113 were supplemented by bank interest \$104,701 and premium on American checks \$376, making total receipts of \$8,749,190. At June 30, 1919, this amount had been dealt with as follows:

PATRIOTIC FUND RECEIPTS

Total receipts.....	\$8,749,190
Share paid Toronto Branch Red Cross.....	1,283,647
Remaining for Patriotic Fund purposes.....	\$7,465,543

PATRIOTIC FUND PAYMENTS

Allowances to dependants.....	\$6,377,681
Administration and equipment.....	208,082
Campaign expenses.....	22,963
On deposit, local and head office.....	856,817
	\$7,465,543

Where so many gave unstinted service as organizers, team captains and workers, it would be impossible to publish a representative list of those responsible for the success of the campaigns in Toronto and York. The organizing ability of such men as E. R. Wood, H. H. Williams, G. A. Warburton, W. S. Dinnick, K. J. Dunstan, J. E. Atkinson and others, contributed greatly to the happy results achieved. The Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs took a prominent part in the work; the churches and schools contributed generously. In the first campaign 6,700 subscribers were secured; by 1916, the number had grown to 25,000. Towards the end of that year there came into being an organization which was to vastly increase the number of contributors.

This branch of the Fund was known as the Fifty Thousand Club, its objective being 50,000 dollar-a-month subscribers among the employed classes of the city, arrangements being made with many firms to receive and forward these payments from club members in their employ. The Club was formed largely through the energy of Bert H. McCreath, who was its president throughout its existence.

The original officers also included the following: vice-president, Ellis H. Wilkinson; honorary secretary, E. R. Wood; executive, H. G. Stanton, J. B. Hall, D. A. Harper, E. Hopkins, W. A. Peacey, J. A. Murray, J. A. Kent, James Jupp, E. W. Scott, Charles Morrow and Fred Bancroft. A notable feature of the Club's services was the work of 200 women who gave their services gratuitously as monthly collectors. In less than three years over a million dollars was raised in small subscriptions by this organization. Its work was characteristic of the spirit of voluntary service which animated thousands of citizens. Nearly 300 physicians offered their services without charge for patriotic work. Seventy druggists filled prescriptions freely. The Daughters of the Empire visited families of soldiers at the front. In the 1918 campaign a house-to-house canvass involved no less than 2,500 workers.

During the fuel shortage, 6,378 tons of coal were secured and distributed among soldiers' families, but except in the case of small quantities supplied to families in needy circumstances, full payment was received.

Low as the cost of administering the Fund in Toronto and York has been, it has included the expense of undertaking for the Government a considerable burden of work which did not come strictly within the Fund's scope. Late in 1917 the separation branch of the Militia Department began an investigation of all separation allowances, a project costly if undertaken by itself, but economically handled from that time onward through the Patriotic Fund, with slight additions to the clerical staff. It also became the custom of the military authorities to refer applications for furlough to the Fund for investigation of circumstances. An idea of the work embraced in the Fund's activities may be had from the fact that in December of 1917 there were 670 interviews and investigations in the Fund's offices, and 952 visits to homes, 319 of which were at the Government's request.

The number of families who at various times received assistance from the Fund varied from 900 in September of 1914 (Toronto had enlisted 3,842 men by Nov. 1 of that year), to 10,448 in August of 1916, from which date the number dropped gradually to 8,112 at the war's end, and 2,726 in June of 1919. The maximum monthly disbursement was \$158,418 in August, 1916, and it had decreased to \$142,336 by the end of 1917, when, however, a new scale of allowances became effective, and the payment for January of 1918 was \$155,717.

During the maximum period, nearly 14,000 children were benefitting from the Fund. At one time 1,600 childless wives were being assisted.

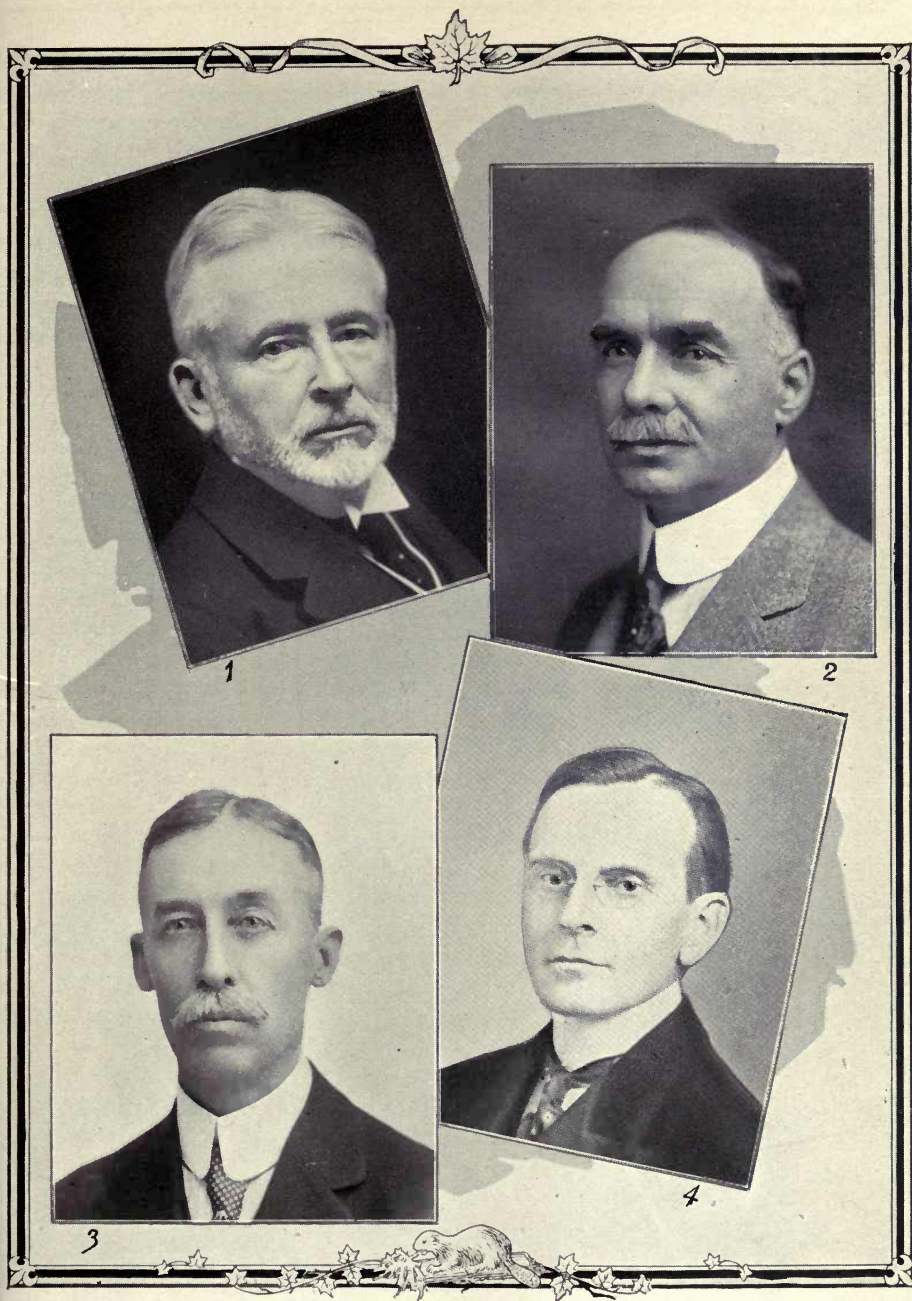
The allowances to be paid and the regulations to be observed in disbursing them were of course two of the chief problems of the Fund. The average relief granted was \$15.29 per family in the first two years, but this increased to \$16.65 in 1917, and rose to \$18.75 in January of 1918, when a new scale was adopted. In a general way this may be summarized as providing \$5 per month for childless wives, \$10 for mothers with children, and, in addition, \$3 for a child under 5, \$4.50 for a child from 5 to 10, and \$7.50 for a child from 10 to 15, but only one allowance at \$4.50 and one at \$7.50 for each family, additional children who

would otherwise come under that rating to be rated at \$3. The scale in some parts of York County was somewhat lower.

The difficulty was, of course, not only in the making of rules, but in the applying of them to meet special necessities, and this, throughout the war was the arduous task of the allowance committee. From time to time the membership has seen changes, but among those who have served for long periods might be mentioned Mark Bredin, John Watt, James Ryrie, R. B. Henderson, Wm. Stone, Walter J. Barr, and J. E. Atkinson. The problems which confronted them included the question of paying allowances to unmarried mothers, to mothers who wished to supplement their income by industrial employment, to post-enlistment wives and so on. Some post-enlistment wives, for instance, were found to be living with their own people as they had before marriage, with no additional expense at all, but on the contrary a largely increased income from government sources. In a number of such cases no allowance was made. If, however, such a wife was found to be housekeeping on her own account, her allowance was paid. The soldier's wife in industrial employment afforded another problem. The Fund took care to discourage mothers who wished to enter industrial life at the expense of their children, but it was finally decided to pay allowances to mothers if they wished to take employment so as to pay off a mortgage or other obligation, where it could be shown that the children would not be neglected. These are cited merely for the purpose of showing the difficulties which had to be dealt with by the allowance committee, which was bound by certain rules, yet had to administer them so as to meet individual cases. An allowance, for instance, was paid for children up to 15, but if a child went to work before that age, the allowance was dropped, while if one remained at school a little longer than that, the allowance was continued. In the face of the difficulties involved, it may be said that the number of cases of injustice discovered were few. Criticisms were of course made, but it is to be noted that the Great War Veterans, after sifting a number of complaints, gave the Fund their hearty support and joined in its 1918 campaign with enthusiasm.

Throughout its existence the Fund has been fortunate in having the services of Sir William Mulock as president, E. R. Wood as hon. treasurer, E. T. Malone as hon. secretary, and E. R. C. Clarkson as chairman of the finance committee. The 1919 executive is composed of Sir William Mulock, J. E. Atkinson, C. A. Bogert, Mark Bredin, E. R. C. Clarkson, Hon. Frederic Nicholls, James Ryrie, William Stone, Controller Cameron and Controller Robbins. J. A. McElroy has been for some years the business manager.

The Fund's problems did not end with the war. The arrival of soldiers' dependants from overseas brought new responsibilities, and these the Fund has met in conjunction with the Rotary Club, Salvation Army and Y.W.C.A. It has been supplied by the agent at Quebec with data as to the needs of families destined for Military District No. 2, and has met these needs as occasion arose, giving the dependants a welcome to Canada and whatever assistance was required. In this, as in its other work, it has found the citizens of Toronto ready to give voluntary help whenever called upon. The success of the Fund has been due



1. J. RYRIE, *Member Executive Committee*, Toronto Branch

2. M. BREDIN, *Member Executive Committee*, Toronto; *Member*, National Executive Committee

3. J. WATT, *ex-Member Allowance Committee*, Toronto

4. J. E. ATKINSON, *Member Executive Committee*, Toronto Branch; *Member*, National Executive Committee

not only to the special labors of a few specially interested men and women, but to the general recognition of the claims upon society at large of the soldier's wife and the soldier's offspring.

SUTTON WEST

Organized October 7, 1915. President, A. E. Pugsley; vice-president, M. A. Crozier; secretary-treasurer, October 7, 1915, to January 14, 1916, A. B. Greenwood, January 15, 1916, to October 4, 1917, A. Burrows, October 5, 1917, to present time, A. Crozier. Amount subscribed, \$650; amount expended in relief, \$1,371; No. of families assisted, 4.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, the smallest of Canada's provinces, was not slow in responding to the appeal of His Royal Highness the Governor-General, that provision should be made for the maintenance of soldiers' dependants in the Island. It was on September 21, 1914, that a meeting for that purpose was held under the Chairmanship of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. It augured well for the success of the movement that of some eleven thousand people residing in Charlottetown, approximately one thousand were present to hear the project explained.

Little was done at this preliminary meeting beyond appointing a committee to select officers and a committee of ladies to ascertain just what assistance would be required by the dependants of those who had already enlisted.

These committees brought in their reports at a second meeting held on November 6, 1914, and in accordance with the organization committee's recommendation it was decided to form a Prince Edward Island branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as honorary president; Sir William Sullivan, president; H. W. Binning, treasurer; and Major A. A. Bartlett, secretary. In addition to these officers there was appointed a committee of five members for each of the three counties in the Island, a finance committee of seven members and a relief committee of similar size. Striking while the iron was hot, a subscription list was immediately opened and about four thousand dollars subscribed before the meeting adjourned.

With the reports of the ladies' investigation committee as their basis, the relief committee immediately entered upon its duties. Many young men of the province enlisted in the first contingent, a majority, it is worthy of note, showing a preference for the artillery branch of the service. A few of these were married and several had been assisting their parents and to these dependants initial payments were made by the Prince Edward Island branch in December, 1914. In that month the expenditure was only \$83. By October of the following year it had increased to \$1,105, the committee, up to that time, having received and considered 200 applications for relief. It will be seen, therefore, that recruiting in the Island had proceeded at a rapid rate. By the time the second annual meeting of the branch was held, which was on November 26, 1915, the expenditure had amounted to \$7,574.64. It was distributed among 127 families. The subscriptions amounted to \$29,552.37 of which \$15,000 was subscribed by the Provincial Government and \$2,000 by the city council of Charlottetown.

The Prince Edward Island branch was one of the first to adopt the suggestion of the national executive committee that women should be encouraged to save through the medium of a trust savings account. It was found that many soldiers' wives gladly availed themselves of the opportunity offered and by November, 1916, 73 out of 192 wives possessed these accounts, the deposits at that date totalling about \$4,000. Several of the individual accounts exceeded \$100. Much of the credit for the manner in which this scheme was taken up by the dependants is due to the persuasive advice and counsel given by the

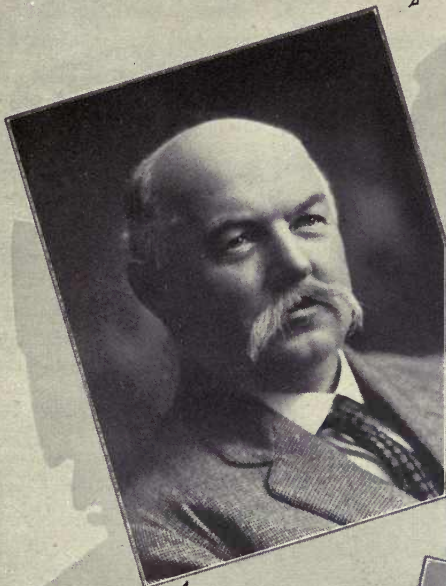
members of the Ladies' Auxiliary, consisting of Mrs. W. W. Clarke, Mrs. G. E. Full, Mrs. Jasper Pickard, Mrs. C. Ledwell, Mrs. R. J. Jenkins, Mrs. A. E. Morrison and Miss Fitzgerald.

It was during 1915 that Major Bartlett resigned the secretaryship of the branch and was succeeded by Charles R. Smallwood. In view of the excellent services rendered by Mr. Smallwood this was an important event in the history of the branch.

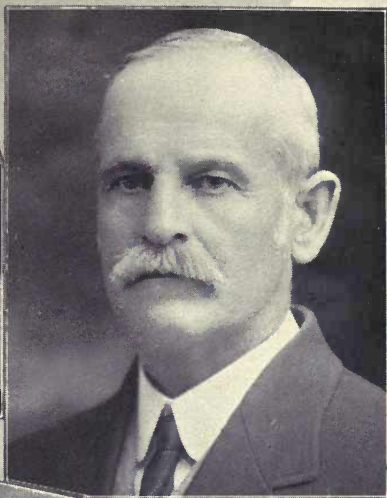
As in every other province the demands upon the Prince Edward Island branch grew rapidly during 1916. By November 1st, of that year 363 families were on the books, the relief payments for twelve months ending October 31, 1916, amounting to \$21,617.50. With no prospect of an early end of the war the relief committee anticipated a continued growth in the demands upon its exchequer and despite the fact that the contributions for the same twelve months had exceeded the expenditure by approximately \$18,000, the amount collected being \$29,260.33 of which the Provincial Government had contributed \$15,000, decided to make a special effort to bring in increased returns. To this end the Rev. John J. MacDonald was appointed a special representative of the Fund to carry out a campaign throughout the province. His efforts proved entirely successful and for the twelve months the collections amounted to \$49,161.20. The anticipations of the committee in regard to increased expenditures had been realized, the total amount of relief paid during the year being \$31,459. It is interesting to note that despite the increased cost of living deposits were still being regularly made in the savings accounts, \$5,600 lying to the credit of soldiers' dependants by November, 1917. About one-half of this amount was invested in Victory Bonds.

In April, 1917, the branch had the misfortune to lose the services of Judge Fitzgerald as chairman of the relief committee. For two years and a half Mr. Fitzgerald had personally attended to all applications for relief, issued monthly cheques to the dependents, kept the records and in fact discharged all the multitudinous duties that the relief work entailed. Sir William Sullivan retiring from the Presidency at the same time, Judge Fitzgerald agreed to undertake the less onerous duties attached to that post and thus continued his connection with the Fund. In the chairmanship of the relief committee he was succeeded by the Honorable A. A. MacDonald and again in its choice the branch proved to be most fortunate. The Judge still holds the office and has performed his most arduous task in a most equitable and efficient manner. A few months later Mr. Binning who, for three and a half years, had given excellent service as treasurer was replaced by E. C. Coombs.

Under the chairmanship of Judge MacDonald relief work was carried on vigorously during 1918. There was no diminution in the number of applications received, the expenditure for the year ending November 1, 1918, amounting to \$31,062. In addition Judge MacDonald and Mr. Smallwood co-operated most effectively with the Militia Department by investigating innumerable claims for separation allowance.



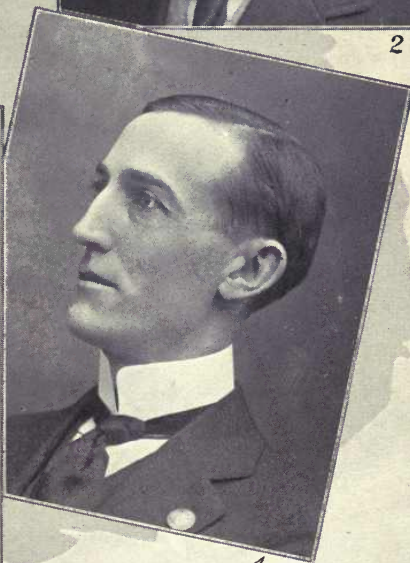
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1. HONOURABLE A. A. MACDONALD, *Chairman Relief Committee*, Prince Edward Island Branch

2. C. R. SMALLWOOD, *Honorary Secretary*, Prince Edward Island Branch

3. H. C. NICKLE, *Chairman Relief Committee*, Kingston Branch; *Member*, National Executive Committee; *Member*, National Advisory Committee

4. LIEUT.-COL. J. W. MARGESON, *Member*, National Executive Committee; *Member*, National Advisory Committee

In the early fall of 1918, before the final defeat of Germany was accomplished, plans were made to conduct a campaign with the Red Cross. It was characteristic of the attitude of the Island committee that the signing of the armistice on November 11th was not allowed to interfere with their plans. They proceeded with the campaign, but it is not surprising that their appeal did not meet with the success that it had encountered in earlier years and the Fund only benefited to the extent of \$9,029. The branch, however, up to March 31, 1919 remained more than self-supporting, the contributions reaching \$135,000 and the expenditure not exceeding \$106,000. Considering the rural character of the population, the greater importance of the dollar as compared with other parts of the Dominion, and its unique position as the only Island among the provinces of Canada, the record of Prince Edward Island in its relationship with the Fund compares favourably with the records of the other Maritime Provinces.

QUEBEC

THE history of the Canadian Patriotic Fund in Quebec can only be read with most conflicting emotions. It is at the same time both stimulating and depressing. It kindles enthusiasm and admiration, yet tinges each with perplexity and wonder. The effect is similar to that produced by a perusal of the glorious record of the 22nd Battalion, a French-Canadian unit famous for its dash, its daring, and, incidentally, its total disregard of military tradition, and the experiences of recruiting officers in Quebec province in 1916. It seems inconceivable that such extremes could exist.

A study of the support accorded the Fund by public bodies, public men, and individuals whose lives and careers do not bring them to the public notice may assist in an understanding of a situation almost paradoxical. From the province there was received by March 31, 1919, the sum of \$9,236,276.91—a far from unworthy amount. It meant a contribution towards the needs of other provinces of nearly five million dollars, since the expenditure in the province of Quebec amounted only to \$4,584,532.63. Of the total subscribed, however, no less a sum than \$7,365,667.64 was furnished by the city of Montreal, \$622,053.24 by the city of Quebec, \$206,021 by the city of Sherbrooke, and \$1,000,000 by the Provincial Government. From the rest of the province, from August, 1914, to March, 1919, was received a sum of less than \$500,000—a little over \$100,000 a year. If this analysis be carried still further it is found that the bulk of this half million came from seven or eight cities or counties, and that throughout the greater part of the province local contributions were practically negligible. From the city of Hull and Wright county was received \$53,611.63; from the city of Three Rivers came \$30,460.64; from Stanstead county, \$38,268.82; from Shefford county, \$34,412.16; from Missisquoi county, \$20,249.04; from Labelle county, \$39,718.90; from Chambly county, \$38,559.71; and from Brome county, \$23,504.29. These contributions total \$278,785.19, leaving about \$200,000 in round figures, as the total contribution, in four and a half years, of some thirty counties which, if they had but known it, were vitally interested in the outcome of the war.

The great majority of these thirty more or less passive counties are peopled mainly by French-Canadians. This is merely cited as a fact, and not as the reason for the paucity of interest in the Fund. In Montreal it has been stated that nearly seventy-five per cent of the people who agreed to subscribe a day's pay to the Fund every three months were French-Canadians. In Buckingham, where a most excellent record was made, the response from the French speaking people of the town was ready and liberal. The city council of Hull, composed largely of French-Canadians, required little urging to vote a generous amount. Stepping, for the purpose of illustration, across the Ottawa River into Ontario, it is found that the large French-Canadian population in the city of Ottawa, especially those in the employ of the Federal Government, subscribed as generously as their fellow-citizens. In fact, wherever an earnest and sincere appeal was made by leading citizens who possessed the confidence of French-Canadians,

the response left little to be desired. The city of Three Rivers, almost entirely populated by people of this nationality, is an outstanding example.

It would seem, therefore, that the responsibility for the failure of a portion of Quebec province to share the burdens of the war rests largely upon those men in the province, who, by virtue of their attainments and their standing among their fellow citizens, should have pointed out the way. Inaction characterized many. Positive hostility and opposition was shown by a few. "The Patriotic Fund is the greatest farce that ever existed and serves to assist the families of men who come over from England and enlist in this country to get better pay and better conditions for their wives and families," was the much quoted opinion of one who should have known quite well that no families were coming over from England, and that none of the Fund's monies could be sent to England. The anti-war statements of a leading French-Canadian nationalist are too well known to need repeating. The effect upon the French-Canadian, living in villages and farms, and relying for instruction in world matters upon these perverted arguments was disastrous. He had no means of estimating the true worth of the opinion on which he was fed. He was never told that as a citizen of the British Empire, he himself would pay a prompt and bitter penalty if that Empire was vanquished. He did not realize that it was his own little farm, his own family, that the Canadian soldiers were defending. Those of his compatriots who had an opportunity of hearing the other side of the story shared the burden promptly, and he himself would have been no less backward. The blame and the shame is not his, but belongs to those who concealed the truth or twisted the facts. And perhaps a little of the blame rests on those who permitted this twisting to continue.

From the first, the appeals on behalf of the Fund met with the support of most of the newspapers in the province and the approval of enlightened leaders, despite the opinion held by some of the latter that the obligation to support the dependants of soldiers should be assumed entirely by the Federal Government. Commenting on February 4, 1916, on the results recently obtained in the Montreal campaign, *La Patrie* exhorted the rural municipalities to follow suit. "It is a duty that rural municipalities cannot escape," reads an editorial. "They have experienced less than others the ill effects of the frightful conflict that has drenched Europe in blood. Since the declaration of war, the country districts of the province of Quebec have been favored more than those of other provinces since, in 1914 as in 1915, the harvests have been abundant and the produce of the soil has sold at exceptionally remunerative prices. If the war has had an effect upon our farmers it is only by increasing their profits and adding to their prosperity." A few days earlier, *La Presse* had voiced a similar appeal, exhorting the farmers of the province to subscribe as "the most prosperous class in the country."

It was at about this time that the Archbishop of Montreal addressed his second pastoral letter to the Roman Catholic clergy throughout the province, requesting that a New Year's message issued by His Royal Highness the Governor-General be read in all churches on Sunday, January 2nd. The same message was also

sent to clergymen of other denominations with a similar request. Twelve months earlier, a pastoral letter had been sent by His Eminence to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Ecclesiastical provinces of Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa, asking that a subscription be taken up in the churches, partly on behalf of the local poor, and partly on behalf of the Fund. This appeal produced about \$40,000, of which one-half was forwarded to the Fund.

Although relief committees were formed in the larger centres of the province at the outbreak of the war, the rural districts remained largely unorganized throughout 1915. In the counties surrounding the city of Quebec soldiers' dependants were cared for by the committee at that place. Dependants living in the counties north of the Ottawa River and west of the St. Lawrence were in many places obliged to look to the Head Office of the Fund for monthly assistance. This was not satisfactory, since it was difficult for an official at Ottawa to establish the exact extent of the need in every case. Accordingly, in 1916, a special organizer was sent through that district to secure the co-operation of a few leading citizens everywhere as local committees to discharge the same duties as other committees elsewhere. By this means many outlying districts were covered though large parts of the province remained inactive, even in relief work, to the end.

In February, 1917, the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, Sir Evariste Le Blanc, circularized all the county councils in the province asking that they vote grants to the Fund. This was already being done by certain councils, notably that for Brome, which voted \$1,000 in 1914, \$10,000 in 1916, and a similar sum in 1918, by the Compton county council with its grant of \$1,000 per annum, by Missisquoi county council which subscribed altogether \$10,940.14, and by Pontiac county council with several gifts amounting to \$4,700. The appeal of the Lieutenant-Governor brought a number of smaller grants from several county councils and again served to illustrate the different record that might have been achieved with active leadership.

The Provincial Government had always held the opinion that the principle of a voluntary fund was wrong, and that whatever financial provision was necessary should be met by the Federal Government. It proved willing, however, to accept the situation as it was and, despite its theory, granted the sum of one million dollars in 1917. This was one of the most acceptable gifts the Fund received, not only for its own utility in a financial sense, but as an answer to those districts that showed a tendency to make the lack of response in Quebec province an excuse for their own inaction. It was unfortunate, perhaps, that the Provincial Government would not repeat the gift in the following year, partly on the ground that the Fund had a sufficient surplus to enable it to carry on for some months without further contributions and partly on account of the conviction that was growing everywhere that the money should come from the Federal treasury.

ABBOTSFORD

Organized August, 1916. President, G. W. Buzzle; secretary-treasurer, I. T. Cadieux. Amount subscribed, nil; amount requisitioned, \$85.

ACTON VALE

Organized in September, 1916. President, Dr. F. H. Daigneault; secretary-treasurer, A. L. Dessert; executive committee, J. W. Dumont and J. A. F. Gauthier. Amount subscribed, nil; amount requisitioned, \$709; number of families assisted, 9.

BEEBE AND GRANITEVILLE

Organized on August 25, 1914. President, August 25, 1914, to April 1, 1916, Mrs. C. A. Searles, April 1, 1916 to present time, J. W. Eldon, Secretary, August 25, 1914, to April 1, 1916, Mrs. C. S. Frost; April 1, 1916, to present time, F. W. Hearle; treasurer, August 25, 1914, to April 1, 1916, Mrs. G. H. House; April 1, 1916, to present time, H. G. Kirwin. Amount subscribed, \$3,600; amount requisitioned, \$6,921.02; number of families assisted, 30.

BELOEIL

Organized July, 1916. President, Mayor A. Perrault; secretary-treasurer, A. M. Cormier. Amount subscribed, nil; amount requisitioned, \$1,729.05.

BEAUHARNOIS

Organized in July, 1916. President, E. Theoret; secretary-treasurer, L. Z. Leduc; executive committee, J. C. Trudeau, N.P., Dr. Albert Desgroseillers and R. W. Kilgour. Amount subscribed, \$390.60; amount requisitioned, \$3,383.58; number of families assisted, 10.

BERTHIERVILLE

Organized October 1, 1916. President, Dr. J. O. Gaboury; secretary-treasurer, October 1, 1916, to July 31, 1917, J. E. Casavant; August 1, 1917, to present time, P. Mathieu. Amount subscribed, nil; amount requisitioned, \$984.15; number of families assisted, 4.

BONAVENTURE COUNTY

Organized September 9, 1915. President, John Hall-Kelly, K.C., secretary, G. M. Kempfer; treasurer, R. H. Montgomery. Amount subscribed, \$8,060.19, of which \$2,000 was donated by the county council. Amount requisitioned, \$23,475; number of families assisted, 110.

BROME COUNTY

Organized on September 7, 1914, with headquarters at Knowlton, and administered by the councils of each municipality, J. E. Fay, the secretary-treasurer of the county, discharging similar duties in respect of the Fund. In addition to the sum of \$21,000 paid in by the county council, the branch collected and remitted to Ottawa \$1,286.26, while contributions from other points swelled the county's total remittances to \$23,504.29. Forty-three families were assisted, the amount requisitioned for that purpose being \$12,611.79.

BUCKINGHAM

Organized September 23, 1914. Chairman, J. F. Higginson; honorary president, Albert Maclaren; honorary vice-president, W. H. Kelly; honorary secretary, Edgar Roy; honorary treasurer, September, 1914, to October 22, 1917, H. Lockwood; October 22, 1917, to present time, H. R. White. Amount subscribed, \$39,308.90; amount requisitioned, \$12,102.80; number of families assisted, 49.

BURY

Organized on March 13, 1915. President, 1915-1918, D. A. McKellar; 1918-1919, Dr. A. Macdonald; vice-president, Col. F. M. Pope; secretary, 1915-1916, Rev. H. O. Deseve, 1916-1919, Rev. C. T. Lewis; treasurer, H. J. Simons. Amount subscribed, \$185; amount requisitioned, \$3,239.50; number of families assisted, 17.

CAMPBELL'S BAY

Organized August, 1916. President, P. McNally; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Moorehead. Amount subscribed, \$858.25; amount requisitioned, \$3,818.50.

CHAMBLY COUNTY

Organized at St. Lambert on September 4, 1914, the Chambly county branch has administered the affairs of the Fund in that important district opposite Montreal and on the south shore of the River St. Lawrence, where several rapidly growing communities have been established in recent years.

For the purpose of efficient administration the territory was divided into four sections known as St. Lambert, Longueuil, Montreal South and Greenfield Park. In each of these sections there was formed a relief committee of which the chairman and secretary, together with the president, honorary treasurer and honorary secretary of the county organization formed the county executive committee. This committee originally consisted of L. E. Kimpton, president; F. J. McClure, honorary treasurer; E. H. Lawson, honorary secretary; with the following as chairmen and secretaries respectively of the districts mentioned: Longueuil, E. F. Racey and C. J. Harrod; St. Lambert, C. E. McGregor and F. R. Clarke; Montreal South, W. M. White and G. C. Palmer; Greenfield Park, H. R. Cross and E. J. Allwright. In June of the following year, following Mr. Lawson's departure for Toronto, the position of honorary secretary was assumed by F. R. Clarke, who also continued to discharge the duties of secretary to the St. Lambert committee until November, 1916, when J. H. Horsfall was elected to that office. The only other change from the original committee occurred in April, 1916, when Mr. Palmer left Montreal South and was replaced by George Keyworth.

During its existence the branch has given assistance to 194 families and has had its full share of difficulties with which to contend. In its efforts on behalf of one family, the members of which were scattered over Canada and the United Kingdom, no less than 123 letters were involved, a striking example of the labor that many volunteer committees cheerfully discharged.

While the Chambly county branch does not appear as a generous subscriber to the national Fund, so far as its direct contributions are concerned, it must be borne in mind that many of the residents in the towns within its territory have their places of business in Montreal and subscribed to the Fund through the organization in that city. The direct contributions amounted to \$39,401.21, while \$61,252.70 was expended on relief. The administration expenses amounted to \$884.65.

COATICOOK

Organized in September, 1914. President, Mrs. F. E. Lovell; treasurer, Mrs. M. R. Chartier; recording secretary, Mrs. A. C. Hamson; corresponding secretary, Miss Isabel Wadleigh. Amount subscribed, \$11,900.47; amount requisitioned, \$10,409.35; number of families assisted, 32.

COOKSHIRE

Organized on April 11, 1916. President, April 11, 1916, to September 24, 1918, E. R. Roy; September 24th, 1918, to present time, A. R. Macdonald; vice-president, T. MacRae; secretary, April 11, 1916, to August 15, 1916, H. L. Cleveland; August 15, 1916, to November 17, 1916, A. W. Pratt; November 17, 1916, to present time, J. H. Staples. Amount subscribed, \$1,415; amount requisitioned, \$3,144.50; number of families assisted, 20.

DANVILLE

Organized in October, 1915. President, George McCracken; treasurer, Henry Girard; secretary, S. L. Gibson; Amount subscribed, \$1,875; amount requisitioned, \$3,849.85.

D'ISRAELI

Organized, September, 1916. President, Mayor Honoré Parent; secretary-treasurer, J. E. St. Andre. Amount subscribed, nil; amount requisitioned, \$275.

DRUMMONDVILLE

Organized in November, 1916. President, N. Garceau; secretary-treasurer, J. W. St. Onge. Amount subscribed, \$1,000.34, of which \$400 was donated by the municipal council; amount requisitioned, \$4,079.50; number of families assisted, about 30.

FORT COULONGE

Organized November, 1914. President, James Ward; secretary-treasurer, Howard Mulligan, succeeded by John D. Colton. Amount subscribed, \$7,055.93; amount requisitioned, \$4,901.74.

FRASERVILLE

One of the most active and best managed branches in Quebec province, Fraser-ville was the headquarters from which the affairs of the Fund were administered throughout a large district, including the counties of Kamouraska, Temiscouata, Rimouski, Matane and a portion of Gaspé. Although comparatively few sol-

diers' families resided in this part of Quebec province, they lived, in many cases, at considerable distances from the railway, and it was not always easy to secure such information as was needed for the adequate treatment of each application. That the task was accomplished with a minimum of complaint is almost entirely due to the efforts and interest of J. P. Michaud, the secretary-treasurer of the Fraserville branch. Mr. Michaud not only conducted the entire relief work in his district, but was personally and directly responsible for many of the contributions that were secured.

The contributions sent in directly by the Fraserville branch itself only amounted to \$5,251.66, but many other points in the district sent in subscriptions that were largely the result of the efforts made by the Fraserville committee. From the county of Temiscouata the total contribution was \$5,742.60. From Rimouski, \$2,666.84 was received. Matane sent in \$1,212.37, and Kamouraska contributed \$1,622.20. These amounts, however, fell far short of the amount requisitioned for relief purposes which, up to March 31, 1919, amounted to \$44,940.31, and were distributed among 213 families.

Citizens of Fraserville who at different times served on the committee with Mr. Michaud were A. Fortin, who filled the office of president, C. A. Gauvreau, M.P., E. Lapointe, M.P., L. Berube, G. G. Grundy, L. Lebel, M.D., W. J. Walch, D. Laurin, C. A. Stewart, J. O. Girard and J. O. Binet.

GARTHBY

Organized, September, 1916. President, Mayor A. A. Jacques; secretary-treasurer, Edouard Grenier. Amount subscribed, nil; amount requisitioned, \$414.08.

GASPE

Organized on February 1, 1915. Secretary-treasurer, F. Veit; committee, Rev. J. W. Wayman, February, 1915, to April, 1916; Dr. F. W. Macartney, February, 1915 to April, 1919; S. G. Leonard, February, 1915, to August, 1917; A. G. Carter, February, 1915 to April, 1919; Rev. A. Richard, February, 1915, to September, 1917; H. B. Gould, August, 1917, to April, 1919. Amount subscribed, \$3,676.16; amount requisitioned, \$5,056; number of families assisted, 31.

GRAND MERE

Organized on September 25, 1914. Honorary president, P. E. Blondin, M.P.; president, H. Simms; secretary-treasurer, Rev. M. F. Seaman, M.A., succeeded by Rev. Christopher Reed, June 1918. Amount subscribed, \$15,134.16; amount requisitioned, \$24,016.

GRANBY

Organized September, 1914. President, W. D. Bradford; vice-presidents, W. H. Robinson and Dr. Wilfred Lord; treasurer, A. C. Smith; joint secretaries, A. J. Monfils and J. G. Fuller. Amount subscribed, \$32,102.14; amount requisitioned, \$4,171.27.

HATLEY

Organized on September 6, 1914. President, Mrs. John Robertson; treasurer, Mrs. M. W. LeBaron; secretary, Miss Maud Gage. Amount subscribed, \$180.50; amount requisitioned, \$275.

HOWICK

Organized October 19, 1914. President of finance committee, J. McRae; vice-president, E. Mahon; secretary-treasurer, Dr. J. C. Shanks; president of relief committee, J. McKell; members of relief committee, B. Astle, J. Brown and R. R. Ness. Amount subscribed, \$2,323.74, of which \$775 was donated by the municipal council; amount requisitioned, \$2,752.23; number of families assisted, 12.

INVERNESS

Organized October 19, 1914. President, October 19, 1914, to October 25, 1915, Rev. H. A. Dickson; October 25, 1915, to October 4, 1918, Rev. J. M. Miller; October 4, 1918, to present time, Rev. G. A. Adamson; vice-president, October, 19 1914, to October 19, 1917, Rev. Father Dupont; October 19, 1917, to present time, Rev. P. J. Boyd; secretary, October 19, 1914, to August 22, 1916, Rev. J. B. Howe; August 22, 1916, to October 16, 1918, Rev. G. A. Adamson; October 16, 1918, to present time, Miss Adelaide E. Kimball; treasurer, October 19, 1914, to October 25, 1915, Rev. J. M. Miller; October 25, 1915, to January 17, 1916, Miss Elizabeth McKenzie; January 17, 1916, to February 25, 1918, Miss C. J. George; February 25, 1918, to present time, Miss Adelaide E. Kimball. Amount subscribed, \$1,047, of which \$100 was donated by the municipal council; amount requisitioned, \$2,445.84; number of families assisted, 9.

JOLIETTE

Organized July, 1916. President, Mayor J. A. Guibault; secretary-treasurer, H. Beaumier. Amount subscribed, \$730.70; amount requisitioned, \$2,902.99.

LACHUTE

Organized on September 14, 1914. President, H. Slater, M.L.A.; treasurer, J. R. Parris; secretary, September 14, 1914, to June 14, 1916, L. L. Legault; June 14, 1916, to present time, J. W. Gall. Subscriptions, \$2,527.55 remitted by the branch, and \$3,449.67 sent in to the honorary treasurer direct; requisitioned, \$10,962.03; number of families assisted, 51.

L'ANNONCIATION

Organized June, 1916. President, Mayor Alfred Robidoux; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Come Cartier. Amount subscribed, \$50; amount requisitioned \$2,322.

LAPRAIRIE

Organized August, 1916. President, Dr. J. M. Longtin; secretary-treasurer, Charles Beauvais. Amount subscribed, \$1.26; amount requisitioned, \$702.79.

L'ASSOMPTION

Organized July, 1916. President, J. E. Faribeault, K.C.; secretary-treasurer H. V. Jarry. Amount subscribed, nil; amount requisitioned, \$629.

LEEDS

Chairman, William Hume; president, Mrs. J. C. Lefebvre; treasurer, Mrs. C. Ross; secretary, Miss H. E. Whyte. Amount subscribed, \$751.99; amount requisitioned, \$50.

LENNOXVILLE

Organized October 6, 1914. President, Hon. Mrs. Henry Aylmer; secretary, Mrs. R. C. McFadden; treasurer, Mrs. Helen Lucke; committee, Robert McMurray, James Cochrane, A. Perrault, C. F. Wiggett and A. T. Speid. Amount subscribed, \$3,995.07; amount requisitioned, \$5,907.42; number of families assisted, 27.

MAGOG

Organized on April 3, 1916. President, Rev. F. X. Brassord; treasurer, H. A. C. Scarth; secretary, April, 1916, to September, 1917, G. Filliter; September, 1917, to present time, Rev. S. W. Boyd. Amount subscribed, \$3,170; amount requisitioned, \$5,280.

MARIEVILLE

Organized August, 1916. President, Alphonse Rondeau; secretary-treasurer, D. J. Nadeau. Amount subscribed, \$1,116; amount requisitioned, nil.

MISSISQUOI COUNTY

Organized in September, 1914, the affairs of the Missisquoi county branch were largely administered by W. F. Kay, M.P., and at that time warden for the county, who acted as both chairman and secretary. Mr. Kay's headquarters were at Philipsburg and in the investigation of applications from other parts of the county he was assisted by the mayor of each municipality, each of whom was a member of the Patriotic Fund Committee during his mayoralty. Through the medium of the county branch there was remitted to Ottawa the sum of \$7,559.26. Gifts from the county council amounted to \$10,940.14, while contributions from other points brought the total to \$20,249.04.

MONT LAURIER

Organized June, 1916. President, Mayor J. B. Forget; secretary-treasurer, Hervey Prevost. Amount subscribed, \$325; amount requisitioned, \$1,273.31.

MONTREAL

It is interesting to reflect what might have been the result if Montreal had displayed a carping spirit and, in September, 1914, had declined to throw in its lot with the national Canadian Patriotic Fund or to recognize any responsibility beyond the maintenance of soldiers' dependants residing within its own boundaries. The loss of some \$3,800,000, the difference between the amount raised

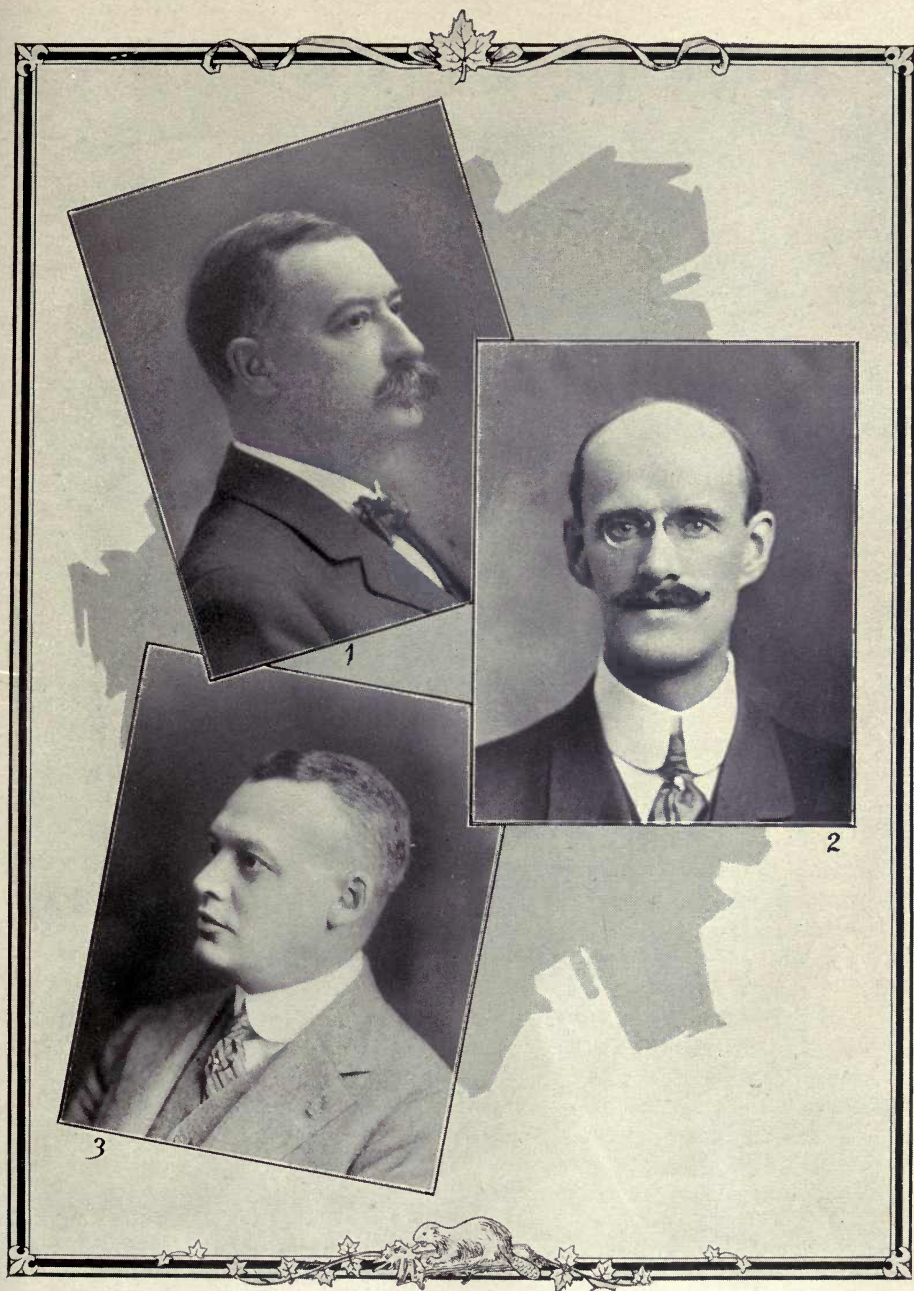
and the amount expended in Montreal, would perhaps have been the least serious factor. As the richest and most populous city in the Dominion, the headquarters of many financial and commercial institutions with Dominion-wide ramifications, the home of many of the shrewdest and most far-sighted of Canada's business men, Montreal must inevitably wield a most pronounced influence over other places in such a matter as the Fund. Where it leads, others tend to follow. If it had remained aloof from the national organization, many other cities and towns would have seen in that aloofness a reason for retaining their own independence, for restricting their own responsibilities. The fact that, in proportion to its population, the expenditure necessary in Montreal was less than in the majority of the cities in other provinces, would doubtless not have lessened this tendency.

Fortunately, there was never the least inclination to adopt any such attitude. It was the president of the Montreal Patriotic Fund, in fact, who first realized the necessity for a national Fund, became Honorary Secretary of that body, and created such an organization as Canada had never known before. Of the larger local associations that were formed in the first few weeks of the war, Montreal was the first to request affiliation with the national body. By the time the latter had been incorporated, Montreal had already commenced to give assistance, had drawn up its schedule of income, had formulated its first set of rules and regulations, and had prepared most of the forms necessary to the efficient conduct of its work. Its schedule of income was adopted by the national executive, and a number of its forms were recommended for the use of local committees in general.

Under the auspices of the Montreal branch of the Fund three campaigns were held, the first in 1914, the second in 1916 and the third in 1917. No campaign was held in 1918 or Montreal would have been easily the leading city in the amount of its subscriptions to the Fund. The committee, however, decided that since Montreal had already subscribed some four million dollars more than had been expended in the city and as the national Fund had a very substantial surplus at the end of 1917, there was no justification for reducing the chances of a successful appeal to the public on behalf of other objects. From the three campaigns that were held there was received by the national treasury to March 31, 1919, the sum of \$7,365,667.64, or approximately ten dollars per head of population.

To the same date the expenditure had amounted to \$3,530,643.42, leaving a balance to the credit of the branch of \$3,835,024.22. The amount expended had been distributed among some 13,000 families while the total number of applications received and investigated had reached 15,007. The entire expense of raising and collecting more than seven million dollars, and of distributing three and a half million dollars, had been only \$101,545.51, or 1.37 of the amount subscribed.

As in Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and other large cities, the campaigns on behalf of the Fund in Montreal were most aggressively conducted. For days and weeks beforehand some of the best brains of the city were busy with the details of organization, planning original publicity, organizing and instructing special committees. During the campaigns themselves, each of which lasted



1. BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. E. LABELLE, *Member Relief Committee*, Montreal

2. J. W. ROSS, *Honorary Treasurer*, Montreal Branch

3. HONORARY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CLARENCE F. SMITH, *Chairman*, Montreal Relief Committee; *Member*, National Executive Committee; *Chairman*, National Advisory Committee



three or four days, hundreds of the most prominent business men discarded their ordinary activities and devoted themselves wholly to the business of the Fund. Millionaires acted as team captains; managers of important firms went out as canvassers. Outstanding men addressed public meetings. The press devoted columns daily to the progress of the campaign, recording the results and exhorting by editorials. No possible subscriber was neglected. The clerk and the capitalist were canvassed assiduously, the one for his day's pay a quarter, the other for his ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand dollars.

The low cost of administration is the more striking when the achievements of the Montreal branch are fully realized. No local committee will combat the statement that in Montreal money allowances were supplemented by a greater measure of personal service than elsewhere. The relief committee included among its personnel Miss Helen R. Y. Reid, a social service worker of wide experience and unusual genius, who was quick to grasp the opportunity of devoting her talents to so good a cause. Under her convenorship, there was formed a woman's auxiliary of which the country had never seen the equal. These were all voluntary workers, each devoting a certain portion of her time regularly to the work of the Fund. When the branch was at the height of its activity, in 1917, there were 48 volunteers serving in the application and reception office alone. Over 40,000 people were interviewed in this office in the third year of the war, as many as 700 callers being dealt with in one day. These were not all applicants for monetary assistance. As almost everywhere else, the soldier's relative found that the office of the Patriotic Fund was the best place to enquire for information or look for advice. "It is in this room," says a Montreal report, "that our workers are for the first time brought face to face with the tragedies that war brings in its train. Tears are the daily accompaniment of demands that sometimes cannot be considered. Unemployment, desertion, immorality, bigamy, eviction by hard-hearted landlord, land lots to be forfeited, piano to be sacrificed, furniture not paid up, child lost, boy drowned in cellar, street car accident, infantile paralysis, delay in receipt of Government allowances, mother died and children to be placed, transportation needed, all these and other sad tales have to be considered and disposed of" In the Investigation Department, eight volunteers attended to such investigation work as had to be accomplished by correspondence. Five volunteers worked at the cash desk, advancing small sums to dependants, pending investigation or the issue of cheques or the receipt of separation allowance. During the third year of the war \$22,034 was given out in small sums representing 1,658 grants and 1,913 loans. The files of the office were maintained by eighteen volunteers, thirteen volunteers assisted in the correspondence department, eight volunteers were engaged in checking the daily and weekly lists received from the Militia Department, the Head Office, and other sources, eighteen volunteers labored with social statistics, and ten volunteers were also engaged in other routine duties. In all there were one hundred and fifty volunteer workers in the office of the branch from each of which was required a minimum of three half days' service each week. It is a splendid commentary on the enthusiasm of these volunteers that there were al-

ways more than could be used and that many of those on the waiting list devoted their spare time to learning stenography in order to give more efficient service when called upon.

It was, however, in the homes of soldiers' dependants that the volunteer women were able to accomplish the most good. It must not be thought that this statement is intended to discount the work of those women whose efforts confined them to the office. Without them the work of the visitors would have been greatly more difficult. The applicant's first contact with the Fund was usually through one of the office workers, and her attitude towards the Fund, her reception of the visitor, the heed that she paid to her advice were all affected by the impression created by the worker who took her application and listened to her tale. Upon the visitors, however, rested the ultimate inner success of the work of the Fund and the ultimate comfort and happiness of the dependants. In their selection, therefore, the greatest care was necessary. Over fifteen hundred enrolled and served the Fund at different periods, the greatest number actively working at any one time being about six hundred. These visitors were all carefully instructed in the purposes of the Fund and the best methods of dealing with the problems they were most likely to meet. Every family on the books of the Fund was visited regularly, from 50,000 to 70,000 visits being made each year.

One of the chief social services which the branch attempted to fulfil was the reduction of infantile mortality, a serious problem in Montreal. To this end visitors were provided with complete lists of health resources in their neighborhood, including doctors, nurses, hospitals, dispensaries, milk stations, etc., were instructed as to the points to be observed when visiting, and made acquainted with constructive plans for improving the home and health conditions. The work of the visitors was supplemented by the issue with each monthly cheque of an educational leaflet on some health subject, such as care of the baby, milk, flies, infantile paralysis, food, teeth, adenoids, etc. A Health Clinic has been established for soldiers' children and has proven one of the most constructive pieces of social work undertaken by the branch. The service to soldiers' children is almost inestimable.

During the winter of 1916-17, fifteen, and in some cases even twenty, dollars per ton was paid by many Montreal families for coal. As an even more serious coal situation seemed imminent during the winter of 1917-18, it was decided to try and make some arrangement whereby soldiers' families would be assured of their winter's supply of coal before the cold weather set in. After considerable negotiation one of the wholesale dealers agreed to supply the coal at \$10 per ton, and 50 cents extra for bagging. Arrangements were also made with several other dealers for families living in outlying districts. The Fund paid cash for the coal and charged the amounts to the various families as loans to be repaid by deductions from their monthly cheques spread over from four to six months. In 1917, 1,900 families took advantage of the offer and over 4,000 tons of coal, involving an expenditure of \$44,000, were delivered. A similar scheme was equally successful the following year.



1. A. TARUT, *Chairman, Franco-Belge Committee, Montreal Branch*

2. MISS HELEN R. Y. REID, *Convenor Women's Auxiliary, Montreal Branch; Member, National Executive Committee*

3. W. M. BIRKS, *Chairman Finance Committee, Montreal; Member, National Executive Committee*

Further social activities of the Fund embraced legal and medical aid departments. Throughout the war, 24 English and French lawyers have given their services free of charge to the many families in need of legal advice and possibly Court procedure. Doctors in hospitals have given friendly and in many cases free treatment and attention to soldiers' families. During the influenza epidemic in 1918-19, special health resources were inaugurated in the different wards, and special nurses and home helpers engaged to cover some of the families' needs. Soup and Diet Centres in the wards proved an invaluable supplement to the work of the Visitors, Nurses and Doctors.

The Patriotic Fund cemetery lot used throughout the war for soldiers' families has served as a last refuge and home for between 200 and 300 men, women and children who died while their soldiers were at the Front, and for whom no other provision re burial was arranged.

After a careful study of data and statistics re the actual local cost of rent, fuel, food, clothing, etc., owing to the continually increasing cost of living, the local branch has increased the budget allowance for families on three occasions.

Montreal was the first branch of the Fund to inaugurate a Travellers' Aid and Hostel. During the winter of 1918-19, and right through the summer of 1919, this proved a most valuable service. Every train from St. John or Quebec, bearing dependants that had just arrived at one of those ports from Great Britain, was met by the Travellers' Aid who saw to it that none was travelling without sufficient food, and that those who were too sick to continue their journey were taken to the hospital or provided with other suitable accommodation. Those women who were obliged to stay in Montreal for some hours were given free board and lodging whenever necessary.

From the beginning until the present time, the branch has been most fortunate in having as chairman of the relief committee, Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Clarence F. Smith, who, for almost five years, devoted practically his entire time to the work. In alliance with Miss Helen Reid, he accomplished a task that even today is not fully appreciated by other Montrealers. Invaluable service was also rendered by Miss Frances B. Hains, and by P. Barrett and George W. Elliott, successive secretaries. Under the Presidency of A. Tarut, a Franco-Belge sub-committee dealt most satisfactorily with many applications from the dependants of French, Italian and Belgian reservists. On the financial side, J. W. Ross has most acceptably discharged a heavy responsibility as Treasurer, and he and the Chairman of the finance committee, W. M. Birks, were largely responsible for the tremendous success of the campaigns.

MORIN HEIGHTS

Organized July, 1916. President, Mayor E. Christie; secretary-treasurer Lt.-Col. J. E. Seale. Amount subscribed, nil; amount requisitioned, \$1,861.50.

NEW GLASGOW

Organized July, 1916. President, G. Bennet; chairman, July, 1916, to May, 1917, A. Nickle; May, 1917, to present time, George Burns; honorable treasurer, H. C. Hamilton. Amount subscribed, nil; amount requisitioned, \$295; number of families assisted, 2.

NICOLET

Organized in August, 1916. Chairman, Rev. L. H. Lavallee; president, Mayor L. J. Caron; secretary, H. R. Dufresne; treasurer, J. D'Allaire. Amount subscribed, \$1,238.64; amount requisitioned, \$1,529; number of families assisted, 14.

PAPINEAUVILLE

Organized July, 1916. President, W. L. Longpré; secretary-treasurer, J. V. Quenneville. Amount subscribed, \$30; amount requisitioned, \$3,806.50.

QUEBEC

The impartiality of the Fund, its truly national character, and the sincerity and integrity of its officials are nowhere more clearly evidenced than in the administration of the Quebec branch. With a committee consisting of men of both nationalities, of different religions, and of opposing political views, dissension might have been more readily anticipated here than elsewhere throughout the Dominion. Yet it is doubtful whether there existed a more harmonious state of affairs, a more generous spirit of give and take, a greater adherence to essentials and a more ready rejection of trivialities, than could be found among the men that administered the affairs of the Fund in the French Canadian capital. Service and need were the essentials that governed the decisions of this bi-lingual, bi-racial committee. Nationality, religion, political creed were the trivialities that, in considering a plea for help, were pushed to one side. "Dependence upon a soldier" and "need of assistance" were the only conditions that found recognition with those whose duty it was to pass upon a claim.

The branch was formed on September 12, 1914, with an executive committee composed of the Hon. C. F. Delage, president; Col. B. A. Scott, vice-president; Napoleon Lavoie and A. E. Nash, joint honorary treasurers; and the Hon. Philippe Paradis as honorary secretary. Mr. Nash was succeeded, a few months afterwards, by W. M. Bancroft. The relief committee consisted of the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, president, Sir George Garneau, His Honor Judge McCorkill, Hon. G. E. Amyot, W. Power and Lorenzo Evans. V. Desjardins was appointed assistant secretary.

While primarily intended to include within its sphere of jurisdiction only the city of Quebec and the immediate surroundings, Quebec soon became the centre from which a very large district was administered. Levis was amalgamated with it soon after its formation, and then its activities gradually spread into those counties in which efforts to organize separate branches had failed—Portneuf, Montmorency, Charlevoix, Chicoutimi, Lake St. John, Saguenay, Bellechasse, Dorchester, Beauce, Lotbiniere and part of Nicolet. For some time, too,



1. HON. PHILIPPE J. PARADIS, *Honorary Secretary*, Quebec Branch
2. ALONZO EVANS, *Member Relief Committee*, Quebec
3. HON. L. A. TASCHEREAU, *Chairman Relief Committee*, Quebec Branch
4. HONOURABLE CYRILLE F. DELAGE, LL.D., *President*, Quebec Branch
5. W. M. BANCROFT, *Honorary Treasurer*, Quebec Branch



the committee at Quebec dealt with claims from Megantic, Frontenac and Wolfe counties and such distant districts as Gaspé and Bonaventure counties, and the Magdalen Islands. In all these districts were a few families that were dependent on men who had gone overseas, although the bulk of the families whose claims came before the committee were resident in the city of Quebec itself.

Three campaigns for funds were held in Quebec, under the auspices of the committee, and the amounts subscribed far exceeded the expectations of the national executive. Up to March 31, 1919, the branch had been able to send in the sum of \$553,069.44, while further sums, amounting to \$68,422.44, had reached the honorary treasurer direct from citizens of Quebec. Of the amount sent in by the branch \$140,000 was donated by the city council.

In addition to its ordinary relief work, a most important undertaking was supervised by the committee in 1919, when the various women's organizations in the city were co-ordinated into a reception committee for the purpose of welcoming and assisting the boat-loads of soldiers' dependants that were brought to Canada from Great Britain. The Quebec branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, the various Chapters of the Daughters of the Empire, the "Goutte de Lait," Young Women's Christian Association, Salvation Army, Voluntary Aid Department, Committee for France, L'Assistance Maternelle St. Vincent de Paul Society, and the Soldiers' Wives League, all under the presidency of Mrs. G. L. Mattice, worked early and late during the summer of 1919 to see that the first impression given to these newcomers should be favorable. The Patriotic Fund Committee at Quebec have expressed a desire to go on record as saying that they cannot speak too highly of the efficient manner in which this arduous task was carried out.

Between six and seven hundred families were assisted by the branch, the total amount requisitioned for relief purposes to March 31, 1919, amounting to \$331,500.

RICHMOND

Organized in September, 1915. President, J. Hayes; honorary treasurer, A. S. Rainback; honorary secretary, Rev. W. MacMillan. Amount subscribed, \$8,400; amount requisitioned, \$15,475.51; number of families assisted, 36.

STE. AGATHE DES MONTS

Organized April 24, 1916. President, Dr. E. Grignon; secretary-treasurer, Rev. Fred W. Poland; committee, Dr. J. R. Byers, W. P. LeMesurier, Mrs. F. G. Lafleur, Mrs. R. Daze and Mrs. Isabel Ritchie. Amount subscribed, nil; amount requisitioned, \$8,587; number of families assisted, 56.

ST. EUSTACHE

Organized in June, 1916. President, Mayor E. Demers; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Lamarche. Amount subscribed, nil; amount requisitioned, \$336.00

ST. HYACINTHE

Organized on July 19th, 1915. President, H. T. Chalifour, succeeded by E. Duckett; secretary, D. J. Brennan, succeeded by J. Laframboise; treasurer, J. Laframboise. Amount subscribed, \$5,874.09, of which \$1,000 was donated by the city council; amount requisitioned, \$10,700; number of families assisted, 40.

ST. JEROME

Organized in June, 1916. President, Mayor Camille De Martigny; secretary-treasurer, A. C. Hebert. Amount subscribed, nil; amount requisitioned, \$2,164.75.

ST. JOHNS

Organized on October 12, 1914. President, T. Brassard; treasurer, D. J. Fraser; secretary, S. J. L'Ecuyer. Amount subscribed, \$11,109.10; amount requisitioned, \$20,038.60.

STE. THERESE

Organized on July 20, 1916. President, C. H. Robillard; secretary-treasurer, E. Beauchesne; executive committee, Dr. S. Desjardins, J. B. Lefebvre and J. D. Filiatreault. Amount subscribed, nil; amount requisitioned, \$3,022.34; number of families, 11.

SAWYERVILLE

Organized on September 26, 1916. President, September 27, 1916, to August 8, 1918, Rev. G. C. Forde; August 8, 1918, to the end, Rev. R. G. Burgoyne; secretary, A. G. Curd; treasurer, September 27, 1916, to June 30, 1917, P. Graham; June 30, 1917, to the end, Rev. A. J. Vibert. Amount subscribed, \$110; amount requisitioned, \$681.

SHAWBRIDGE

Organized in June, 1916. President, Mayor Rufus Cleary; secretary-treasurer, C. L. Girard. Amount subscribed, nil; amount requisitioned, \$1,812.

SHAWVILLE

Organized on March 24, 1916. President, H. T. Argue; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Hodgins. Amount subscribed, \$2,596.75; amount requisitioned, \$7,384.50.

SHAWINIGAN FALLS

Organized on July 6, 1915, prior to which date the district had been under the jurisdiction of the Grand Mere committee. President, R. A. Witherspoon; secretary, Rev. P. Pollitt; treasurer, O. C. Weary. Amount subscribed, nil; amount requisitioned, \$1,801.50; number of families assisted, 14.

SHERBROOKE

As the centre of one of the more populous sections of Quebec province, it became necessary to organize a branch of the Patriotic Fund at Sherbrooke as soon as men began to enlist, and this step was duly taken on August 27, 1914. J.

Mackinnon was elected president; F. H. Hebert, vice-president; Col. H. B. Fraser, chairman of the finance committee; T. J. Parkes, honorary treasurer; J. J. Fitzgerald, honorary secretary; Mrs. C. H. Bowen and Mrs. G. L. DeLottinville, joint presidents of the Women's Auxiliary, and Mrs. W. E. Paton and Mrs. J. E. Poutre, joint convenors of the relief committee. The only changes afterwards made in these officers were effected by the election of J. H. Walsh as vice-president in April, 1917, the appointment of G. D. Wadsworth as honorary secretary in April, 1918, and by Mrs. J. A. Darche replacing Mrs. Poutre as joint chairman of the relief committee.

Sherbrooke has been one of the Quebec municipalities that has contributed generously to the needs of soldiers' families elsewhere, in addition to providing sufficient funds to meet local requirements. During the few months between organization and the end of 1914 the sum of \$10,595.72 was remitted to Ottawa, followed in 1915 by \$17,162.46, and in 1916 by \$43,961.73. Sherbrooke's best year, however, was in 1917, when the first joint campaign on behalf of all war charities was held, the Patriotic Fund's share amounting to \$79,892.36. The total amount sent in up to March 31, 1919, was \$201,880.24, a record that is all the more noteworthy, as only \$10,475 was subscribed by the municipal councils of the city and county, the balance being purely voluntary offerings of individuals and firms. Four hundred and five families were assisted, the amounts drawn for relief being \$86,550.

In a communication addressed to the Head Office in the autumn of 1919, the honorary secretary gives special credit to the Women's Auxiliary, claiming that it was their untiring and self-denying work that made possible the successful administration of the branch.

SCOTSTOWN

President, Rev. J. R. MacLeod; secretary, G. F. Cowan. Amount subscribed, \$509; amount requisitioned, \$1,586.

SOREL

Organized in August, 1916. President, Mayor J. B. T. Lafreniere; secretary-treasurer, Armand Petitclerc. Amount subscribed, nil; amount requisitioned, \$1,405.

STANSTEAD COUNTY

Outside of the towns of Stanstead, Beebe, Magog and Coaticook, the affairs of the Fund in Stanstead county were administered entirely by E. W. Hay, of Stanstead, who assumed that responsibility on July 1, 1915, and has faithfully discharged the same ever since. During the past four years he has distributed the sum of \$9,375.93 among 29 families, the cost of administration being only \$97, a little more than 1%.

Through its county council the county of Stanstead has subscribed the sum of \$7,000 to the national Fund.

TERREBONNE

Organized in June, 1916. President, Mayor C. H. Desjardins; vice-president; E. S. Mathieu; secretary-treasurer, Paul Desjardins. Amount subscribed, nil, amount requisitioned, \$1,021.32.

THETFORD MINES

Organized on December 21, 1914. President, December 21, 1914, to April 19, 1918, E. Garreau; April 19, 1918, to present time, Samuel Deschamps, K.C.; vice-president, J. R. Thomson, succeeded by J. E. Thomson; secretary, December, 1914, to May, 1915, L. P. Bishop; May, 1915, to April 19, 1918, J. T. McCallum; April 19, 1918, to present time, G. L. McClennan; treasurer, December 21, 1914, to April 19, 1918, James Lipsey; April 19, 1918, to present time, Dr. P. L. Daigneau. Amount subscribed, \$8,586.70; amount requisitioned, \$8,807.57; number of families assisted, 51.

THREE RIVERS

Organized in October, 1914. President, Hon. J. A. Tessier; vice-president, Alex. Houliston; treasurer, E. L. Wilson; secretary, R. E. Raguin, succeeded by L. G. Balcer. Amount subscribed, \$30,460.64; amount requisitioned, \$18,314.80.

VALLEYFIELD

Organized in September, 1915, the affairs of the Valleyfield branch were largely conducted by D. D. McBain, a prominent local business man, who had the assistance of the Mayor, N. A. Ostigny, as treasurer. During its existence the branch administered the sum of \$21,625.34 at a cost of \$61.10. From the citizens of Valleyfield subscriptions amounting to \$3,697.95 were received.

VAUDREUIL COUNTY

Organized in June, 1916, by C. A. Harwood, K.C., of Montreal, who also organized the neighboring branch of Soulanges county. Hermann Bonneau, manager of the Banque Nationale at Vaudreuil Station, assumed the duties of secretary-treasurer. Some 30 families were assisted, the amount expended in relief being \$2,055. The subscriptions from the county amounted to \$1,866, part of which reached the national treasury through the medium of the Montreal branch.

VICTORIAVILLE

Organized in September, 1916. President, Mayor J. E. Allain; secretary, J. N. Poirier; treasurer, Wilfrid Laliberté. Amount subscribed, nil; amount requisitioned, \$860.

WATERLOO

Organized January, 1915. President, C. A. Nutting, K.C.; vice-president, James Davidson; secretary, L. J. Jodoin, N.P.; treasurer, J. E. Thompson. Amount subscribed, \$2,284.02, of which \$750 was donated by the municipal council. Amount requisitioned, \$2,019.28. Number of families assisted, 11.

WATERVILLE

Organized on April 1, 1915. President, April 1, 1915, to June 20, 1916, W. H. Ward; June 20, 1916, to March, 1919, F. E. Holtham; honorary secretary, April

1, 1915, to June 20, 1916, G. A. Symonds; June 20, 1916, to March, 1919, H. S. Ball; honorary treasurer, April 1, 1915, to June 20, 1917, J. T. Thomas; June 20, 1917, to September 20, 1917, J. C. Brown; September 20, 1917, to March, 1919, H. S. Ball. Amount subscribed, all subscriptions were remitted through Sherbrooke branch; amount requisitioned, \$7,131; number of families assisted, 29.

WEEDON

Organized in September, 1916. President, Adolphe Tanguay; secretary-treasurer, C. L. Labonté. Amount subscribed, nil; amount requisitioned, \$276.97.

WINDSOR

Organized September 16, 1914. President, F. J. Campbell; vice-presidents, P. Millette and J. A. McCabe; secretary-treasurer, J. W. Quinn. Amount subscribed \$7,095.46, of which \$1,200 was donated by the municipal council; amount requisitioned, \$1,508.40; number of families assisted, 7.

WRIGHT COUNTY

The initiative in the formation of a branch of the Fund in Wright county was taken by E. B. Devlin, M.P., under whose chairmanship a preliminary meeting for organization purposes was held on October 23, 1914. Mr. Devlin became president of the branch and was assisted by F. A. Gendron, M.P.P., as vice-president, D. Robertson as honorary treasurer, and E. S. Green as secretary. In addition there was formed a relief committee on which valuable work was done by the Rev. Father Guertin, Canon Smith, Rev. Mr. MacFarland, Rev. Father Desjardins, G. Forshaw, F. A. Labelle, H. Dupuis, L. de G. Raby, A. A. Acton and A. DeBruyne. Mr. Devlin was succeeded in 1917 by G. C. Wright, and Mr. Gendron, upon his death, was replaced by F. A. Labelle.

Most of the relief work necessary was in the city of Hull, where enlistments had been comparatively heavy, especially in the Forestry Battalions. At one time or another nine hundred and four families were assisted, the total expenditure to March 31, 1919, amounting to \$165,089.62.

The branch fell far short of being self-supporting, the subscriptions only amounting to \$53,107.68. This was practically all subscribed within the city of Hull, a substantial proportion coming from the city and county councils.

Special commendation is due to E. Stafford Green, the secretary, who discharged a most onerous task for the entire period of the war. He was ably supported by D. Robertson, the honorary treasurer.

SASKATCHEWAN

Contributed by W. A. MacLeod, Editor of Publications, Regina

DURING the years of the war and since the Armistice was signed up to December, 1918, a total of 6,606 soldiers' families or approximately 20,000 dependants in Saskatchewan have benefitted directly through the Canadian Patriotic Fund. A grand total of \$2,794,053 was paid out up to January, 1920. While this sum is large and the direct relief was great, the good results flowing from this splendid movement are incalculable in the peace of mind for the anxious wife or mother at home and the soldier abroad; the maintenance of self-respect for so many thousands of families that otherwise would have been sadly pinched; the habits of thrift and foresight inculcated by the Savings Fund plan, adopted in 1915, and the welding together of the whole province in one fine patriotic impulse, the good effects of which will remain when the Great War is ancient history.

Saskatchewan was self-supporting from the beginning to the end of the war. The total voluntary contributions received from all sources for the Patriotic Fund in the province amounted to \$1,101,595. In addition, the provincial government contributed \$1,565,527, or an average of \$55,527 monthly since July, 1916, when the government first started to make up the difference between the amount subscribed voluntarily and the sum required for monthly payments to dependants. The difference between the amount dispensed and the amount collected is accounted for in accrued interest amounting to \$35,930. The peak of the load in Saskatchewan was reached in June, 1917, when the total monthly payments to dependants reached \$83,288.

Saskatchewan was the first province to form a Provincial Patriotic Fund Committee. In August, 1914, Hon. Walter Scott, at that time premier of Saskatchewan, received a letter from Sir Herbert Ames asking that a branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund be organized at the earliest possible date, to care for the dependants of those who left Saskatchewan for the front. Mr. Scott immediately got in touch with His Honor (the late) George W. Brown, then Lieutenant-Governor of the province, and a group of prominent citizens met on August 31, 1914, formed themselves into a committee and elected the following provincial executive:

President, His Honor George W. Brown, Regina; Hon. Walter Scott, Regina; Sir Frederick Haultain, Regina; W. C. Murray, M.A., Saskatoon; H. C. Pope, Moose Jaw; T. M. Bee, Regina.

At a meeting of the executive held in Regina on September 9, 1914, T. M. Bee was appointed to the position of secretary, which he has since continually held, and Hon. G. A. Bell, whose name was added to the executive, was appointed treasurer. The following advisory committee was also appointed to deal with matters relating to the administration of the Fund: J. A. Wetmore, Mr. Justice Brown, Lieut.-Col. Embury and G. L. Hopkins.

An office was opened in the Parliament Buildings and the provincial government generously undertook to provide the necessary staff and bear all the administration expenses. The organization of local branches throughout the prov-

ince was then proceeded with according to the directions of the Central Executive at Ottawa, and the plan adopted proved so successful that it was used as a basis of organization in other provinces. A letter from Sir Herbert Ames paid the following high compliment to the Saskatchewan executive:

"Saskatchewan has been from the beginning our model in the matter of provincial organization. Manitoba, north and south Alberta have followed your lead and are now well organized."

The first regular allowance cheques were issued to dependants on November 5, 1914, the first cheque issued being to the wife of a French reservist living at Assiniboia. The scale of relief adopted was as follows: wife, without children, \$10 per month; wife, with children, \$15 per month; child over 10 and under 15 years, \$7.50 per month; child between 5 and 10 years, \$4.50 per month; children under 5 years, \$3 each per month; maximum allowance for one family, \$40 per month. Age limit for children, 15 years.

The scale allowance for a wife and three children, one in each class, was \$30. To this was added separation allowance of \$20 and assigned pay of \$15 per month, giving a total monthly income of \$65.

In February, 1917, the Patriotic allowance was increased on account of children, placing all children under 10 years of age on a \$5 basis, but as this increase did not alter the position of the dependant with a large family by reason of the fixed limit of \$40 per month, this limit was increased to \$45 per month from April 1, 1917; was subsequently increased to \$50 per month, and more recently entirely removed to all intents and purposes, so that provision was made for every dependent child, regardless of the number of children in the soldier's family.

In July, 1917, the age limit was raised to 16 years in the case of boys, and to 17 in the case of girls attending school. A further change was made later on with the entire removal of the age limit of children, who were attending public or high school or school for technical training, thus continuing assistance to the mother who was endeavoring as far as possible within her means to fit her children to assume the fullest responsibilities of citizenship.

In the early history of the Fund, grants were not made to wives married subsequent to the enlistment of the soldier. In the summer of 1916, however, this policy was slightly modified, the national executive agreeing that no post-enlistment wife should be assisted unless she became an expectant mother, but in the event of her becoming an expectant mother, she be treated as a wife married prior to the soldier's enlistment. At the 1918 annual meeting, a resolution was passed urging that all wives be admitted without regard to the time of their marriage, and on January 9, 1919, the national executive committee passed a resolution providing for the granting of allowance, after January 1, to all wives, otherwise eligible, no matter whether they were married before or after the soldiers' enlistment.

The Savings Fund plan adopted in September, 1915, proved one of the wisest measures taken by the committee. The suggestion was made that some portion of the monthly allowance be withheld as a savings fund and on the approval of the central executive, the Saskatchewan executive drafted a plan which was



1. W. C. MURRAY, M.A., LL.D., *1st Vice-President*, Saskatchewan Branch

2. THOS. M. BEE, *Secretary*, Saskatchewan Branch

3. HIS HONOUR LIEUT.-GOVERNOR SIR RICHARD S. LAKE, *President*, Saskatchewan Branch; *Member*, National Executive Committee

4. HON. G. A. BELL, *Treasurer*, Saskatchewan Branch

5. JOHN GEORGE, *2nd Vice-President*, Saskatchewan Branch



immediately put into operation. From \$5 to \$15 per month, according to the circumstances of the dependants, was withheld from the monthly payments during the summer months, and placed to the credit of the dependants in a trust savings account. While there was strong opposition faced in many directions for a long time, this measure has since been almost universally acknowledged to be one of the finest things which the provincial branch has done and at the provincial headquarters there are literally sheaves of letters from all parts of the province commending the stand taken and giving instances of the good accomplished by this step. Under this plan there was placed to the credit of dependants the sum of \$382,946, the highest amount in the fund at any one time being \$116,369.53.

Many women became intensely interested in this savings account and it led in a great many cases to the starting of savings accounts by families which had never dreamed of such a step, and the provincial executive were highly gratified during the Victory Bond campaigns at the number of soldiers' wives who wished to use these savings in purchasing Victory Bonds. About 75 per cent of the soldiers' dependants on the books of the Fund were either for a part of the time or the full period taking advantage of this method of acquiring a savings account, and on the demobilization of the soldiers when these funds were paid over, there were a number of cases where the savings amounted to between \$300 and \$400. Six women received a total of \$2,394.37, divided into the following amounts: \$388.67; \$390; \$390.65; \$357; \$424; \$440.05. They received interest on these savings and when the balance was paid over to them on their husband's return, the grateful letters received showed how they looked on this sample of the foresight exercised in their behalf.

Saskatchewan's response to the first appeal of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was prompt and generous and in June, 1916, there were 308 branches formed in the province. The organization had assumed such large proportions and the responsibility connected with its administration was so constantly increasing, that, with the object of placing the organization on the broadest and most democratic basis possible, a convention was called in Regina, in June, 1916, to which all branches then existing were invited to send delegates. This convention was a great success. A constitution was adopted providing for the holding of regular annual meetings, for the appointment of a provincial executive to meet quarterly to consider all matters affecting policy, and a standing committee to decide all questions relating to the administration of the fund and make recommendations to the executive at their regular meetings concerning matters of policy or changes required to meet pressing needs. The organization continued to grow until practically every corner of the province was covered and in January, 1917, there were 400 branches of the Canadian Patriotic Fund in Saskatchewan, and a large number of correspondents where the formation of a branch was not considered practical.

The provincial secretary declares that the good results attained in Saskatchewan were due to five reasons:

Firstly. The prompt action of the provincial government in getting behind the movement at the very start with the assurance that the government was solidly behind the Patriotic Fund Committee and could be depended upon to do everything possible to make it a success. From the first day of organization, the provincial government paid all operating expenses, salaries, etc., provided office room and assisted in securing the entire original staff.

Secondly. The hard work done by the standing committee which met week after week with unflagging energy, and worked hard and well from the first meeting, to keep the interest and enthusiasm of the provincial local committees at a high pitch. When one considers all the calls upon the time and energy of the citizens composing this standing committee during these trying years, it is no small tribute to them that this committee met every week and that never once did it fail to get a quorum.

Thirdly. The fine service given by the officers and members of local branches all over the province. Without this loyal co-operation and the constant effort which this entailed, week in and week out, the results attained in the relief of distress could not have been accomplished.

Fourthly. The service given by the members of the executive. The quarterly meetings were exceedingly well attended and were of the greatest value because those present were so closely in touch with conditions in every part of the province and intensely interested in any measure or policy that would tend to perfect the administration.

Fifthly. The rapid and early formation of the Saskatchewan branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund resulted in locals coming into existence so expeditiously throughout the province that only three organizations performing similar relief work were formed independent of the national body. The recognition by the people of the province as a whole of the splendid results which must follow organized and uniform relief work of the nature performed by the Canadian Patriotic Fund soon caused two of these independent societies to become locals of the official branch, while the third, at a later stage, likewise joined in the work of the branch; so that it can be said, as far as humanly possible, dependants in this province received equally just treatment.

"With such support as this," the provincial secretary declares, "we would have had no excuse if we had failed to carry on the movement successfully.

"Owing to the peculiar conditions which prevail in this new province, as they do in any new country, I would hesitate to give figures that would seem to make unfavorable comparisons as between one district and another. All parts of the province contributed in money and in service according to their ability, and while some may have done exceptionally fine work, we had a generous response from the entire province.

"Our committee could never have accomplished what it did were it not for the able assistance given by the patriotic men and women in every corner of Saskatchewan, who never faltered in their loyal support of the Patriotic Fund. The organization was exceedingly strong, and whether in the large centres, the towns and villages or the rural districts, the Patriotic Fund was most admirably support-

ed by the best citizens of both sexes, and all classes in the community contributed cheerfully to its support.

"A striking illustration of how this patriotic fervor inspired all classes and races in our province was shown by the response of our native Indian population to the Patriotic Fund movement. I have it on good authority that the File Hills Indian Reserve contributed, both in men and money, the highest per capita of any community in our entire province.

"The spirit in which the provincial government came to our support tided us over a critical period when the demands upon our funds were growing faster than could possibly be met with voluntary contributions. At the end of 1915, we found our pay roll growing so rapidly and the demands increasing at such a rate, with voluntary subscriptions very near their utmost limit, that we realized we could not possibly provide for all requirements.

"We approached the provincial government and were received in the friendliest spirit and submitted an estimate of our monthly voluntary contributions of \$24,000, with estimated requirements of \$84,000 per month. From that date until the end of the war the government contributed \$55,527 a month, against an allocation of \$60,000."

In response to a request from the Head Office at Ottawa, asking that steps be taken by the Patriotic Fund Committee to welcome and care for dependants of soldiers at dispersal points, a conference was called in the provincial office, which was attended by representatives of the provincial branch of the Red Cross Society, the Soldiers' Welcome and Aid League, and members of the standing committee of the Patriotic Fund. Preliminary arrangements were made at this meeting for the organization of joint committees in all parts of the province, and at a later meeting, attended by representatives of various patriotic associations, full arrangements were made for carrying out this important work.

In the annual report of the Executive Committee for June, 1919, attention is directed to what was probably the most striking change in the policy of the Saskatchewan branch, and the one which gave the greatest measure of relief where assistance was most urgently needed. This was the matter of compassionate grants. Prior to December, 1918, the secretary, on receipt of recommendations from local committees, had authority to issue cheques for \$25 to assist in the payment of funeral expenses in case of death in a soldier's family, and cheques of \$15 in all cases of confinement, without referring the case to the standing committee. Instead of a general increase in the scale of payments, it was decided to discontinue the practice of issuing cheques for a regular and stated amount to assist in the payment of funeral charges and for other compassionate considerations, and that all cases reported on compassionate grounds be submitted to the standing committee, the committee to have power to authorize grants for the full amount of expenses incurred, if, in their judgment, this action was necessary to relieve the distress of the dependant.

During the five months prior to December, 1918, seventy-five compassionate allowances were granted, totalling \$3,023.15, an average of \$40 per grant. During the five months subsequent to December 31, one hundred and sixty-nine

compassionate allowances were granted under the new ruling, which totalled \$10,218.40, an average of \$60.50 per grant. The difference between the totals and averages of the two periods is accounted for by the large number of small grants made during the influenza epidemic.

The following is a list of those who have been officers of the Saskatchewan branch during the years of its operations: first president, Hon. George W. Brown; president from 1916: His Honor Sir R. S. Lake, Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Saskatchewan; First vice-presidents: Commissioner A. B. Perry, C.M.G.; W. C. Murray, M.A., LL.D.; second vice-presidents: W. C. Murray, M.A., LL.D; John George; treasurer, Hon. George A. Bell; secretary, Thomas M. Bee; members of executive committee: Hon. Walter Scott, Sir Frederick Haultain, W. C. Murray, M.A., LL.D., H. C. Pope, Thomas M. Bee, Hon. George A. Bell, Mr. Justice Brown, Judge Wood, Judge Dickson, Judge Wylie, Geo. E. McCraney, J. A. M. Patrick, K.C., Arthur Hitchcock, James Clinkskill, I. E. Argue, M.P., John George, R. M. Gemmell, W. F. Heal, J. A. Whiting, Norman McKenzie, K.C., Robert Martin, R. H. Hall, Mrs. S. A. Green, J. B. Musselman, C. G. McNeal, J. H. Kern, J. Cameron, A. E. Stephens, H. E. Beck, Frederick Inwards, C. H. Jones; standing committee: His Honor Sir R. S. Lake, Commissioner Perry, Mr. Justice Brown, R. M. Gemmell, Hon. Geo. A. Bell, Norman McKenzie, K.C., Robert Martin, J. Cameron.



1. NORMAN MACKENZIE, K.C., *Member Standing Committee*, Saskatchewan Branch
2. COMMISSIONER PERRY, C.M.G., *Member Standing Committee*, Saskatchewan Branch
Member, National Executive Committee
3. ROBERT MARTIN, *Member Standing Committee*, Saskatchewan Branch
4. CHIEF JUSTICE BROWN, *Member Standing Committee*, Saskatchewan Branch
5. LATE HON. G. W. BROWN, *President*, Saskatchewan Branch, 1914-16
6. J. CAMERON, *Member Standing Committee*, Saskatchewan Branch

REGINA

The Regina branch of the Fund was created on September 14, 1914, at a public meeting held under the auspices of the late Lieutenant-Governor Brown and Mayor Martin. On that date the following officials were elected:

Honorary president, His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Brown; honorary vice-presidents, His Lordship Bishop Harding and His Lordship Bishop Mathieu; President, His Worship Mayor Martin; vice-president, Commissioner Perry, C.M.G.; secretary, H. G. Smith; treasurer, J. H. Mitchell; campaign committee, J. A. Allan, convenor; His Lordship Bishop Mathieu, R. M. Gemmell, J. L. R. Parsons and R. E. A. Leach; reporting committee, Canon Hill, Gemmell; R. L. Ritchie, Rev. W. A. Guy, Dr. W. A. Thompson and T. M. Molloy.

From the beginning the Regina executive appreciated to the full the advantage of personal interviews with all applicants. The majority of applications made to the Fund were dealt with at the regular monthly meetings of the executive committee, but in addition to these meetings there were, for the greater part of the war, weekly meetings of a small sub-committee, at which dependants attended to state their claims or to lodge complaints. In addition the voluntary services of many ladies of the city were utilized in visiting the homes of the dependants and reporting upon conditions that existed. The benefits derived from these visits became so pronounced that, early in 1915, it was decided to appoint a lady for this purpose alone. One of the results of this step was the formation of a Dependants' League, consisting of the wives and mothers of soldiers, who met weekly for the purpose of entertainment and discussion.

In reporting upon their work in the city of Regina, the executive committee drew special attention to the generosity of the Regina Medical Bureau, ninety per cent of whom attended soldiers' dependants free of charge. The Regina General Hospital also gave free treatment to all dependants.

Mr. Smith resigned from the secretaryship in 1915, and was succeeded by G. F. Wheat, who, in turn, was replaced by D. A. McNiven. The last two gentlemen are barristers and, in addition to carrying out their secretarial duties, gave all dependants the benefit of their legal knowledge and experience without fee.

From April, 1915, D. McMillan has acted as assistant secretary.

The present officers of the Fund are: honorary president, His Honor Sir Richard Lake; honorary vice-presidents, His Lordship Bishop Harding, His Lordship Archbishop Mathieu; president, Robert Martin; honorary secretary, D. A. McNiven; honorary treasurer, F. L. Bastedo; executive committee, Commissioner Perry, C.M.G.; Dr. Cowan, M.P.; Rev. G. F. Davidson; R. E. A. Leach; Thos. M. Molloy; Norman MacKenzie, K.C.; Judge Hannon; L. M. Larson.

LIST OF LOCAL BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

Place	Secretary
Abbey.....	Fred E. McDonald
Aberdeen.....	W. H. Lawrence
Abernethy.....	H. H. Turner
Adanac.....	F. W. Moorlend
Admiral Patriotic Club.....	E. W. Spurr
Alameda.....	S. J. Dornan
Allan.....	D. B. Chalk
Alsask.....	S. E. Spicer
Amazon.....	Russell Douglas
Amulet.....	J. Robinson
Aneroid.....	E. W. Duncan (President)
Anglia.....	E. S. Currah
Antler.....	G. G. Leverton
Arcola.....	Mrs. S. E. Rothwell
Ardath.....	R. T. Sibbald
Arlee and Balmae Patriotic Association.....	E. H. Worrall, R.R. No. 1, Perdue
Armilla (Kisbey P.O.).....	Fred Seed
Arran.....	R. J. Bourg-Copin
Asquith.....	C. E. Davis
Assiniboia.....	Thos. Hugh Ross
Atwater.....	E. J. Stansfield
Avonlea.....	Thomas H. Clay
Aylesbury.....	N. H. Patterson
Badger Hills (Plunkett P.O.).....	J. E. Wiley
Balcarres.....	R. E. Montieth
Balgonie.....	J. F. Langan
Bangor.....	J. F. Straker
Baring.....	Robert Auld
Battlevale (Waseca P.O.).....	E. G. Drake
Battleford.....	Robert Jefferson
Beatty.....	Miss Edna Sproule
Bender.....	F. G. Leggett
Bengough.....	Miss M. Whitton
Benson.....	M. J. Honan
Bethune.....	Thos. G. Millar
Bienfait.....	A. J. Milligan
Biggar.....	Frank Hopkins
Birch Hills.....	J. R. Taylor
Birdview (Donovan P.O.).....	Arnold Anderson
Bjorkdale (Crooked River P.O.).....	R. J. Stoker, P.O. Box 24
Bladworth.....	Rev. John Jackson
Blaine Lake.....	J. Roberts
Borden.....	J. H. Robertson
Boro' Green (Canwood P.O.).....	F. W. Dixon
Bounty.....	Harold Moffat
Bradwell.....	R. J. Moffatt
Bredenbury.....	Thomas B. Willey
Bridgeford.....	E. A. Parkin
Briercrest.....	Hugh L. Law
Broadview.....	A. Sinclair
Broderick.....	J. E. Vernon (President)
Brooking.....	A. Nelson
Brownlee.....	J. Whyte
Buchanan.....	H. P. A. Hermanson
Bulyea.....	G. T. Gamey
Burr.....	R. H. Cash
Butterton.....	Mrs. M. H. Hall
Cabri.....	Thos. N. Bell
Cadillac.....	D. F. McCulloch
Calder.....	W. H. Hoar
Canora.....	D. Lorne Rowntree
Cantaur.....	Mrs. C. E. McElroy

LIST OF LOCAL BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN—*continued*

Place	Secretary
Carievale.....	Fred Clack
Carlyle.....	H. A. Keown
Carmichael.....	M. W. McDonald
Carnduff.....	G. E. Burt-Gerrans
Caron.....	H. E. Clansen
Cedoux.....	C. Bierma
Central Butte.....	R. N. Booth
Ceylon.....	Chas. Hailstone
Chamberlain.....	Harry Cork
Clair.....	J. P. Morley
Coleville.....	Rev. W. D. Hasell
Consul.....	Mrs. D. A. Johnson
Colfax.....	E. M. Hemsworth
Colonsay.....	John Roberts
Condie.....	Rev. R. C. Gauntlett.
Conquest.....	W. R. Mitchell
Craik.....	E. H. Insull
Craven.....	Mrs. G. Haffner
Creelman.....	Cecil Clifford
Crosswoods.....	Ben E. Brooks
Cupar.....	John Donald
Cut Knife.....	J. L. Ross
Chaplin.....	J. S. Reid
Churchbridge.....	D. E. Eastmead
Darmody.....	Geo. McNaughton
Dalmeny.....	Charles Leachman
Davidson.....	W. F. Cameron
Delisle.....	W. H. Morgan
Denholm.....	R. Schurman
Dewar Lake.....	Mrs. Grace M. David
Dike.....	T. Ritson
Dinsmore.....	W. N. Thrasher
Disley.....	Douglas Taylor
Doddsland.....	J. A. Jondrey
Dollard.....	Fred Cressey
Douglaston.....	E. Martin
Drake.....	H. I. Harrison
Drinkwater.....	R. W. Johnston
Dubuc.....	H. M. Smith
Duck Lake.....	A. M. Lenglet
Duff.....	A. E. Brown
Dunblane Ladies' Aid.....	Mrs. S. Watson (Corr.)
Dindurn.....	W. S. Fisher
Dunkirk.....	W. J. Dinwoody
Duval.....	T. A. Arnott
Druid.....	R. H. Percival
Dysart.....	F. Hibbert (Corr.)
Eagle Bank (Juniata P.O.).....	Miss Priest
Earl Grey.....	E. Brown
East End.....	B. S. Walters
Edam.....	A. W. Lindgren
Edgeley.....	M. J. Olsen
Elbow.....	R. S. West
Elfros.....	W. Nichol (Treasurer)
Elrose.....	Dr. R. H. Burrell
Elstow.....	R. H. Smith
Eltham (Plunkett P.O.).....	W. Streeton
Esterhazy.....	A. Ford
Estevan.....	W. H. S. Glew
Eston.....	Miss J. M. Hamilton
Estuary.....	L. H. Wallace (Corr.)
Evesham Patriotic Society.....	W. L. Faulkner

LIST OF LOCAL BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN—continued

Place	Secretary
Eyebrow.....	N. J. McDonald
Ernfold.....	J. F. Byce
Fairlight.....	Angus Cameron
Fenton.....	H. A. Adams
Fenwood.....	Mrs. W. Irewin
Fielding.....	L. W. Stott
File Hills (Balcarres P.O.).....	G. O. Stanton
Filmore.....	Mrs. W. O. Turnbull
Findlater.....	G. A. Machan
Fiske.....	L. L. Brown
Flaxcombe.....	Rev. W. G. Challis
Fleming.....	T. B. Dynes
Foam Lake.....	J. J. McCarron
Forres.....	George W. McPherson
Fort Qu'Appelle.....	William M. Thomson
Forward.....	J. F. Wagg
Foxleigh.....	E. Wall, R.R. No. 1, Regina
Francis.....	B. P. Hepp
Frobisher.....	J. T. Wood
Frontenac (Donovan P.O.).....	Kathleen H. Morrison
Froude.....	J. A. Bedford
Fusilier.....	Mrs. T. McHaffie
Gainsborough.....	Fred S. Shaw
Gilroy.....	Arthur G. Murrell (Corr.)
Girvin.....	G. E. Bagnall
Glasnevin.....	Frank Clark
Gleavon.....	W. D. Hendry (President)
Glen Ewen.....	E. McIlmoyl
Glenside.....	H. G. Harper
Goldburg.....	Mrs. M. Hindle
Govan.....	J. O. Clark
Grand Coulee.....	John Nicks
Grayson.....	J. C. Stewart
Grand Plains (Delisle P.O.).....	Fred Dowse
Gravelbourg.....	Georges Hebert
Grenfell.....	G. C. Neff
Griffin.....	Dr. A. G. Robertson
Guernsey.....	Mrs. George MacMillan
Gull Lake.....	Geo. Donegan
Greenbush.....	H. L. Smith
Hague.....	C. P. Unruh
Halbrite.....	A. G. Armstrong
Hanley.....	Charles Philip
Hart R.M.....	E. A. Winter
Hatton.....	A. R. Robertson
Hawarden.....	Mr. Bullock
Hafford.....	V. H. Hryvnak
Hazenmore.....	J. F. Andrew
Hearne.....	Mrs. W. J. Thompson
Herbert.....	B. Smith
Herschel.....	Jas. M. Ballantine
Heward.....	R. Reilly
Hillsburg (Brock P.O.).....	E. G. Suehring
Hillsley.....	S. W. Jordon
Hirsch.....	William Yeates
Howell.....	J. M. Guilmette.
Hubbard.....	A. G. Gardiner
Hughton.....	R. S. Moffatt
Humboldt.....	A. F. McConkey
Huntoon.....	W. C. Heron

LIST OF LOCAL BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN—*continued*

Place	Secretary
Huronville Patriotic Club.....	J. W. L. Lindsay
Hudson Bay Junction.....	B. F. Noble
Imperial.....	J. G. Hobman
Indian Head.....	H. C. Lebourveau
Innes Branch (Foude P.O.).....	R. J. Grey
Instow.....	C. Norris
Invergordon.....	W. E. Brock
Invermay.....	J. E. Neuert
Ituna.....	Frank Cooksley
Jasmin (Bunglass P.O.).....	J. McNab
Kamsack.....	P. M. Johnson
Kandahar.....	Carl F. Frederickson
Keddleston.....	B. Wiseman
Keeler.....	W. F. Fowle
Kelliher.....	Chas. Stewart
Kelvington (Wadena P.O.).....	W. F. Taylor
Kennedy.....	W. G. McLaren
Kerrobart.....	A. E. Hetherington
Khedive.....	Miss Grace Stewart
Killaly.....	H. Read
Kincaid.....	Chas. P. Lee
Kindersley.....	Judge Baldwin
Kinistino.....	Miss J. M. Atkinson
Kingsley R. M. (Kipling P.O.).....	Miss J. E. Laurie
Kinley.....	W. H. Musick
Kisbey.....	Ed. Unsworth
	S. G. Soper
Laird.....	J. A. Hiebert
LaFleche.....	G. C. Lockie
Lampman.....	S. Hackforth
Lancer.....	Miss M. Stewart
Landis.....	N. E. Nunn (Corr.)
Lang.....	S. E. Hill
Langham.....	J. G. Stockall
Lanigan.....	W. G. McLaren
Lashburn.....	J. B. McNaughton
Lebret.....	Harry Town, J. T. Lafleur
Lemberg.....	Rev. R. Charlton
Leney.....	J. F. Gamble
Leslie.....	E. L. Fowler
Lestock.....	George H. Polwes
Lewvan.....	C. J. Emm
Liberty.....	N. V. Coombes
Limerick.....	J. W. McLeod
Lipton.....	L. G. Wilkinson
Leask.....	F. H. Smith
Lloydminster.....	John H. Stevenson
Lockwood.....	E. S. Cressman
Longlaketon.....	Rev. J. Gilchrist
Loreburn.....	J. R. Hepburn
Loverna.....	J. Carter
Lumsden.....	W. B. Watkins
Luseland.....	Mrs. R. M. Paterson
Maple Creek.....	C. H. Stockdale
Macklin.....	Gavin Allen
Macoun.....	Wilfred A. Harvey
Macrorie.....	E. C. Gallup
Maidstone.....	F. Corker
Major.....	Jas. H. Wilson

LIST OF LOCAL BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN—*continued*

Place	Secretary
Manor.....	W. H. Bagot
Marcelin.....	Joseph Melling
Marengo.....	H. N. Dube
Margo.....	John McChesney
Markinch.....	W. T. Leggett
Marquis.....	J. Robertson
Marsden.....	Wm. Swarbrick
Marshall.....	Julian Garrish
Maryfield.....	William Toone
Mawer.....	L. W. Norman
Maymont.....	T. W. Burrows
Maynard (Laura P.O.).....	John H. Thomson
Mazenod.....	Dr. A. Edgelow
McGee.....	H. B. Myers
McLean.....	J. S. Wilhelm
Melfort.....	O. D. Hill
Melville.....	F. J. Ashford
Meota.....	F. W. Hearn
Mervin Red Cross Helpers.....	Mrs. M. Smith
Meyronne.....	H. E. Houze
Milden.....	E. Morris
Milestone.....	W. G. Turner
Moose Jaw.....	Mrs. S. A. Greene
Moosomin.....	Rev. Harry Heathfield
Montmartre.....	J. A. Leveille
Moreland.....	Mathew Kearns.
Morse.....	J. J. Williams
Mortlach.....	Mrs. G. E. Anderson
Neudorf.....	R. E. Boyce
Nipawin.....	Frank Inskter
Nokomis.....	A. J. Kidd
North Battleford.....	F. Wright
North Portal.....	T. Jarrott
Neville Patriotic Society.....	W. Thatcher
Nut Mountain.....	W. H. Ogle
Odessa.....	Wm. Neill
Ogema.....	W. L. Heddeshheimer
Osage.....	Miss I. J. Black
Outlook.....	W. H. Holman.
Oxbow.....	K. S. MacLeod
Onion Lake.....	A. Seymour
Pangman.....	William C. Frindell.
Parkbeg.....	M. Carmichael
Parkdale (Stony Lake P.O.).....	S. A. Warne
Parry.....	Harvey Ashton
Paswegin.....	R. Rusk
Paynton.....	George Wyatt
Pelly.....	E. C. Clark
Pennant.....	B. R. Davidson.
Pense.....	H. McGillivray
Penzance.....	A. Anderson
Percy (Kisbey P.O.).....	Miss M. J. Houston
Perdue.....	A. L. Kean
Pilot Butte.....	W. R. Hosler
Piapot.....	John McKay
Plenty.....	C. Lawrence
Plunkett.....	H. Cappleman
Ponteix.....	Rev. A. S. Nicholson
Prairie Flat (Luseland P.O.).....	S. Stephens
Preeceville.....	Geo. Bentley
Prelate.....	R. Bellinger

LIST OF LOCAL BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN—*continued*

Place	Secretary
Prince Albert.....	John Eagle and Chas. L. Reach.
Punnichy.....	Roger Bray
Qu'Appelle.....	Frank Amas
Quil Lake.....	D. M. Millar
Radisson.....	Charles Padley
Radville.....	W. A. Beatty
Rathmullen.....	C. G. Annable
Raymore.....	Cecil E. Drake
Redvers.....	R. Douglas
Regina.....	D. McMillan (Assistant)
Riceton Y. P. Patriotic Society.....	J. Manuel
Rhein.....	J. Kinzel
Robsart.....	W. C. Young
Rocanville.....	Mrs. W. Jackson
Rockhaven.....	G. C. Rankin
Rosetown.....	J. W. Heartwell
Rosemount (Traynor P.O.).....	James Braithwaite
Rosthern.....	George Braden
Rouleau.....	J. W. Paul
Ruddell.....	Claud Jennings (Corr.)
Rush Lake.....	Jas. Horne
Rama.....	W. B. Tibbitt
St. Brieux.....	A. Archibald
Saltcoats.....	H. S. Athey
Salvador.....	Lloyd Sirett
Saskatoon.....	Andrew Leslie
Scotsguard.....	Mrs. William Witham
Sedley.....	J. A. McKinnon
Semans.....	E. C. Bomford
Senlac.....	J. A. Innes
Sceptre.....	A. T. McLagan
Scott Patriotic Society.....	Mrs. H. Hutchinson
Shaunavon.....	Miss Irene McDermott
Sheho.....	A. Johnson
Shellbrook.....	G. R. Branscombe
Sidewood.....	W. S. Pearce
Silton.....	A. Gillingham
Simpson.....	Mrs. P. W. Robinson
Sintaluta.....	S. M. Simons
Sonningdale.....	E. Barr (President)
Southey.....	H. E. Rosevear
Sovereign.....	Mrs. C. E. Taylor
Springbrook (South Qu'Appelle P.O.).....	P. McNaughton
Springside.....	W. N. Evans
Springwater.....	J. F. McConnell
Spy Hill R. M. 152.....	I. H. Watson
Sawyer.....	Geo. Sawyer
Star City.....	Rev. A. Cross (President)
Stalwart.....	Chas. Lock
Stenen.....	C. E. Wilson
Stockholm.....	Dennis Downs
Stornoway.....	George A. J. Henry
Stoughton.....	Robert McKenzie
Strassburg.....	S. L. A. Smyth
Strongfield Patriotic Club.....	Mrs. Robert Elliott
Success.....	Miss H. Hetherington
Summerberry.....	Robert Mills
Superb.....	Mrs. C. H. Dunnville (Corr.)
Sutherland.....	N. Emery
Swanson.....	W. G. Grigg
Swift Current.....	Wm. Bebbington
Storthoaks.....	J. H. Willoughby

LIST OF LOCAL BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN—*continued*

Place	Secretary
Talmage.....	H. W. Rome
Tantallon.....	J. Housinger
Tate.....	A. Henderson
Tessier.....	Mrs. G. H. Johnson
Theodore.....	H. Smith
Tisdale.....	Dr. M. A. MacKay
Togo.....	M. H. Lawson
Tompkins.....	D. H. Howell
Tregarva.....	I. W. Sutton
Truax.....	E. J. Davis
Tugaske.....	Jack Melling
Tullymet (Ituna P.O.).....	J. E. Jobson
Turtleford.....	A. F. Dodd
Tuxford.....	Rev. Robert McMillan
Tyvan.....	C. D. Gibson, Box 40
Unity.....	A. Robertson Smith
Uren.....	S. Santy.
Vanguard.....	Mrs. G. S. Snail
Venn.....	Rev. H. A. Whaley
Veregin, H.....	George Baker
Verwood Patriotic Club.....	Mrs. A. L. Shields (Corr.)
Viceroy Ladies' Patriotic Society.....	Mrs. A. Moffett
Viscount.....	J. W. George
Vonda.....	J. E. Graham
Vidora.....	M. W. Eskdale
Waldron.....	R. N. Rawlings
Wadena.....	Miss Rena Gulcien
Wakaw.....	A. E. Stewart
Waldeck.....	E. S. Humphreys
Waldorf.....	A. Bozson
Walpole.....	Arthur Robinson
Wapella.....	John Kidd
Warman.....	D. McNevin
Wascea.....	J. F. Hinde
Watrous.....	J. F. Clarke
Watson.....	W. T. Smart
Wauchope.....	M. Quennell
Wawota.....	C. N. Syme
Webb (Cantuar P.O.).....	F. C. Campbell, E. B. T. Austin
Weldon.....	Mrs. J. C. Reid
Welwyn.....	W. H. Willson
Weyburn.....	Frederick Inwards
Whitewood.....	V. d'Etchegoyen
Wilcox.....	L. D. Sparling
Wilkie.....	E. N. Carter
Windthorst.....	E. H. Battely
Winton.....	J. B. Hounsell
Wiseton.....	D. J. Lindsay
Wolseley.....	E. J. Bowlby
Wynyard.....	B. D. Branscombe
Wroxton (Kessock P.O.).....	W. K. Mack Kessock (Corr.)
Yellow Grass.....	J. M. Scott
Yorkton.....	F. J. Pilkington
Young.....	E. R. Ketcheson
Zealandia.....	H. L. Morrison

YUKON TERRITORY

FROM the Yukon Territory, the northernmost district of the British Empire, there enlisted for service overseas over six hundred men out of a population that from five thousand in 1914 decreased to approximately three thousand in 1919. This decrease is largely accounted for by the curtailment of gold mining, the only industry of the Territory, through the high prices prevailing for steel, machinery, and other mining necessities.

Although a preliminary meeting to discuss the formation of a branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was held on September 30, 1914, no definite step was taken until December 21st, by which time fuller information regarding the national body had reached Dawson City. It was decided that in view of the great distance from Ottawa and the length of time necessary for communications to pass between that city and the Territory, especially during the winter months, it would be better to form a local independent association. At the same time it was resolved to forward to Ottawa for the use of the Canadian Patriotic Fund any surplus monies not required locally. This resolution was well kept by the remittance of several amounts totalling the sum of \$41,216.45.

The first contribution to the Canadian Yukon Patriotic Fund was from the local chapters of the Daughters of the Empire who turned over the sum of \$6,716.45 which they had collected. Following the receipt of this amount a vigorous campaign for supplementary funds was organized. It was considered wise that this campaign should be for general patriotic purposes and each subscriber was therefore requested to state to which war association he wished to contribute. The Canadian Patriotic Fund and the Canadian Red Cross Societies were those to which the greater part of the subscriptions were allocated. Much of the money came from employees of various companies who agreed to contribute one day's pay a month. Practically everybody in steady employment in Dawson and the vicinity as well as a large percentage of business and professional men became regular monthly contributors, while the various chapters of the Daughters of the Empire, the British Empire Club and other organizations swelled the total contributions with the proceeds of concerts, dances, curling bonspiels, and skating carnivals. For the Yukon Canadian Patriotic Fund alone there was raised the sum of \$88,633.00, of which, as has been already noted, nearly fifty per cent. was forwarded to the national body. Up to September 30, 1919, \$46,534.00 had been paid to soldiers' dependents in the Territory, the cost of administration, it is well worthy of mention, amounting only to \$883.16. Much of the credit for this fine record is due to the Treasurer, G. A. Jeckell, and the Secretary, S. F. Chamberlain.

The officers of the Fund are: Honorary Presidents, Lt.-Col. Dr. Alfred Thompson, M.P., Lt.-Col. J. W. Boyle, Captain George Black, Lieut. W. G. Radford, E. E. McCarthy, Rt. Rev. I. O. Stringer, Hon. Mr. Justice Macaulay. President, , Alexander McCarter. Vice-Presidents, G. P. Mackenzie, Lt.-Col. R. S. Knight, J. P. Smith, Rev. W. W. Williams, Frank Lowe. Treasurer, G. A. Jeckell. Secretary, S. F. Chamberlain.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

August, 1914, to 31st March, 1919

I beg to report that acting under the authority of the Act incorporating the Institution (5 Geo. 5th, Chap. 8, Section 10), I have made an audit of the cash transactions during the period given above.

By Section 4 of the Act the moneys and securities of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association (incorporated in 1901), which amounted to \$75,972.62, were transferred to the new body.

The receipts amounted to.....	\$47,153,819.35
Expenditure to.....	38,452,000.91
Leaving in the Honorary Treasurer's hands.....	\$ 8,701,818.44
In addition there were unexpended balances of advances in branch offices of.....	531,716.97
Making a gross total of....	\$ 9,233.535.41

I am glad to be able to say that the records furnished by Mr. E. L. Brittain, acting for the Honorary Treasurer, were very complete and enabled a satisfactory audit to be made.

E. D. SUTHERLAND,

Auditor General.

Auditor, Canadian Patriotic Fund.
25th March, 1920.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Canadian Patriotic Fund
from August, 1914, to March 31, 1919:

RECEIPTS

Balance Canadian Patriotic Fund	
Association transferred to Canadian Patriotic Fund, Sept. 15, 1914.....	\$ 75,972.62
Contributions to March 31, 1919.	46,157,928.07
Total contributions.....	<u>\$46,233,900.69</u>
Mennonite contribution Special Fund (administered).....	5,705.17
Interest earnings.....	914,213.49

EXPENDITURE

Relief Expenditure, viz.:		
Canadians Active Home Service.....	\$ 108,736.45	
Canadians Abroad.....	<u>32,161,950.87</u>	
	32,270,687.32	
British Reservists.....	658,019.42	
French Reservists.....	238,675.14	
Belgian Reservists.....	55,526.02	
Unclassified.....	<u>3,627,522.86</u>	
Canadian Patriotic Fund Association (Old Boer War Relief).....	180.00	
Payments direct by Hon. Treasurer, viz.:		
Soldiers' dependents.....	43,559.17	
Officers' dependents.....	<u>113,042.73</u>	
	<u>\$37,007,212.66</u>	
Management Expenses—Branches	739,851.28	
Management Expenses, Hon. Secretary's Office..	<u>173,220.00</u>	
		913,071.28
Balance of advances due by the several branches		531.716.97
By Balance at credit of the Fund on March 31, 1919.....		<u>8,701,818.44</u>
	<u>\$47,153,819.35</u>	<u>\$47,153,819.35</u>

W. T. WHITE,

Hon. Treasurer

Receipts to March 31, 1919, by Provinces, and from Great Britain, the United States, and including the balance of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association account (old Boer War Fund). The accounts were kept open for some time to include amounts received after March 31, 1919, on account of the old fiscal year.

CANADA GENERALLY

Canadian Patriotic Fund Association.....\$75,972.62

*Public Service of Canada.....165,986.21

PROVINCES OF CANADA

Alberta.....\$2,785,114.71

British Columbia.....3,352,953.25

Manitoba.....140,864.05

New Brunswick.....1,508,469.02

Nova Scotia.....1,864,985.70

Ontario.....24,100,855.97

Prince Edward Island.....136,522.44

Quebec.....9,682,557.21

Saskatchewan.....2,730,956.52

Yukon.....45,631.20

North West Territories.....25.00

\$46,348,935.07

Special Fund (Mennonite, 3 Prairie Provinces).....5,705.17

Newfoundland.....34.37

Great Britain (London, England, &c.).....2,716.30

United States of America.....13,340.28

\$46,612,690.02

Interest added to the several bank accounts to the 31st March,
1919, exclusive of interest forwarded by branches, &c., when
remitting subscriptions.....

541,129.33

\$47,153,819.35

The contributions listed as received from Great Britain and United States of America, only include those amounts which have been forwarded to the Hon. Treasurer direct. Contributions from residents in those countries made to the several Branches are included in the amounts received and credited to the Branches in the several Provinces of Canada.

Manitoba contributions include only those sent to the Hon. Treasurer direct, contributed by individuals resident in that Province. These were ultimately returned to the Manitoba Patriotic Fund.

W. T. WHITE, *Honorary Treasurer.*

*Exclusive of \$366,263.42 contributed by the Civil Service through the Ottawa Branch of the Fund, and also excluding personal contributions from individual members of the service. Subscriptions shown under Public Service of Canada were those sent direct to the Honorary Treasurer.

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Canadian Patriotic Fund month by month, and for a period of fifty-five months, from September 1, 1914, to March 31, 1919.

Date	Receipts	Disbursements representing Head Office expenditure and advances for Relief expenditure	+Excess Receipts -Excess Payments	Balance
1914—Sept. 30.....	\$ 285,656.89	\$10,383.40	+\$ 275,273.49	\$ 275,273.49
Oct. 31.....	347,545.34	30,981.38	+ 316,563.96	591,837.45
Nov. 30.....	545,449.07	189,999.48	+ 355,449.59	947,287.04
Dec. 31.....	1,058,152.12	279,634.77	+ 778,517.35	1,725,804.39
1915—Jan. 30.....	192,637.85	131,822.06	+ 60,815.79	1,786,620.18
Feb. 28.....	346,845.04	156,047.13	+ 190,797.91	1,977,418.09
Mar. 31.....	636,684.23	387,343.03	+ 249,341.20	2,226,759.29
April 30.....	412,385.49	274,108.84	+ 138,276.65	2,365,035.94
May 31.....	482,524.49	331,648.82	+ 150,875.67	2,515,911.61
June 30.....	200,455.18	326,602.71	- 126,147.53	2,389,764.08
July 31.....	169,531.13	287,541.59	- 118,010.46	2,271,753.62
Aug. 31.....	222,311.78	380,985.82	- 158,674.04	2,113,079.58
Sept. 30.....	385,361.98	420,307.98	- 34,945.94	2,078,133.64
Oct. 31.....	285,304.11	578,855.88	- 293,551.77	1,784,581.87
Nov. 30.....	520,823.32	357,156.28	+ 163,667.04	1,948,248.91
Dec. 31.....	708,481.35	565,306.12	+ 143,175.23	2,091,424.14
1916—Jan. 31.....	453,307.26	565,128.61	- 111,821.35	1,979,602.79
Feb. 29.....	883,722.79	618,918.42	+ 264,804.37	2,244,407.16
Mar. 31.....	1,417,802.25	559,526.12	+ 858,276.13	3,102,683.29
April 30.....	782,248.08	673,354.54	+ 108,893.54	3,211,576.83
May 31.....	899,336.58	803,573.57	+ 95,763.01	3,307,339.84
June 30.....	1,069,631.20	772,921.74	+ 296,709.46	3,604,049.30
July 31.....	557,356.10	1,065,074.55	- 507,718.45	3,096,330.85
Aug. 31.....	1,030,043.33	992,934.53	+ 37,108.80	3,133,439.65
Sept. 30.....	772,087.80	960,328.43	- 188,240.63	2,945,199.02
Oct. 31.....	972,050.74	893,876.35	+ 78,174.39	3,023,373.41
Nov. 30.....	978,042.78	832,852.64	+ 145,190.14	3,168,563.55
Dec. 31.....	1,757,715.75	926,507.27	+ 831,208.48	3,999,772.03
1917—Jan. 31.....	683,263.68	657,423.24	+ 25,840.44	4,025,612.47
Feb. 28.....	1,416,819.43	949,115.41	+ 467,704.02	4,493,316.49
Mar. 30.....	2,508,038.37	895,373.67	+1,612,664.70	6,105,981.19
April 30.....	898,380.34	944,847.14	- 46,466.80	6,059,514.39
May 31.....	1,272,017.09	1,084,265.73	+ 187,751.36	6,247,265.75
June 30.....	1,819,435.59	916,460.55	+ 902,975.04	7,150,240.79
July 31.....	814,406.22	791,992.35	+ 22,413.87	7,172,654.66
Aug. 31.....	1,302,005.18	898,021.44	+ 403,983.74	7,576,638.40
Sept. 30.....	911,775.34	1,100,626.12	- 188,850.78	7,387,787.62
Oct. 31.....	1,441,645.28	813,681.29	+ 627,963.99	8,015,751.61
Nov. 30.....	1,270,074.33	835,459.28	+ 434,615.05	8,450,366.66
Dec. 31.....	1,884,935.61	879,339.12	+1,005,596.49	9,455,963.15
1918—Jan. 31.....	879,852.78	996,475.47	- 116,622.69	9,339,340.46
Feb. 28.....	622,201.45	937,226.78	- 315,025.33	9,024,315.13
Mar. 31.....	1,630,136.65	830,188.50	+ 799,948.15	9,824,263.28
April 30.....	847,234.71	886,256.60	- 39,021.89	9,785,241.39
May 31.....	851,494.38	865,200.05	- 13,705.67	9,771,535.72
June 30.....	721,826.81	867,976.84	- 146,150.03	9,625,385.69
July 31.....	732,694.65	869,307.26	- 136,612.61	9,488,773.08
Aug. 31.....	418,217.18	826,434.83	- 408,217.65	9,080,555.43
Sept. 30.....	835,415.06	866,180.28	- 30,765.22	9,049,790.21
Oct. 31.....	586,517.69	878,432.30	- 291,914.61	8,757,875.60
Nov. 30.....	688,690.86	941,696.88	- 253,006.02	8,504,869.58
Dec. 31.....	2,777,189.98	914,238.90	+1,862,951.08	10,367,820.66
1919—Jan. 31.....	238,805.88	916,593.06	- 677,787.18	9,690,033.48
Feb. 28.....	241,962.23	872,082.40	- 630,120.17	9,059,913.31
Mar. 31.....	485,288.55	843,383.42	- 358,094.87	8,701,818.44
	\$47,153,819.35	\$38,452,000.91	.....	\$8,701,818.44

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA (\$2,785,114.71)

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	To March 31st, 1919	Total
Beaver Lake Agency (Indians).....	....	....	....	11.25	....	....	11.25
Blood Reserve (Indians).....	....	....	....	458.00	....	....	458.00
Bonnyville.....	....	....	....	60.00	....	....	60.00
Botrel.....	....	....	....	25.00	....	....	25.00
Calgary:—							
*Branch Collections.....	21,963.39	130,382.61	433,112.10	419,348.70	475,629.62	12,971.93	1,493,408.35
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	....	....	9,726.20	5,687.39	916.32	....	16,329.91
Carlstadt.....	....	44.70	....	....	....	....	44.70
Consort.....	....	....	10.00	....	....	....	10.00
Cork.....	....	....	10.50	....	....	....	10.50
Edmonton:—							
*Branch Collections.....	520.00	138,653.49	296,271.70	336,179.94	456,890.90	2,531.67	1,230,527.70
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	102.60	15.15	9,726.21	5,687.37	916.32	....	16,849.90
Empress.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	117.75
Fort Vermillion.....	....	....	93.00	12.25	....	....	105.25
Fort Saskatchewan.....	1,000.00	....	....	....	....	....	1,000.00
Gleichen (Indians).....	....	....	1,300.00	200.00	....	....	1,500.00
Halkirk.....	....	135.50	....	....	....	....	135.50
High River.....	....	75.75	....	....	....	....	75.75
Hobbema.....	....	....	1,041.15	....	....	....	1,041.15
Jenkins.....	10.00	30.00	....	....	....	....	40.00
Kingman.....	....	1.00	....	....	....	....	1.00
Pine Lake.....	53.70	....	....	....	....	....	53.70
Rochfort.....	....	35.00	....	....	....	....	35.00
Saddle Lake Agency (Indians).....	....	....	....	125.75	....	....	125.75
Suffield.....	213.40	....	....	....	....	....	213.40
Travers.....	....	....	....	15.00	....	....	15.00
Youngstown.....	18,000.00	67.40	....	....	....	....	67.40
Province of Alberta—Generally.....	....	252.75	1,200.00	2,400.00	1,000.00	....	22,852.75
	\$41,863.09	\$269,693.35	\$752,490.86	\$770,210.65	\$935,353.16	\$15,503.60	\$2,785,114.71

*Where the words Branch Collections appear, they indicate that there were branches of the Fund at those places, and the branches were credited with all collections made by them. All other contributions were sent direct to the Honorary Treasurer from the places named.

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA (\$3,352,953.25)

Agassiz.....	1,000.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000.00
Alert Bay.....	106.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	186.50
Anyox.....	....	165.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	165.00
Arrowhead.....	....	314.85	....	....	....	....	....	....	314.85
Atlin.....	100.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100.00
Bella Bella Reserve (Indians).....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200.00	200.00
Blubber Bay, Texada Island.....	13.75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13.75
Cape Mudge Band (Indians).....	....	....	....	55.56	....	....	....	....	55.56
Clayburn.....	....	102.35	....	....	....	....	....	....	102.35
Corbin.....	....	366.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	757.05
Courtney.....	....	....	....	390.55	....	....	....	46.00	46.00
Hedley.....	1,001.75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,001.75
Hope.....	124.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	248.00
Invermere.....	....	124.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	142.50
Kitimat Mission.....	....	142.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.00
Kwakweweth Agency (Indians).....	....	....	....	1.00	....	....	....	....	1.00
Ladner.....	1,500.00	....	....	100.00	....	....	....	....	100.00
Ladysmith.....	366.45	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,500.00
Metlakatla Band (Indians).....	50.00	2,775.00	....	300.00	....	....	....	....	3,441.45
Midway.....	300.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50.00
McBride.....	120.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	300.00
Natal.....	71.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	120.00
New Denver.....	251.30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	71.50
New Westminster.....	100.00	120.00	....	105.00	....	116.75	....	102.94	251.30
Nootka.....	....	32.42	....	....	....	....	....	....	574.69
Okanagan.....	5.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32.42
Prince Rupert.....	2,000.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.00
Quathiaski Cove.....	84.00	45.00	....	....	37.00	....	....	....	2,037.00
Rock Creek.....	....	150.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	129.00
Rossland.....	300.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	150.00
Rutland.....	62.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	300.00
Seven Lakes.....	....	....	....	5.00	....	....	....	....	62.00
Silverton.....	671.40	....	....	104.94	....	....	....	....	5.00
Stuart Lake Band (Indians).....	....	....	....	24.80	....	....	....	....	776.34
Trail.....	700.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24.80
Vancouver:—	....	158,361.62	267,466.21	....	....	387,223.97	240,620.92	....	700.00
Branch Collections.....	....	....	1,604.22	387,223.97	240,620.92	3,982.37	44,562.36	1,098,235.08	44,562.36
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	....	....	....	3,982.37	270.37	....	....	5,856.96	....

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA (\$3,352,953.25)—*continued*

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919 to March 31st	Total
Victoria:—							
Provincial Branch Collections.....	....	196,783.58	682,943.00	711,669.78	522,275.43	77,076.47	2,190,748.26
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	114.00	543.90	12,417.77	3,787.09	2,780.89	....	19,529.65
Waldo.....	....	61.11	....	....	....	....	175.11
**Wattsburg.....	....	....	3.12	....	....	....	3.12
Yellow Point.....	43.25	....	....	....	....	....	43.25
Province of British Columbia—							
Generally.....	18,000.00	267.01	1,200.00	2,400.00	1,530.00	....	23,397.01
	\$27,084.40	\$360,354.84	\$966,746.11	\$1,109,235.52	\$767,863.55	\$121,668.83	\$3,352,953.25

*Other amounts from Wattsburg listed under Public Service.

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA (\$140,864.05)

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	To March 31st, 1919	Total
Brandon Hills.....	50.75	....	....	....	....	....	50.75
Halfway (Indians).....	....	....	....	....	650.00	....	650.00
Nesbitt.....	73.00	....	....	....	....	....	73.00
Oak River Reserve (Indians).....	101.00	....	143.50	....	....	....	244.50
Rapid City.....	....	....	....	10.00	....	....	10.00
Strathclair.....	....	....	8.30	....	....	....	8.30
The Pas.....	....	922.40	....	....	....	....	922.40
Treesbank.....	111.40	....	5.00	....	....	....	116.40
Winnipeg.....	55,712.36	3,309.35	24,247.10	18,667.12	2,819.90	....	104,755.83
Manitoba—Generally.....	28,009.60	546.76	1,200.00	2,410.35	1,866.16	....	34,032.87
	\$84,058.11	\$4,778.51	\$25,603.90	\$21,087.47	\$5,336.06	....	\$140,864.05

NOTE:—As the Manitoba Patriotic Fund were carrying on independently of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the Executive Committee decided to turn over to that Fund for disbursement the above receipts, with the exception of \$2,000 which the contributor requested to be retained as a general contribution. Accordingly, \$138,864.05, together with \$1,901.73 of the Special Fund Mennonite contribution, a total of \$140,765.78, was remitted to the Honorary Treasurer of the Manitoba Patriotic Fund.

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK (\$1,508,469.02)

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	To March 31st, 1919	Total
*ALBERT COUNTY: Hopewell Cape.....				\$10,629.05	....	....	\$10,629.05
*CARLETON COUNTY: Hartland.....		1,135.04	60.00	19,790.46	18,862.03	....	1,195.04
Woodstock.....		5,764.76	6,652.31	....	....	....	51,069.56
		\$6,899.80	\$6,712.31	\$19,790.46	\$18,862.03	....	\$52,264.60
*CHARLOTTE COUNTY: County Branch Collections.....		18,400.00	19,914.45	27,740.90	....	....	66,055.35
St. Andrews†.....		1,600.00	....	1,740.00	....	....	1,600.00
St. George†.....							1,740.00
† Other amounts from St. George and St. Andrews included in County Branch Collections.							
		\$20,000.00	\$19,914.45	\$29,480.90	....	....	\$69,395.35
*GLOUCESTER COUNTY: Bathurst.....		3,217.06	7,478.30	18,932.84	548.16	....	30,176.36
Caracquet.....	247.86	....	....	..	....	....	247.86
	\$247.86	\$3,217.06	\$7,478.30	\$18,932.84	\$548.16	....	\$30,424.22
*KENT COUNTY: Rexton.....		2,438.60	10.00	14,479.98	....	....	10.00
Richibucto.....			1,451.50	....	....	....	18,370.08
		2,438.60	\$1,461.50	\$14,479.98	....	....	\$18,380.08
*KINGS COUNTY: Grafton.....			18.00	29,635.00	....	....	18.00
Hampton.....			277.95	....	....	....	29,635.00
Sussex.....							277.95
			295.95	\$29,635.00	....	....	\$29,930.95

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK (\$1,508,469.02)—continued

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	To March 31st, 1919	Total
*MADAWASKA COUNTY:							
Edmundston.....		1,000.00	2,533.43	1,685.00	3,732.75	....	1,685.00
County Branch Collections.....				9,463.11		....	16,729.29
		\$1,000.00	\$2,533.43	\$11,148.11	\$3,732.75	....	\$18,414.29
*NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY:							
Chatham.....		8,018.25	1,865.19		1,905.03	472.00	12,260.47
Newcastle.....		9,226.95	30,810.38	20,857.57	5,119.60	....	66,014.50
		\$17,245.20	\$32,675.57	\$20,857.57	\$7,024.63	\$472.00	\$78,274.97
*QUEENS COUNTY:							
Gagetown.....				3,000.00	8,739.98	....	11,739.98
*RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY:							
Campbellton.....		11,084.76	21,476.87	662.34	150.33	....	33,374.30
Dalhousie.....				17,036.88	....	....	17,036.88
Jacquet River.....			21.67	....	....	....	21.67
		\$11,084.76	\$21,498.54	\$17,699.22	\$150.33	....	\$50,432.85
*ST. JOHN COUNTY:							
St. John.....		\$149,956.27	\$183,240.44	\$152,712.62	\$1,453.47	\$137.89	\$487,500.69
*SUNBURY COUNTY:—See under "Fredericton"							
*VICTORIA COUNTY:							
Andover†.....			3,079.45	12,500.00	2,000.00	....	17,579.45
Grand Falls.....				365.58	731.17	....	1,096.75
			\$3,079.45	\$12,865.58	\$2,731.17	....	\$18,676.20

†The \$2,000 shown in 1918 includes \$1,751 applicable to 1918 provincial assessment.

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK (\$1,508,469.02)—continued

*WESTMORELAND COUNTY:							
Dorchester.....	....	11,000.00	34,536.48	33,116.03	536.57	....	33,116.03
Moncton.....	....	....	10.00	17,765.54	....	....	63,838.59
Sackville.....	....	725.00	....	5,039.50	....	....	5,049.50
Shediac.....	....	....	....	909.25	909.25	....	2,543.50
Sunny Brae.....	....	....	....	483.99	....	....	483.99
St. Joseph.....	....	....	113.53	....	....	....	113.53
	....	\$11,725.00	\$34,660.01	\$57,314.31	\$1,445.82	....	\$105,145.14
YORK COUNTY:							
Fredericton Branch.....	....	24,429.60	27,495.32	66,068.50	92.36	13.30	118,099.08
*Provincial Grants.....	....	12,500.00	12,500.00	....	243,560.78	121,862.16	390,422.94
	....	\$36,929.60	\$39,995.32	\$66,068.50	\$243,653.14	\$121,875.46	\$508,522.02
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK:							
Generally.....	\$14,010.31	\$92.00	\$1,200.00	\$2,901.32	\$535.00	....	\$18,738.63
Grand Totals.....	\$14,258.17	\$260,588.29	\$354,745.27	\$467,515.46	\$288,876.48	\$122,485.35	\$1,508,469.02

* NOTE—Provincial grants are shown under "Fredericton"—the provincial figures shown in 1919 are applicable to the 1918 assessment, forwarded by the Provincial Treasurer of N.B. to whom they were remitted by the municipalities for transmission to the Honorary Treasurer of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, details of this assessment (1918) will be found on page 320. The details were received subsequent to this copy being forwarded for printing.

NOTE—In 1917, the counties remitted direct to the Honorary Treasurer instead of through the Provincial Government, and in that year they are shown under the place from which remitted.

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA (\$1,864,985.70)

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	To March 31st, 1919	Total
Freeport .....	....	....	36.00	..10.00	....	....	36.00
Glengarry Station .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10.00
Halifax, N.S.	10,000.00	259,782.57	445,059.24	613,186.65	801.90	....	801.90
" Nova Scotia Branch Collections ..	5,459.85	....	7,715.09	2,429.20	434,759.18	85,095.67	1,847,883.31*
" Direct to Honorary Treasurer ..	....	....	....	50.35	600.00	....	16,204.14
Parrsboro .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50.35
	\$15,459.85	\$259,782.57	\$452,810.33	\$615,676.20	\$436,161.08	\$85,095.67	\$1,864,985.70

*NOTE—Details by Counties of the above branch collections as shown in a statement from the Nova Scotia Branch, to March 31st, 1919.

Annapolis	\$ 18,850.73
Antigonish	13,001.74
Cape Breton	278,672.47
Colchester	77,317.04
Cumberland	105,752.09
Digby	10,723.20
Guysboro	18,084.70
Halifax	868,465.73
Hants	50,693.83
Inverness	10,521.40
Kings	37,493.69
Lunenburg	41,919.15
Pictou	163,523.16
Queens	15,169.65
Richmond	5,722.93
Shelburne	34,365.77
Victoria	8,123.84
Yarmouth	89,230.97
Interest	231.22
	\$1,847,883.31

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO (\$24,100,855.97)

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	To March 31st, 1919	Total
ALGOMA DISTRICT:							
Bar River.....	5.00	....	18.00	....	....	....	23.00
Blind River:							
Branch Collections.....	1,090.45	....	....	....	....	....	2,520.45
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	210.75	....	80.75	....	1,430.00	....	291.50
Bruce Mines.....	283.30	....	....	....	....	....	283.30
Crean Hill Mine.....	....	....	....	....	1,925.00	150.00	2,075.00
Creighton Mine.....	....	....	....	....	9,900.00	1,500.00	11,400.00
Dean Lake.....	....	....	102.25	....	....	....	102.25
Gordon Lake.....	36.00	....	....	....	....	....	36.00
Helen Mine.....	....	351.25	....	....	....	....	351.25
High Falls.....	....	....	....	....	250.00	....	250.00
Massey: Branch Collections.....	....	....	....	4,100.00	309.17	....	4,409.17
O'Donnell.....	....	....	....	....	825.00	150.00	975.00
Porcupine (see also Timmins).....	210.00	....	....	....	....	....	210.00
Providence Bay.....	11.50	15.00	....	....	....	....	26.50
Rydal Bank.....	....	....	50.00	....	....	....	50.00
Sault Ste. Marie:							
Branch Collections.....	5,727.13	14,312.15	32,638.54	42,119.58	33,144.17	21,792.50	149,734.07
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	....	20.00	1,700.43	20.00	9.50	....	1,749.93
South Porcupine.....	....	15.00	....	....	....	....	15.00
Sowerby.....	43.60	....	....	....	....	....	43.60
Sprague.....	350.00	....	....	....	....	....	350.00
Sylvan Valley.....	41.30	23.00	....	....	....	....	64.30
Thessalon.....	....	....	208.77	1,000.00	....	....	1,208.77
Webbwood.....	....	165.50	....	950.00	211.51	9.93	1,336.94
Whitefish.....	....	....	....	100.00	....	....	100.00
	\$8,009.03	\$14,901.90	\$34,798.74	\$48,289.58	\$48,004.35	\$23,602.43	\$177,606.03

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO (\$24,100,855.97)—continued

BRANT COUNTY:							
Brantford:							
Branch Collections.....	305.26	39,559.76	136,790.93	149,419.85	135,100.00	18,800.00	479,670.54
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....				30,600.00	15,000.00	15,600.00	61,505.26
Paris:							
Branch Collections.....			3,337.14	20,000.00		18,000.00	41,337.14
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....			1,000.00				1,000.00
St. George.....				6,000.00	1,200.00	800.00	8,000.00
	\$305.26	\$39,559.76	\$141,128.07	\$206,019.85	\$151,300.00	\$53,200.00	\$591,512.94
BRUCE COUNTY:							
Chippewa Hill.....			500.00				500.00
Colpoys Bay.....	10.00	45.00					55.00
Deemerton.....			20.00				20.00
Elmwood (Bentlnck Tp., Grey Co.).....			715.75				715.75
Formosa.....			221.00				221.00
Kincardine.....	31.50	108.75					140.25
Kinlough.....		15.00					15.00
Lion's Head.....		700.00					700.00
Lucknow (see also Walkerton, and Goderich).....		1,018.25	32.50				1,050.75
Mar.....			40.00				40.00
Mildmay.....			110.00				110.00
Paisley.....		432.82					432.82
Port Elgin:							
Branch Collections.....	252.50	713.25	4,027.25	480.00			5,473.00
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	25.00						25.00
Ripley.....							132.10
Southampton:							
Branch Collections.....		1,327.09	1,975.75	1,530.00	520.10		5,352.94
Tara.....		668.50					668.50
Teeswater.....		456.80			300.00		834.55
Tiverton.....		119.00					119.00
Underwood.....		500.00					500.00
Walkerton:							
Branch Collections.....	300.00	12,176.19	96,095.38	78,362.57	75,000.00	17.00	261,951.14
Warton.....	530.00	58.00					588.00
	\$1,149.00	\$18,470.75	\$103,815.38	\$80,372.57	\$75,820.10	\$17.00	\$279,644.80

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO (\$24,100,855.97)—*continued*

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919 to March 31	Total
CARLETON COUNTY							
Ashton.....	330.00	203.44	21.00	....	....	....	21.00
Carp.....	8.00	....	....	....	....	....	533.44
Kars.....	76.50	....	....	....	....	....	8.00
Metcalfe.....	76.50	....	....	....	....	....	76.50
North Gower.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	76.50
Ottawa: Branch Collections, including Civil Service of Ottawa from first appeal in 1916.....	175,000.00	175,000.00	405,000.00	374,508.76	330,002.50	90,000.00	1,549,511.26
Direct to Hon. Treasurer.....	7,235.15	8,118.05	26,590.42	25,289.07	24,075.90	966.57	92,275.16
Richmond.....	....	....	250.00	....	....	....	250.00
South March.....	....	23.50	....	....	....	....	23.50
	\$182,726.15	\$183,344.99	\$431,861.42	\$399,797.83	\$354,078.40	\$90,966.57	\$1,642,775.36
DUFFERIN COUNTY							
Grand Valley.....	....	1,050.00	725.00	....	....	....	1,775.00
Honeywood.....	100.00	100.00	....	....	....	....	200.00
Horrings Mills.....	50.00	....	....	....	....	....	50.00
Laurel.....	52.65	572.50	....	....	....	....	625.15
Laurel.....	....	90.50	....	....	....	....	90.50
Marsville.....	....	4,502.07	6,411.30	23,050.00	24,600.00	....	58,563.37
Orangeville.....	....	9,168.66	6,147.71	1,231.58	170.12	....	16,547.95
Shelburne: Branch collections.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	170.12
Direct to Hon. Treasurer.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	\$202.65	\$15,483.73	13,284.01	\$24,281.58	\$24,770.12	....	\$78,022.09
ELGIN COUNTY							
St. Thomas: Branch collections.....	12,500.00	37,500.00	75,000.00	90,250.00	90,000.00	....	305,250.00
Direct to Hon. Treasurer.....	....	....	4,366.57	2,494.60	1,020.90	93.77	7,975.84
	\$12,500.00	\$37,500.00	\$79,366.57	\$92,744.60	\$91,020.90	\$93.77	\$313,225.84

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO (\$24,100,855.97)—continued

ESSEX COUNTY									
Amherstburg.....		1.00		1,000.00	1,500.00			2,501.00	
Comber.....		522.85						522.85	
Elmstead.....		197.80						197.80	
Essex: Branch collections (including grant from Tp. of Colchester North)	905.48	....	6,000.00	717.21	42.56	21.40	7,686.65		
Direct to Hon. Treasurer.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	75.00		
Ford.....	....	3,750.00	18,750.00	30,987.53	17,000.00	....	70,487.53		
Harrow.....	185.07	....	25.00	....	....	....	210.07		
Kingsville.....	11.00	2.00	6,974.29	1,241.96	....	....	8,229.25		
Leamington: Branch collections.....	....	5,000.00	2,591.00	....	....	....	7,591.00		
Direct to Hon. Treasurer.....	500.00	....	....	....	....	....	500.00		
Ojibway.....	....	5,000.00	....	....	....	....	5,000.00		
Sandwich: Branch collections.....	....	2,400.00	600.00	....	....	....	3,000.00		
*Direct to Hon. Treasurer.....	....	6,000.00	32,970.00	81,000.00	72,000.00	....	191,970.00		
South Woodlee.....	....	300.00	900.00	300.00	....	....	1,500.00		
Walkerville: Branch collections.....	25,000.00	25,151.51	44,156.75	56,844.05	32,305.00	4,004.80	187,462.11		
Windsor: Branch collections.....	....	5,100.00	51,000.00	55,570.66	58,500.00	2,250.00	172,420.66		
Direct to Hon. Treasurer.....	....	315.00	....	....	....	....	315.00		
	\$26,601.55	\$53,740.16	\$163,967.04	\$227,736.41	\$181,347.56	\$6,276.20	\$659,668.92		
FRONTENAC COUNTY:									
Bedford Mills.....	40.00	....	8,000.00	425.00	47.15	....	40.00		
Kingston: Branch collections.....	14,056.32	27,943.68	78,750.00	79,000.00	89,000.00	....	50,472.15		
Direct to Hon. Treasurer.....	400.00	3,600.00	....	....	....	....	250,750.00		
	\$14,496.32	\$31,543.68	\$86,750.00	\$79,425.00	\$89,047.15	....	\$301,262.15		
GRAND MANITOULIN ISLAND:									
Cockburn.....	....	200.00	....	....	....	....	200.00		
Gore Bay (West Manitoulin)	....	....	1,882.51	4,255.40	3,371.33	42.75	9,551.99		
Branch collections.....	266.70	....	1,000.00	....	....	....	1,266.70		
Direct to Hon. Treasurer.....	....	....	....	41.70	....	....	41.70		
Hilly Grove.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50.00		
Kagawong.....	....	50.00	....	....	....	....	....		
Little Current (East Manitoulin).....	118.50	350.75	200.00	3,006.28	403.13	....	4,078.66		
Manitowaning.....	....	....	1,700.00	250.00	750.00	....	2,700.00		
Sheguiandah.....	91.00	....	200.00	200.00	400.00	....	891.00		
	\$476.20	\$600.75	\$4,982.51	\$7,753.38	\$4,924.46	\$42.75	\$18,780.05		

*Includes County Council contributions.

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO (\$24,100,855.97)—continued

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919 to Mar. 31st	Total
GREY COUNTY:							
Allan Park.....		190.55	5.00	....	....	....	195.55
Ayton.....		117.00	12.60	....	....	....	129.60
Chatsworth.....	184.50	....	....	....	....	....	184.50
Clarksburg.....			3,000.00	....	....	....	3,000.00
Dromore.....		140.00	....	....	....	....	140.00
Dundalk.....	305.00	....	1,200.00	14.50	....	....	1,519.50
Durham: Branch collections.....			3,333.00	942.00	....	51.90	4,326.90
Flesherton: Branch collections.....			384.30	....	....	....	384.30
Hanover: Branch collections.....		1,516.10	....	....	....	....	1,516.10
Direct to Hon. Treasurer.....		33.01	....	....	....	....	33.01
Holland Centre.....	25.00	....	....	....	....	....	25.00
Markdale: Branch collections.....		2,000.00	120.60	....	....	....	2,120.60
Meaford: Branch collections.....		3,600.00	2,865.00	1,949.41	....	600.00	9,014.41
Direct to Hon. Treasurer.....		100.00	....	....	....	....	100.00
McIntyre.....			800.00	....	....	....	800.00
Owen Sound: Branch collections.....		20,550.00	46,000.00	85,500.00	73,000.00	....	225,050.00
Priceville.....		23.92	303.25	....	....	....	327.17
Shallow Lake.....			275.77	....	....	....	275.77
Thornbury.....			385.00	....	....	....	385.00
	\$514.50	\$28,270.58	\$58,684.52	\$88,405.91	\$73,000.00	\$651.90	\$249,527.41
HALDIMAND COUNTY:							
Blackheath.....			1,400.00	....	....	....	1,400.00
Caledonia.....			240.00	....	....	....	240.00
Canboro.....			1,400.00	....	....	....	1,400.00
Cayuga.....			1,497.60	....	....	....	1,497.60
Dunnville: Branch collections.....		5,000.00	4,000.00	6,000.00	....	....	15,000.00
Direct to Hon. Treasurer.....		400.00	4,800.00	650.00	99.55	....	5,949.55
Hagersville.....			2,000.00	....	....	....	2,000.00

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO (\$24,100,855.97)—continued

Haldimand Co. Branch.....	....	8,000.00	20,000.00	42,000.00	42,000.00	....	112,000.00
Direct to Hon. Treasurer.....	....	230.00	17.26	....	....	....	247.26
Jarvis.....	....	75.00	400.00	....	....	....	475.00
Lowbanks.....	....	....	1,250.00	....	565.48	....	1,815.48
Nanticoke.....	....	437.25	4,000.00	....	....	....	4,437.25
Selkirk.....	10.05	9.00	1,485.00	....	....	....	1,504.05
Springvale.....	....	....	473.25	....	....	....	473.25
	10.05	\$14,151.25	\$42,963.11	\$48,650.00	\$42,665.03	....	\$148,439.44
HALIBURTON COUNTY:							
Minden.....	....	....	....	869.35	872.59	873.58	2,615.52
	....	....	....	\$869.35	\$872.59	\$873.58	\$2,615.52
HALTON COUNTY:							
Freeman.....	....	27,100.00	250.00	500.00	....	....	750.00
Milton.....	....	....	4,985.91	....	....	....	32,085.91
	....	\$27,100.00	\$5,235.91	\$500.00	....	....	\$32,835.91
HASTINGS COUNTY:							
Actinolite.....	5,000.00	44.25	33.86	21,200.00	46,500.00	214.19	78.11
Belleville: Branch Collections.....	....	22,000.00	42,474.07	....	....	....	137,388.26
Hastings Co. Branch Collections.....	....	535.00	100.00	....	....	....	635.00
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	....	3,000.00	21,440.24	34,114.80	24,623.55	12,098.20	95,276.79
Centreville.....	....	....	....	10.00	....	....	10.00
Coehill.....	....	62.00	600.00	40.00	....	....	102.00
Deloro.....	....	200.00	399.10	700.00	500.00	150.00	2,150.00
Frankford.....	50.00	700.00	....	....	....	....	1,149.10
Harold.....	1,000.00	900.00	....	....	....	....	1,900.00
Madoc.....	....	....	....	31	....	....	31
Ormsby.....	....	10.00	21.00	....	10.00	....	41.00
Queensboro.....	37.30	....	....	....	....	....	37.30
Sterling.....	....	1,075.00	100.00	....	....	....	1,175.00
Surphide.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20.00
Trenton: Branch Collections.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	15,000.00	8,072.00	....	29,572.00
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	....	60.00	....	....	....	....	60.00
Tweed.....	300.00	....	....	....	....	....	300.00
	\$8,407.30	\$30,586.25	\$67,668.27	\$71,065.11	\$79,705.55	\$12,462.39	\$269,894.87

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO (\$24,100,855.97)—*continued*

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919 to Mar. 31st	Totals
HURON COUNTY:							
Farquhar.....	40.00		75,000.00	88,500.00	96,000.00	....	40.00
Goderich: Branch Collections.....	....	21,202.35	8,500.00	2,526.72	32.00	....	280,702.35
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	....	6,535.50	....	....	....	....	17,594.22
Goderich Township.....	38.50	....	....	....	....	....	38.50
Grand Bend.....	40.00	....	1,439.35	....	....	....	40.00
Hensall.....	500.00	305.10	....	....	....	....	2,244.45
Kippen.....	....	1.20	2,022.00	....	....	....	1.20
Seaforth.....	....	....	500.00	....	....	....	2,022.00
Wroxeter.....	40.00	....	....	....	....	....	540.00
	\$658.50	\$28,044.15	\$87,461.35	\$91,026.72	\$96,032.00	....	\$303,222.72
KENORA DISTRICT:							
Dryden: Branch Collections.....	....	....	1,518.60	2,460.20	690.20	127.50	4,796.50
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	173.00	....	987.54	....	....	....	173.00
Graham.....	....	....	39.50	....	....	....	987.54
Ignace.....	....	....	7,021.77	8,632.02	8,163.02	3,314.11	39.50
Keewatin.....	1,714.76	6,772.95	371.15	308.40	....	....	35,618.63
Kenora.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	679.55
	\$1,887.76	\$6,772.95	\$9,938.56	\$11,400.62	\$8,853.22	\$3,441.61	\$42,294.72
KENT COUNTY:							
Chatham: Branch Collections.....	....	13,500.00	61,543.05	55,079.25	40,132.75	62.00	170,317.05
County Collections.....	....	40,482.59	52,319.25	75,138.55	61,465.75	11.40	227,417.54
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	....	2,500.00	....	....	....	....	2,500.00
Hightate.....	....	2,050.00	....	....	....	....	2,050.00
Ridgetown.....	1,000.00	....	....	....	....	....	1,000.00
Thamesville.....	....	40.00	....	....	....	....	40.00
Tilbury.....	75.30	....	....	....	....	....	75.30
Wallaceburg.....	....	625.00	....	....	....	....	625.00
	\$1,075.30	\$59,197.59	\$113,862.30	\$128,217.80	\$101,598.50	73.40	\$404,02.849

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO (\$24,100,855.97)—continued

LAMBTON COUNTY:									
Alvinston.....	....	....	....	650.00	....	54.00	....	....	650.00
Brigden.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	54.00
Camlachie.....	....	22.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	22.50
Corunna.....	....	....	....	1.00	....	....	....	....	1.00
Forest (see also Petrolia).....	38.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38.00
North Plympton.....	25.73	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25.73
Oil Springs.....	187.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	187.00
Petrolia: Branch Collections.....	2,078.15	2,356.40	4,650.95	2,862.45	....	67.40	....	....	12,015.35
Petrolia: Branch Collections.....	2,000.00	5,513.88	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,513.88
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	23.55	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23.55
Port Lambton.....	....	775.00	45,125.00	58,499.00	54,237.00	....	....	....	158,636.00
Sarnia.....	....	....	125.00	....	....	....	....	....	125.00
Walpole Island.....	....	785.00	....	500.00	....	....	....	....	1,353.00
Watford.....	68.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	\$4,420.43	\$9,452.78	\$49,900.95	\$62,512.45	\$54,358.40	....	....	....	\$180,645.01
LANARK COUNTY:									
Almonte: Branch Collections.....	3,389.20	6.00	7,123.97	7,396.11	2,332.83	299.16	....	....	20,547.27
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	11,000.00	....	35.00	....	....	....	....	....	11,035.00
Carleton Place.....	....	4,773.45	18,263.95	13,193.04	7,216.90	....	....	....	43,447.34
Kilmarnock.....	63.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	63.00
Lanark.....	....	525.00	....	1,010.00	....	....	....	....	1,535.00
Middleville.....	....	123.00	....	10.00	....	....	....	....	139.00
Pakenham: Branch Collections.....	....	....	....	83.08	....	....	....	....	83.08
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	643.15	....	2,596.65	2,000.00	....	....	....	....	5,239.80
Perth: Branch Collections.....	3,000.00	4,659.40	13,000.00	17,653.90	11,000.00	4,000.00	....	....	53,313.30
Drummond Tp. Branch Collections.....	....	570.25	10.00	1,025.00	....	....	....	....	1,605.25
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	1,050.00	....	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	....	....	....	73,050.00
Smith Falls: Branch Collections.....	3,480.64	890.08	15,697.45	15,032.23	11,161.10	225.25	....	....	46,486.75
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	50.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50.00
	\$22,681.99	\$11,547.18	\$80,727.02	\$81,403.36	\$55,710.83	\$4,524.41	....	....	\$256,594.79

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO (\$24,100,855.97)—continued

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919 to Mar. 31st	Total
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE:							
Acton Corners.....	10.00						10.00
Athens.....	123.05	406.73					529.78
Bellamys.....					2,787.55		2,787.55
Brockville: Branch Collections.....		24,500.00	50,500.00	65,000.00	13,300.00	10,100.00	163,400.00
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	218.00	5,452.67	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00		125,670.67
Burrtons Rapids.....	5.00		25.00				30.00
Cardinal: Branch Collections.....				2,083.96	1,505.98		3,589.94
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	1,035.00						1,035.00
Domville.....		369.30					369.30
Eastons Corners.....	40.50						40.50
Frankville.....	75.10						75.10
Gananoque: Branch Collections.....							
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	77.00	1,638.68	6,000.00	5,380.88	2,754.33	1,200.00	16,973.89
Greenbush.....	85.51						85.51
Heckston.....	52.55						52.55
Kemptville: Branch Collections.....		1,870.90					1,870.90
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	1,306.36	417.44	15.28	5.00			1,744.08
Lansdowne.....	298.39						298.39
Lyndhurst.....	136.56	100.00					236.56
Merrickville: Branch Collections.....							
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....		403.55	103.75	1,025.75	500.53	56.20	1,582.48
Newboro.....	68.51			20.00			527.30
Newboyne.....	34.00						68.51
Phillipsville.....	11.20						34.00
Portland.....		45.39	40.00				11.20
Prescott: Branch Collections.....	3,338.20	892.13	6,472.37	9,098.05	6,918.40	2,531.55	85.39
Rockspring.....		25.00		25.00			29,250.70
Spencerville.....		1,164.22					50.00
Toledo.....		602.62					1,164.22
	\$6,914.93	\$37,888.63	\$103,156.40	\$122,638.64	\$67,766.79	\$13,887.75	\$352,253.14

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO (\$24,100,855.97)—continued

LENNOX & ADDINGTON. Emerald..... Napance.....	72.00	....	18,000.00	21,608.55	22,807.64	1,900.00	72.00
	308.64	....					64,624.83
	\$380.64	....	\$18,000.00	\$21,608.55	\$22,807.64	\$1,900.00	\$64,696.83
NOTE—Prior to amalgamation, Lennox and Addington expended \$16,292.22 in relief.							
LINCOLN COUNTY:							
Bismarck.....	150.00	141.75	....	....	....	....	291.75
Merriton.....	....	250.00	....	....	....	....	250.00
Niagara-on-the-Lake.....	50.00	....	....	....	....	....	50.00
Smithville.....	....	500.00	....	....	....	....	500.00
St. Catharines.....	....	96,583.32	51,842.99	128,779.26	45,741.89	5,000.00	327,947.46
	\$200.00	\$97,475.07	\$51,842.99	\$128,779.26	\$45,741.89	\$5,000.00	\$329,039.21
MIDDLESEX COUNTY:							
Appin.....	....	10.00	....	....	....	....	10.00
Glencoe.....	100.00	270.00	....	....	....	....	370.00
*London: Branch Collections.....	....	....	118,066.11	200,000.00	56,521.33	43,165.50	417,752.94
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	....	2,706.88	65,847.89	75,351.16	73,394.11	110.85	217,410.89
Middlesex Co. Branch Collection.....	....	....	10.00	..18.00	....	....	28.00
Parkhill.....	....	742.00	....	....	....	....	742.00
Strathroy.....	115.60	2,893.82	140.78	140.87	104.00	....	3,395.07
Thames.....	....	....	200.00	....	....	....	200.00
	\$215.60	\$6,622.70	\$184,264.78	\$275,510.03	\$130,019.44	\$43,276.35	\$639,908.90

*Expended \$73,006.88 in relief prior to affiliation with the General Fund.

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO (\$24,100,855.97)—continued

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919 to Mar. 31st	Total
MUSKOKA DISTRICT:							
Alport.....	.....	50.00	417.50	5,000.00	4,499.34	3,897.25	50.00
Bracebridge: Branch Collections.....	.....	4,169.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,983.31
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	.....	22.65	500.00	.....	.....	.....	22.65
Dudley.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00
Footes Bay.....	.....	273.70	193.50	2,150.00	1,203.43	100.00	25.00
Gravenhurst: Branch Collections.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,920.63
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	.....	700.00	1,000.00	2,500.00	7,655.85	2,600.00	3,920.63
Huntsville.....	300.00	.....	294.25	606.00	140.00	182.00	14,755.85
Port Carling.....	.....	.....	33.00	.....	.....	.....	1,222.25
Port Sandfield.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00
Utterson.....	.....	.....	100.20	.....	.....	.....	14.00
Yearley's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.20
	\$300.00	\$5,254.57	\$2,538.45	\$10,356.00	\$13,498.62	\$6,779.25	\$38,726.89
NIPISSING DISTRICT:							
Cache Bay.....	35.00	.....	15.00	50.00	.....	15.00	115.00
Calvin.....	24.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.50
Latchford.....	116.00	122.25	25.33	.....	.....	.....	263.58
Mattawa.....	.....	8,441.68	2,500.00	2,725.00	1,350.00	.....	6,575.00
North Bay: Branch Collections.....	.....	.....	9,772.98	7,820.86	3,567.69	4,247.27	33,850.48
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	152.90	.....	13,605.92	8,638.10	1,787.24	.....	24,184.16
River Valley.....	.....	.....	125.00	.....	.....	.....	125.00
Sturgeon Falls: Branch Collections.....	273.63	1,150.00	300.00	1,622.00	608.00	8.04	3,961.67
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	.....	.....	1,500.00	801.56	.....	.....	2,301.56
Timagami.....	19.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.25
	\$621.28	\$9,713.93	\$27,844.23	\$21,657.52	\$7,312.93	\$4,270.31	\$71,420.20
NORFOLK COUNTY:							
Simcoe.....	.....	8,000.00	47,000.00	60,157.29	53,019.15	21.08	168,197.52
	.....	\$8,000.00	\$47,000.00	\$60,157.29	\$53,019.15	\$21.08	\$168,197.52

[illegible]

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
 PROVINCE OF ONTARIO (\$24,100,855.97)—continued

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919 to Mar. 31st	Total
Uxbridge: Branch collections.....							
Direct to Hon. Treasurer.....	182.12	1,000.00	1,000.00	....	....	....	2,000.00
Whitby.....	....	445.00	....	....	....	....	627.12
Whitevale.....	1.00	6,919.00	60,500.00	76,910.84	62,876.23	....	207,206.07
Zephyr.....	....	....	500.00	....	....	....	1.00
							500.00
	\$6,383.66	\$25,528.47	\$66,872.25	\$79,017.62	\$62,876.23	....	\$240,678.23
OXFORD COUNTY:							
Brownsville.....	30.00						
Woodstock: Branch collections.....	....	61,223.33	71,300.00	88,124.58	72,128.80	13,000.00	305,776.71
Direct to Hon. Treasurer.....	....	75.20	....	....	....	....	75.20
	\$30.00	\$61,298.53	\$71,300.00	\$88,124.58	\$72,128.80	\$13,000.00	\$305,881.91
PARRY SOUND DISTRICT:							
Burks Falls (see Powassan).....	153.80			....	....	....	153.80
Callendar.....	....	26.88	....	....	....	....	26.88
Depot Harbour.....	....	5.00	10.00	....	....	....	15.00
Dunchurch.....	....	....	17.50	....	....	....	17.50
Golden Valley.....	15.00	....	....	....	....	....	15.00
Loring.....	58.85	....	....	....	....	....	58.85
Magnetawan.....	....	....	1.00	....	....	....	1.00
Parry Sound: Branch collections.....	....	1,445.00	6,800.00	10,300.00	1,700.00	5,350.00	25,595.00
Direct to Hon. Treasurer.....	64.10	....	100.00	....	....	....	164.10
Pewsey.....	66.00	....	....	....	....	....	66.00
*Powassan: East Parry Sound Branch collections.....	....	400.00	2,285.00	6,300.00	4,700.00	928.64	14,613.64
Roseau.....	....	50.00	....	50.00	....	....	100.00
*Sundridge: East Parry Sound Branch.....	....	20.00	195.00	90.00	....	....	305.00
Direct to Hon. Treasurer.....	25.50	....	44.00	....	....	....	69.50
	\$383.25	\$1,946.88	\$9,452.50	\$16,740.00	\$6,400.00	\$6,278.64	\$41,201.27

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO (\$24,100,855.97)—continued

PEEL COUNTY:									
Brampton.....	467.00	....	48,000.00	48,000.00	48,085.47	....	144,085.47	....	467.00
Mono Mills.....	\$467.00	....	\$48,000.00	\$48,000.00	\$48,085.47	....	\$144,552.47	....	
PERTH COUNTY:									
Atwood.....	....	115.20	....	....	....	....	115.20	....	
Britton.....	....	27.00	....	....	....	....	27.00	....	
Cromarty.....	228.25	14.10	....	....	....	....	242.35	....	
Kirkton.....	135.00	173.61	140.00	....	40.00	....	488.61	....	
Listowel.....	....	7,500.00	4,390.00	324.61	10.00	....	12,224.61	....	
Millbank.....	....	....	2,220.00	....	....	....	2,220.00	....	
Milverton.....	....	655.45	240.00	240.00	....	....	1,135.45	....	
Mitchell.....	....	3,928.80	5,270.75	3,270.77	....	191.80	12,662.12	....	
Staffa.....	....	....	9.00	....	....	....	9.00	....	
Stratford: Branch collections.....	44.55	12.75	30,200.00	21,081.21	10,000.00	427.91	61,766.42	....	
Direct to Hon. Treasurer.....	88.10	25,783.05	76,315.13	52,360.98	86,338.10	64.63	240,949.99	....	
St. Mary's: Branch collections.....	....	609.51	10,784.00	13,341.62	7,463.22	955.86	33,154.21	....	
Direct to Hon. Treasurer.....	50.00	900.00	3,850.00	5,050.00	4,400.00	....	14,250.00	....	
	\$545.90	\$39,692.47	\$133,445.88	\$95,669.19	\$108,251.32	\$1,640.20	\$379,244.96	....	
PETERBORO COUNTY:									
Bridgeworth.....	250.00	124.90	....	....	....	....	124.90	....	
Havelock.....	....	150.00	463.00	100.00	....	....	963.00	....	
Keene.....	....	....	100.00	....	....	....	100.00	....	
Lakeland.....	135.11	27.70	....	....	....	....	162.81	....	
Norwood.....	1,281.56	12.00	28.13	....	....	....	1,321.69	....	
Peterboro: Branch collections.....	....	46,372.00	46,000.00	60,000.00	63,986.83	1,060.81	217,419.64	....	
Direct to Hon. Treasurer.....	....	3,250.00	20,284.05	36,000.00	25,019.00	....	84,553.05	....	
Westwood.....	....	100.00	....	....	....	....	100.00	....	
	\$1,666.67	\$50,036.60	\$66,875.18	\$96,100.00	\$89,005.83	\$1,060.81	\$304,745.09	....	

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO (\$24,100,855.97)—*continued*

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	To March 31st, 1919	Total
PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL:							
Hammond.....	.....	727.41	27.10	260.61	25.00	....	27.10
Hawkesbury: Branch collections.....	.....	678.19	678.19	260.61	25.00	....	1,691.21
Direct to Hon. Treasurer.....	914.30	467.54	5,563.15	9,185.10	5,112.00	....	21,242.09
Kenmore.....	.....	66.30	.....	.....	600.00	....	66.30
L'Orignal.....	.....	390.00	600.00	1,000.00	.....	....	2,590.00
Navan.....	.....	112.50	.....	.....	53.25	....	112.50
Ramsayville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	53.25
Russell.....	83.00	51.60	.....	.....	.....	....	134.60
Spring Hill.....	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	16.00
St. Albert.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	....	50.00
Vankleeck Hill.....	2,460.06	897.24	1,214.24	1,386.85	.....	....	5,958.39
	<u>\$3,473.36</u>	<u>\$2,762.59</u>	<u>\$8,082.68</u>	<u>\$11,832.56</u>	<u>\$5,790.25</u>	<u>....</u>	<u>\$31,941.44</u>
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY:							
Millford.....	1,500.00	11,448.40	19,500.00	5.00	24,026.35	....	5.00
Pictou: Branch collections.....	.....	.....	.....	27,639.30	.....	....	84,114.05
	<u>\$1,500.00</u>	<u>\$11,448.40</u>	<u>\$19,500.00</u>	<u>\$27,644.30</u>	<u>\$24,026.35</u>	<u>....</u>	<u>\$84,119.05</u>
RAINY RIVER DISTRICT:							
Black Hawk.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	5.00
Emo.....	326.00	150.00	94.60	1,491.00	1,004.05	130.00	3,195.65
Fort Frances: Branch collections.....	.....	.....	5,435.70	6,581.43	5,176.89	171.53	17,365.55
Ossauan.....	231.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	231.00
Pinewood.....	33.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	33.75
Rainy River: Branch collections.....	.....	785.00	2,223.84	3,188.14	2,640.37	202.65	9,190.00
Stratton Station.....	.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	....	200.00
	<u>\$745.75</u>	<u>\$1,135.00</u>	<u>\$7,754.14</u>	<u>\$11,260.57</u>	<u>\$8,821.31</u>	<u>\$504.18</u>	<u>\$30,220.95</u>

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO (\$24,100,855.97)—continued

RENFREW COUNTY:									
Annprior: Branch collections.....	225.80	3,000.00	7,250.00	10,550.00	7,400.00	1,317.51	29,743.31		
Beachburg.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00		
Barrie: Branch collections.....	150.00	500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	650.00		
Chalk River.....	310.95	.....	1,088.50	523.97	643.67	.....	2,043.12		
Cobden: Branch collections.....	135.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	658.97		
Direct to Hon. Treasurer.....	38.40	53.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	92.10		
Combermere.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00		
Eganville.....	2,800.00	17,200.00	28,000.00	12,000.00	14,000.00	.....	74,000.00		
Pembroke: Branch collections.....	.....	3,748.23	20,081.00	61,138.48	61,072.06	20,000.00	166,039.77		
Direct to Hon. Treasurer.....	.....	15,560.00	32,850.00	7,000.00	.....	.....	55,410.00		
Renfrew: Branch collections.....	.....	233.00	200.00	.....	.....	.....	433.00		
Direct to Hon. Treasurer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	\$3,666.15	\$40,294.93	\$90,469.50	\$91,212.45	\$83,115.73	\$21,317.51	\$330,076.27		
SIMCOE COUNTY:									
Alliston.....	1,806.04	2,596.50	180.00	14.00	.....	.....	2,790.50		
Barrie: Branch Collections.....	.....	8,000.00	22,010.00	12,200.00	.....	3,000.00	39,016.04		
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	.....	420.00	10,587.31	124,217.75	151,773.80	.....	294,578.86		
Beeton: Branch Collections.....	.....	1,149.00	600.00	120.00	.....	41.00	1,181.00		
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	.....	.....	582.00	1,100.00	.....	.....	2,249.00		
Bradford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	582.00		
Christian Island.....	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00		
Churchill (Innisfil Tp. Branch Collections).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Coldwater.....	.....	778.28	459.11	2,002.00	.....	32.80	2,034.80		
Collingwood: Branch Collections.....	.....	11,383.42	6,626.00	6,613.18	.....	.....	1,850.57		
Cookstown.....	.....	200.00	.....	6,411.51	.....	.....	24,420.93		
Creemore: Branch Collections.....	.....	1,000.00	566.50	501.25	.....	.....	200.00		
Duntroon.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,067.75		
Elmvale.....	.....	2,000.00	2,600.00	.....	.....	.....	50.00		
Everett.....	.....	59.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,600.00		
Gilford.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	59.00		
Hawkestone: (Oro Tp.).....	.....	.....	966.00	.....	.....	.....	20.00		
Lefroy: Innisfil Tp. Branch Collections.....	.....	.....	2,077.72	.....	.....	.....	966.00		
Loretto.....	.....	.....	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	2,077.72		
Midland.....	30.00	5,000.00	2,338.40	.....	10,000.00	.....	1,200.00		
							17,368.40		

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO (\$24,100,855.97)—*continued*

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919 to Mar. 31st	Totals
†Nottawa Branch Collections.....							
*Orillia.....	....	3,000.00	2,900.00	104.20	7.19	....	6,011.39
Penetanguishene.....	....	15.00	....	....	....	....	15.00
Shanty Bay (Oro Tp.).....	....	....	59.00	6,234.84	....	....	6,234.84
Singhampton.....	....	....	140.00	....	....	....	59.00
Stayner: Branch Collections.....	....	1,300.00	400.00	250.00	....	....	390.00
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	....	....	1,250.00	....	....	....	1,700.00
Thornton.....	....	....	500.00	....	....	....	1,250.00
Tottenham: Branch Collections.....	....	....	1,299.00	....	....	....	500.00
Vasey.....	....	35.50	90.00	....	....	....	1,299.00
Victoria Harbour.....	....	200.00	2,600.00	....	....	....	125.50
Washago.....	....	83.25	....	....	....	....	2,800.00
Waubushene: Branch Collections.....	....	....	1,622.41	....	....	....	83.25
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	....	....	339.00	10.50	....	....	1,632.91
Waverley.....	100.00	....	....	....	....	....	339.00
West Simcoe.....	50.00	....	....	....	....	....	100.00
	\$2,136.04	\$37,239.95	\$61,992.45	\$153,779.23	\$161,780.99	\$3,073.80	\$420,002.46
STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY:							
†Alexandria: Branch Collections.....	....	....	700.00	1,300.00	122.73	....	2,122.73
Avonmore.....	28.74	....	1.50	1.00	....	....	31.24
Briston.....	....	507.00	....	....	....	....	507.00
Chesterville.....	10.00	....	....	....	....	....	10.00
Cornwall: Branch Collections.....	....	10,358.88	6,990.65	900.00	....	281.04	18,530.57
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	....	5,391.50	23,136.05	57,000.00	33,000.00	....	118,527.55
Crysler.....	....	....	....	1,185.41	....	....	1,185.41
Dalkeith.....	....	280.00	....	....	....	....	280.00
Dunvegan.....	....	....	....	....	256.00	....	256.00

†An additional amount of \$67 was collected by Nottawasaga Branch, but remitted to Honorary Treasurer by Collingwood Branch.

*Town of Orillia cared for its own dependants, but spent money advanced by Honorary Treasurer for relief in adjoining districts.

†Remitted also to the Ottawa Branch.

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO (\$24,100,855.97)—continued

Elma.....	53.00	250.00	200.00	187.87	...	...	53.00
Finch.....	...	11.75	...	...	...	...	637.87
Green Valley.....	...	11.75	...	...	...	...	11.75
Inkerman.....	478.00	111.75	...	...	...	...	111.75
Iroquois.....	...	45.56	...	...	...	...	523.56
Martintown.....	...	28.00	...	...	...	...	28.00
Maxville.....	20.50	661.90	...	...	...	...	682.40
Morewood.....	...	...	17.00	...	...	...	17.00
Morrisburg.....	217.08	150.00	...	...	...	...	367.08
Mountain.....	200.00	...	...	...	...	...	200.00
South Mountain.....	...	190.93	...	...	...	...	190.93
Williamsburg.....	55.78	...	...	...	...	...	55.78
Williamstown.....	...	...	1,000.00	...	...	...	1,000.00
Winchester.....	63.80	28.00	...	...	...	...	91.80
	\$1,126.90	\$18,015.27	\$32,045.20	\$60,574.28	\$33,378.73	\$281.04	\$145,421.42
SUDBURY DISTRICT:							
Cartier.....	83.00	...	...	4,000.00	2,000.00	...	83.00
Chapleau: Branch Collections.....	...	700.00	...	...	...	...	6,700.00
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	...	...	150.00	...	...	...	150.00
Coniston (see also Sudbury).....	...	...	112.65	...	...	...	112.65
Copper Cliff: Branch Collections.....	10,023.35	...	10,000.00	29,101.00	30,100.00	2,700.00	81,924.35
Espanola.....	...	...	50.00	850.00	1,100.00	...	2,000.00
Nairn Centre.....	68.00	...	...	...	...	...	68.00
Nicholson.....	...	738.00	...	...	...	...	738.00
Sudbury: Branch Collections.....	...	31,844.42	9,400.00	34,078.51	26,140.47	23,964.20	125,427.60
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	41.10	1,000.00	422.80	...	...	...	1,463.90
	\$10,215.45	\$34,282.42	\$20,135.45	\$68,029.51	\$59,340.47	\$26,664.20	\$218,667.50
TEMISKAMING DISTRICT:							
Charlton: Branch Collections.....	...	1,984.77	153.41	...	63.00	...	216.41
Cobalt: Branch Collections.....	3,932.44	692.90	12,354.40	24,304.41	18,857.04	...	61,433.06
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	130.12	200.00	700.00	460.78	...	...	1,983.80
Cochrane: Branch Collections.....	...	...	2,000.00	2,540.00	3,750.00	300.00	8,790.00
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	100.00	...	4,582.42	27.00	...	...	4,709.42

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO (\$24,100,855.97)—*continued*

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919 to Mar. 31st	Total
Elk Lake: Branch Collections.....	....	....	189.75	281.83	81.03	....	552.61
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	....	....	10.00	....	....	....	10.00
Englehart: Branch Collections.....	....	343.96	407.20	449.10	200.00	....	1,400.26
Genesee Rapids.....	....	47.00	....	....	....	....	47.00
Gowganda.....	....	....	45.40	....	....	....	45.40
*Haileybury: Branch Collections.....	200.00	4,878.45	5,374.96	10,008.38	1,139.66	....	21,601.45
Iroquois Falls.....	664.30	....	....	....	....	....	664.30
Jacksonboro.....	....	....	....	635.00	....	....	635.00
Matheson: Branch Collections.....	68.50	192.40	223.00	....	....	....	483.90
New Liskeard: Branch Collections.....	....	300.00	1,614.90	945.91	2,951.35	....	5,812.16
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	....	....	149.25	....	....	....	149.25
Porquus Junction.....	182.75	686.72	772.65	720.40	772.33	151.00	3,285.85
Silver Centre.....	105.00	....	....	....	....	....	105.00
Timmins: Branch Collections.....	....	....	6,790.18	6,067.00	13,557.44	7,500.00	33,914.62
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	....	....	10.60	....	....	....	10.60
Uno Park.....	....	....	20.00	....	....	....	20.00
	\$5,383.11	\$9,326.20	\$35,398.12	\$46,439.81	\$41,371.85	\$7,951.00	\$145,870.09
*Expended out of contributions, \$119.20 for campaign purposes.							
THUNDER BAY DISTRICT:							
Fort William.....	....	....	17,000.00	2,000.00	21,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00
Port Arthur: Branch Collections.....	69.44	9,500.00	....	25,500.00	27.40	....	76,000.00
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	....	....	400.00	1,000.00	600.00	1,444.43	96.84
Schreiber: Branch Collections.....	303.00	....	....	....	....	....	3,444.43
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	303.00
	\$372.44	\$9,500.00	\$17,400.00	\$28,500.00	\$21,627.40	\$4,444.43	\$81,844.27

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO (\$24,100,855.97)—continued

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919 To March 31st	Total
VICTORIA COUNTY:							
Bobcaygeon.....	70.00	500.00	....	495.65	....	....	70.00
Fenelon Falls.....	....	13,104.06	30,451.25	55,200.00	48,000.00	....	995.65
Lindsay.....	....	....	35.00	....	....	....	146,755.31
Manilla.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35.00
	\$70.00	\$13,604.06	\$30,486.25	\$55,695.65	\$48,000.00	....	\$147,855.96
WATERLOO COUNTY:							
Baden (see New Ham-	....	2,577.70	....	....	....	....	2,577.70
burg).....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kitchener: Branch	16,500.00	43,000.00	32,200.00	68,662.34	55,482.14	....	215,844.48
Collections.....	500.00	2,000.00	23,276.00	48,922.00	49,842.00	....	124,540.00
Direct to Hon. Treas.	....	2,000.00	1,000.00	....	....	....	3,000.00
Bridgeport.....	500.00	3,350.00	56,850.00	175.47	....	....	4,025.47
Elmira.....	15,148.11	29,000.00	50,600.00	70,000.00	20,000.00	38,000.00	228,998.11
Galt: Branch Collections	163.12	....	....	100.00	....	....	50,763.12
Direct to Hon. Treas.	....	....	....	....	....	....	100.00
Haysville.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hespeler: Branch	1,000.00	9,900.00	15,550.00	17,509.38	17,990.08	3,083.18	65,032.64
Collections.....	66.75	5.70	2,000.00	500.00	500.00	....	3,072.45
New Hamburg.....	....	....	50.00	....	....	....	50.00
St. Clements.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Waterloo: Branch	....	23,465.50	16,074.72	31,754.63	13,075.08	....	84,369.93
Collections.....	....	6,000.00	4,000.00	....	....	....	10,000.00
Direct to Hon. Treas.	\$33,877.98	\$121,298.90	\$201,600.72	\$237,623.82	\$156,889.30	\$41,083.18	\$792,373.90
WELLAND COUNTY:							
Bridgeburg County:	....	47,500.00	87,000.00	95,000.00	78,000.00	1,000.00	308,500.00
Branch Collections...	....	....	50,000.00	71,000.00	42,000.00	4,612.32	167,612.32
Niagara Falls.....	1,038.00	....	....	....	....	....	1,038.00
Port Colborne.....	1,000.00	1,400.00	6,400.00	11,900.00	5,000.00	2,959.17	28,659.17
Thorold.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	\$2,038.00	\$48,900.00	\$143,400.00	\$177,900.00	\$125,000.00	\$8,571.49	\$505,809.49

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO (\$24,100,855.97)—*continued*

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919 to Mar. 31st	Total
WELLINGTON COUNTY:							
Arthur: Branch							
Collections.....	21.20	750.00	375.00	....	....	40.00	1,165.00
Direct to Hon. Treas.	....	....	....	....	....	....	21.20
Belwood.....	....	300.00	....	....	....	....	300.00
Clifford.....	....	102.00	....	....	....	....	102.00
Elera.....	....	10.15	....	....	....	....	10.15
Erin.....	....	....	100.00	....	....	....	100.00
Fergus.....	133.85	712.75	400.00	....	44.93	....	1,385.53
Guelph: Branch							
Collections.....	20,103.71	5,078.20	55,660.24	89,943.67	48,437.24	33,000.00	252,223.06
Direct to Hon. Treas.	3,500.00	9,080.75	34,000.00	34,100.00	27,700.00	10,000.00	118,380.75
Harriston.....	....	1,000.00	....	1,250.00	....	....	1,000.00
Mount Forest.....	40.15	59.18	....	....	200.00	40.00	1,589.33
	\$23,798.91	\$17,093.03	\$90,535.24	\$125,387.67	\$76,382.17	\$43,080.00	\$376,277.02
WENTWORTH COUNTY:							
Dundas.....	50.00	....	....	9,450.00	4,050.00	....	13,550.00
Hamilton: Branch							
Collections.....	77,195.93	143,178.74	438,113.78	643,562.51	578,877.85	64,715.03	1,945,643.84
Direct to Hon. Treas.	....	....	1,630.87	2,564.20	2,780.36	574.12	7,549.55
	\$77,245.93	\$143,178.74	\$439,744.65	\$655,576.71	\$585,708.21	\$65,289.15	\$1,966,743.39
YORK COUNTY:							
Markham.....	50.00	....	....	....	....	....	50.00
Newmarket.....	18.00	....	12.50	....	....	....	30.50
Sharon.....	31.00	....	....	....	....	....	31.00

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO (\$24,100,855.97)—continued

*Sutton West: Branch Collections.....	650.00	101.26	25.00	....	....	776.26
Direct to Hon. Treas.	....	50.00	....	....	....	50.00
Toronto: Branch Collections.....	496,055.21	2,000,480.42	2,132,128.91	2,246,323.30	31,579.81	7,224,854.72
Direct to Hon. Treas.	9,898.99	21,489.69	15,336.96	11,481.82	2,059.32	85,953.64
\$344,072.93	\$506,604.20	\$2,022,133.87	\$2,147,490.87	\$2,257,805.12	\$33,639.13	7,311,746.12
*Forwarded \$955.48 in 1914 to Toronto Branch.						
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO: Generally.....	28,043.21	1,200.00	846,208.33	1,168,332.86	....	2,068,647.89
Grand Total.....	\$848,230.99	\$2,036,210.72	\$5,739,648.50	\$7,687,109.01	\$7,240,411.74	\$24,100,855.97

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (\$136,522.44)

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	To March 31st, 1919	Total
Charlottetown.....	....	34,500.00	40,000.00	50.00	1,982.34	7,884.10	50.00
Prince Edward Island, Branch Collections.....	....	....	2,468.70	47,558.60	135.00	....	131,925.04
Direct to Honorary Treasurer	1,143.70	....	....	800.00	....	....	4,547.40
	\$1,143.70	\$34,500.00	\$42,468.70	\$48,408.60	\$2,117.34	\$7,884.10	\$136,522.44

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC (\$9,682,557.21)

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919 to Mar. 31st	Total
ARGENTEUIL COUNTY:							
Arundel.....	....	350.00	1,752.55	....	....	....	350.00
Brownshurg.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,752.55
Lachute Branch Collections.....	2,000.00	....	....	....	....	527.55	2,527.55
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	....	....	....	2,000.00	1,396.14	53.53	3,449.67
Weir.....	75.00	....	....	....	....	....	75.00
Calumet.....	....	....	....	307.86	....	....	307.86
	\$2,075.00	\$350.00	\$1,752.55	\$2,307.86	\$1,396.14	\$581.08	\$8,462.63
BEAUCO COUNTY:							
Linere.....	55.00	48.60	....	....	....	....	103.60
	\$55.00	\$48.60	....	....	....	....	\$103.60
BEAUFARNOIS COUNTY:							
Beaufarnois Branch Collections.....	....	....	379.17	11.43	....	....	390.60
Valleyfield.....	....	3,639.35	....	....	....	....	3,639.35
	....	\$3,639.35	\$379.17	\$11.43	....	....	\$4,029.95
BONAVENTURE COUNTY:							
Bonaventure.....	....	....	100.00	....	....	....	100.00
New Richmond Branch Collections.....	....	4,882.32	....	....	2,178.00	1,000.00	8,060.32
Pasphebiac.....	935.00	....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	....	3,935.00
Port Daniel.....	160.00	....	....	....	....	....	160.00
St. Godfroy.....	....	....	2.00	....	....	....	2.00
St. Jean L'Evangliste.....	....	....	63.75	....	....	....	63.75
	\$1,095.00	\$4,882.32	\$1,165.75	\$1,000.00	\$3,178.00	\$1,000.00	\$12,321.07

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC (\$9,682,557.21)—continued

BROME COUNTY:									
Adamsville.....	...	32.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	32.25
Bondville.....	56.00	....	....	....	24.00	....	....	....	80.00
Brigham.....	20.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20.00
Foster.....	38.60	100.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	138.60
Knowlton: Branch Collections.....	600.58	474.38	211.30	....	....	....	....	....	1,286.26
County Grant.....	1,600.00	....	10,000.00	....	....	5,000.00	5,000.00	....	21,000.00
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	634.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	634.50
Mansonville.....	169.68	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	169.68
Sutton.....	143.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	143.00
	2,662.36	\$606.63	\$10,211.30	....	\$24.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	....	\$23,504.29
CHAMBLEY COUNTY:									
Longueuil: Branch Collections.....	2,576.38	3,727.89	9,041.60	....	13,362.93	7,355.86	2,495.05	....	38,559.71
	\$2,576.38	\$3,727.89	\$9,041.60	....	\$13,362.93	\$7,355.86	\$2,495.05	....	\$38,559.71
CHAMPLAIN COUNTY:									
Grand Mère: Branch Collections.....	2,919.25	....	4,912.61	....	4,080.63	3,221.67	....	....	15,134.16
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	....	....	200.00	....	....	....	....	....	200.00
La Tuque.....	....	....	259.00	....	....	....	....	....	259.00
	\$2,919.25	....	\$5,371.61	....	\$4,080.63	\$3,221.67	....	....	\$15,593.16
CHARLEVOIX COUNTY:									
Isle au Coudres.....	....	....	25.00	....	....	....	....	....	25.00
	....	....	\$25.00	....	....	....	....	....	\$25.00
CHATEAUGUAY COUNTY:									
Howick: Branch Collections.....	....	844.45	1,059.29	....	420.00	....	....	....	2,323.74
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	....	95.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	95.00
Oristown.....	2,207.55	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,207.55
Riverfield.....	306.45	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	306.45
	\$2,514.00	\$939.45	\$1,059.29	....	\$420.00	....	....	....	\$4,932.74

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC (\$9,682,557.21)—*continued*

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919 to Mar. 31st	Total
CHICOUTIMI-SAGUENAY:							
Kenogami.....	33.00	1.00	21.00	....	....	....	34.00
Milles Vaches.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21.00
	\$33.00	\$1.00	\$21.00	....	....	....	\$55.00
COMPTON COUNTY:							
Bury: Branch (including Municipality Grant).....	25.00	10.00	....	150.00	....	....	185.00
Cookshire: Branch Collections.....	400.00	....	15.00	900.00	100.00	....	1,415.00
County Grant.....	....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	....	4,000.00
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	....	50.55	447.90	....	....	....	498.45
East Angus.....	....	....	60.00	100.00	....	....	160.00
Megantic.....	....	....	....	600.00	....	....	600.00
Sawyerville.....	....	....	60.00	50.00	....	....	110.00
Scotstown: Town Grant.....	....	....	....	400.00	100.00	....	500.00
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	....	....	9.00	....	....	....	9.00
St. Isidore d'Auckland.....	....	....	10.00	....	....	....	10.00
	\$425.00	\$1,060.55	\$1,601.90	\$3,200.00	\$1,200.00	....	\$7,487.45
DRUMMOND COUNTY:							
Drummondville: Branch.....	1,000.34	....	....	....	....	....	1,000.34
South Durham.....	....	59.33	....	....	....	....	59.33
Ulverton.....	72.50	....	....	....	....	....	72.50
	\$1,072.84	\$59.33	....	....	....	....	\$1,132.17

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC (\$9,682,557.21)—continued

GASPE COUNTY:									
Barachois de Malbaie.....	....	....	53.50	50.00	....	....	....	....	103.50
Cap Chat.....	79.54	63.37	11.25	....	....	....	....	....	11.25
Cape Cove.....	857.82	....	....	841.00	750.00	....	1,227.34	....	142.91
Gaspe: Branch Collections.....	173.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,676.16
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	100.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	173.20
Gaspe Bay South.....	55.43	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100.00
Griffin.....	64.00	....	....	621.34	288.05	....	41.86	....	55.43
Perce.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,015.25
	\$1,329.99	\$63.37	\$64.75	\$1,512.34	\$1,038.05	\$1,269.20	\$5,277.70		
HUNTINGDON COUNTY:									
Hemmingford.....	....	707.17	....	....	....	....	....	....	707.17
Herdman (Tp. of Hinchinbrook).....	....	1,071.70	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,071.70
Huntingdon.....	....	1,800.00	2,000.00	3,500.00	....	....	....	....	7,300.00
St. Agnes de Dundee.....	....	504.85	....	....	....	....	....	....	504.85
	....	\$4,083.72	\$2,000.00	\$3,500.00	....	....	\$9,583.72		
JOLIETTE COUNTY:									
Joliette: Branch Collections.....	....	730.70	....	....	....	....	....	....	730.70
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	....	....	....	3,144.00	....	....	....	....	3,144.00
	....	\$730.70	....	\$3,144.00	....	....	\$3,874.70		
KAMOURASKA COUNTY:									
Parish of d'Andreville.....	....	....	11.95	....	....	....	....	....	11.95
Kamouraska County Grant.....	....	....	....	1,000.00	....	....	....	....	1,000.00
Riviere Ouelle.....	....	....	500.00	110.25	....	....	....	....	110.25
St. Pacome.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	500.00
	....	....	\$511.95	\$1,110.25	....	....	\$1,622.20		

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC (\$9,682,557.21)—continued

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919 to Mar. 31st.	Total
LABELLE COUNTY:							
Buckingham: Branch Collections.....	4,697.26	7,509.14	5,869.95	10,487.76	10,274.53	470.26	39,308.90
L'Annonciation.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	50.00
Mont Laurier.....	325.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325.00
Namur.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00
Papineauville.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	30.00
	\$5,022.26	\$7,514.14	\$5,869.95	\$10,567.76	\$10,274.53	\$470.26	\$39,718.90
LAPRAIRIE COUNTY:							
Laprairie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.54	.72	1.26
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.54	.72	\$1.26
L'ISLET COUNTY:							
Bonsecours.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	50.00
St. Eugene.....	.....	.....	9.82	.....	.....	.....	9.82
St. Jean Port Joli.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00
St. Perpetue.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	25.00
	.....	.....	\$9.82	\$175.00	.....	.....	\$184.82
LEVIS COUNTY:							
Levis.....	.....	.....	2,036.27	.....	.....	.....	2,036.27
	.....	.....	\$2,036.27	.....	.....	.....	\$2,036.27

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC (\$9,682,557.21)—continued

MATANE COUNTY:									
Lac au Saumon.....	....	....	22.00	100.00	....	....	....	....	122.00
Little Metis.....	....	....	50.01	102.20	....	....	....	....	152.21
Matane.....	....	....	724.16	....	....	....	....	....	724.16
Sayabec.....	....	....	54.00	....	....	....	....	....	54.00
Val Brilliant.....	....	....	35.00	125.00	....	....	....	....	160.00
	....	....	\$885.17	\$327.20	....	....	....	....	\$1,212.37
MEGANTIC COUNTY:									
Inverness: Branch Collections.....	....	200.00	200.00	500.00	50.00	97.00	....	....	1,047.00
Leeds Village.....	....	751.99	....	....	....	....	....	....	751.99
Thetford Mines.....	....	2,184.37	1,466.69	3,136.45	1,799.19	....	....	....	8,586.70
	....	\$3,136.36	\$1,666.69	\$3,636.45	\$1,849.19	\$97.00	....	....	\$10,385.69
MISSISSQUOI COUNTY:									
County: Branch Collections.....	4,759.79	224.22	....	100.00	2,475.25	....	....	....	7,559.26
County Grant.....	....	....	3,000.00	4,570.07	3,370.07	....	....	....	10,940.14
Bedford: Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	119.00	....	....	....	206.00	....	....	....	325.00
Covansville.....	244.36	25.00	....	....	500.00	....	....	....	769.36
Dunham.....	45.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	45.00
Farnham (Town Grant).....	....	....	....	500.00	....	....	....	....	500.00
Freighsburg.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	110.28
Phillipsburg (included in County Branch Collections),	110.28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	\$5,278.43	\$249.22	\$3,000.00	\$5,170.07	\$6,551.32	....	....	....	\$20,249.04
MONTCALEM COUNTY:									
St. Julien de Wolfestown.....	....	....	3.50	....	....	....	....	....	3.50
	....	....	\$3.50	....	....	....	....	....	\$3.50

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC (\$9,682,557.21)—continued

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919 to Mar. 31st.	Total
MONTMAGNY COUNTY:							
Cap St. Ignace.....	....	....	68.25	....	....	....	68.25
Isle aux grues.....	....	....	63.20	....	....	....	63.20
Montmagny.....	....	....	879.80	4,074.59	4,000.00	....	8,954.39
St. Ignace.....	....	....	....	50.00	....	....	50.00
	....	....	948.05	4,187.79	4,000.00	....	9,135.84
MONTREAL ISLAND (including Laval, Jacques Cartier & d'Hochelaga):							
Beaurepaire.....	2,619.87	....	....	....	....	....	2,619.87
Montreal: Branch Collections.....	750,565.35	675,084.53	1,893,217.98	2,444,213.34	494,217.42	4,343.71	6,261,642.33
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	78,284.20	124,147.06	357,883.54	395,620.15	144,660.70	809.79	1,101,405.44
	\$831,469.42	\$799,231.59	2,251,101.52	2,839,833.49	\$638,878.12	\$5,153.50	7,365,667.64
NICOLET COUNTY:							
Nicolet.....	1,238.64	....	....	....	....	....	1,238.64
	\$1,238.64	....	....	....	....	....	\$1,238.64
PONTIAC COUNTY:							
Bryson: Town.....	25.00	....	....	....	....	....	25.00
County Grant.....	1,000.00	....	....	1,200.00	2,500.00	....	4,700.00
Calumet Island.....	....	200.00	....	....	....	....	200.00
Campbells Bay.....	....	260.75	....	597.50	....	....	858.25
Charteris (see also Shawville).....	9.00	....	....	....	....	....	9.00
Davidson.....	27.00	....	....	....	....	....	27.00
Fort Coulonge.....	1,730.00	....	2,209.00	2,829.02	287.91	....	7,055.93
Kippewa.....	....	....	....	....	15.00	....	15.00

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC (\$9,682,557.21)—continued

Portage du Fort.....	200.00	....	1,294.75	1,302.00	....	....	200.00
Shawville: Branch Collections.....	....	....	9.02	....	....	....	2,596.75
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	....	....	....	50.00	....	....	9.02
Waltham (see also Davidson).....	....	15.00	....	....	....	....	50.00
Wyman.....	....	14.50	....	....	....	....	15.00
Yarm.....	10.00	....	....	....	....	....	24.50
	<u>\$3,001.00</u>	<u>\$29.50</u>	<u>\$3,973.52</u>	<u>\$5,978.52</u>	<u>\$2,802.91</u>	<u>....</u>	<u>\$15,785.45</u>
PORTNEUF COUNTY:							
Portneuf.....	....	....	5.00	....	....	....	5.00
St. Jean Baptiste (County Grant).....	....	....	900.00	....	....	....	900.00
	<u>....</u>	<u>....</u>	<u>\$905.00</u>	<u>....</u>	<u>....</u>	<u>....</u>	<u>\$905.00</u>
QUEBEC COUNTY:							
Quebec: Branch Collections.....	75,791.11	42,787.03	94,066.30	322,364.24	16,295.87	1,764.89	553,069.44
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	66,053.00	1,001.00	1,368.44	....	....	....	68,422.44
Valcartier.....	....	5.00	556.36	....	....	....	561.36
	<u>\$141,844.11</u>	<u>\$43,793.03</u>	<u>\$95,991.10</u>	<u>\$322,364.24</u>	<u>\$16,295.87</u>	<u>\$1,764.89</u>	<u>\$622,053.24</u>
RICHMOND COUNTY:							
Bromptonville.....	....	400.00	....	1,250.50	....	....	1,650.50
Danville: Branch Collections.....	....	500.00	125.00	450.00	800.00	....	1,875.00
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	....	....	300.00	....	....	....	300.00
Kingsbury.....	232.25	....	....	....	....	....	232.25
Melbourne.....	32.94	....	....	....	....	....	32.94
Richmond: Branch Collections.....	2,000.00	1,500.00	2,300.00	2,600.00	....	....	8,400.00
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	....	....	....	....	25.00	....	25.00
Windsor Mills (Branch).....	2,147.53	....	1,733.38	2,700.00	514.55	....	7,095.46
	<u>\$4,412.72</u>	<u>\$2,400.00</u>	<u>\$4,458.38</u>	<u>\$7,000.50</u>	<u>\$1,339.55</u>	<u>....</u>	<u>\$19,611.15</u>

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC (\$9,682,557.21)—continued

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919 to Mar. 31st	Total
RIMOUSKI COUNTY:							
Rimouski.....	....	1,450.00	181.84	1,000.00	....	....	2,631.84
St. Fabien.....	....	....	25.00	....	....	....	25.00
St. Simon.....	....	....	10.00	....	....	....	10.00
	....	\$1,450.00	\$216.84	\$1,000.00	....	....	\$2,666.84
ROUVILLE COUNTY:							
Marieville.....	116.00	....	....	1,000.00	....	....	1,116.00
	\$116.00	....	....	\$1,000.00	....	....	\$1,116.00
SHEFFORD COUNTY:							
Granby: Branch Collections.....	....	4,273.64	9,891.51	16,638.11	1,298.88	....	32,102.14
Valcourt.....	....	....	18.00	....	....	....	18.00
Waterloo: Branch Collections.....	....	684.50	564.15	728.37	307.00	....	2,284.02
West Shefford.....	8.00	....	....	....	....	....	8.00
	\$8.00	\$4,958.14	\$10,473.66	\$17,366.48	\$1,605.88	....	\$34,412.16
SHERBROOKE COUNTY:							
Lennoxville: Branch Collections.....	558.60	215.65	1,666.82	1,184.25	341.25	28.50	3,995.07
Sherbrooke: Branch Collections.....	10,595.72	17,162.46	43,971.65	79,892.36	46,451.62	3,806.43	201,880.24
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	....	....	124.90	....	....	....	124.90
	\$11,154.32	\$17,378.11	\$45,763.37	\$81,076.61	\$46,792.87	\$3,834.93	\$206,000.21
ST. JOHNS COUNTY:							
St. Johns: Branch Collections.....	229.53	2,837.69	3,886.66	2,430.06	1,675.16	50.00	11,109.10
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	....	....	....	500.00	....	....	500.00
	\$229.53	\$2,837.69	\$3,886.66	\$2,930.06	\$1,675.16	\$50.00	\$11,609.10

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC (\$9,682,557.21)—continued

STANSTEAD COUNTY:									
Ayers Cliff.....	1,000.00	....	586.15	1,050.00	....	200.00	....	586.15	
Beebe: Branch Collections.....	....	1,002.85	1,350.00	8,000.00	....	2,897.62	....	3,600.00	
Coaticook: Branch Collections.....	....	....	....	225.00	....	....	....	11,900.47	
Dixville.....	180.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	225.00	
Hatley: Branch Collections.....	....	....	2,865.00	115.00	....	190.00	....	180.50	
Magog: Branch Collections.....	151.07	....	2.00	....	....	....	....	3,170.00	
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	....	....	....	100.00	....	....	....	153.07	
North Hatley.....	....	....	4,000.00	3,000.00	....	3,000.00	....	100.00	
Rock Island: Branch Collections.....	1,000.00	3,000.00	2,353.63	....	....	2,000.00	....	10,000.00	
Stanstead.....	\$2,331.57	\$4,002.85	\$11,156.78	\$12,490.00	....	\$8,287.62	....	8,353.63	
								\$38,268.82	
St. HYACINTHE COUNTY:									
St. Hyacinthe: Branch Collections.....	....	2,670.69	785.35	518.05	250.00	1,650.00	250.00	5,874.09	
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	....	1,400.00	2,000.00	....	....	....	....	3,400.00	
	....	\$4,070.69	\$2,785.35	\$518.05	\$250.00	\$1,650.00	\$250.00	\$9,274.09	
St. MAURICE COUNTY:									
Three Rivers: Branch Collections.....	7,240.50	3,612.65	6,862.81	9,744.68	....	3,000.00	....	30,460.64	
	\$7,240.50	\$3,612.65	\$6,862.81	\$9,744.68	....	\$3,000.00	....	\$30,460.64	
TEMISCOUATA COUNTY:									
Cabano.....	....	....	132.91	....	....	....	....	132.91	
Cacouna.....	....	....	92.00	....	....	....	....	92.00	
Fraserville: Branch Collections.....	3,971.19	....	1,180.47	100.00	....	....	....	5,251.66	
Notre Dame du Lac.....	....	....	75.00	....	....	....	....	75.00	
Notre Dame de Sept Douleurs.....	....	....	....	6.03	....	....	....	6.03	
St. David d'Escourt.....	....	....	....	30.00	....	....	....	30.00	
St. Eusebe de Cabano.....	....	....	....	20.00	....	....	....	20.00	
Trois Pistoles.....	....	....	85.00	50.00	....	....	....	135.00	
	\$3,971.19	....	\$1,565.38	\$206.03	....	....	....	\$5,742.60	

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC (\$9,682,557.21)—continued

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919 to Mar. 31st	Total
TERREBONNE COUNTY:							
Brebeuf.....	55.50	....	3.95	....	....	....	3.95
New Glasgow.....	55.50	....	....	....	....	....	55.50
			\$3.95	....	....	....	\$59.45
VAUDREUIL COUNTY:							
Hudson.....	50.00	150.00	....	....	....	....	50.00
Hudson Heights.....	150.00	....	....	....	....	....	300.00
Rigaud.....	....	....	500.00	....	....	....	500.00
	\$200.00	\$150.00	\$500.00	....	....	....	\$850.00
WOLFE COUNTY:							
Ham Sud (County Grant).....	519.64	....	....	....	600.00	....	600.00
Marbleton.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	519.64
St. Adolphe de Dudswell.....	....	....	23.45	....	....	....	23.45
St. Camille.....	....	....	3.65	....	....	....	3.65
	\$519.64	....	\$27.10	....	\$600.00	....	\$1,146.74
WRIGHT COUNTY:							
Cantley.....	72.45	....	....	....	....	....	72.45
Chelsea.....	....	....	25.00	....	....	....	25.00
Farrellton.....	....	....	57.00	....	....	....	57.00
Hull; Branch Collections.....	....	833.00	22,684.32	20,701.16	8,836.15	53.05	53,107.68
Maniwaki.....	....	....	....	....	19.00	....	19.00
Poltimore.....	170.50	....	....	....	....	....	170.50
River Desert.....	160.00	....	....	....	....	....	160.00
	\$402.95	\$833.00	\$22,766.32	\$20,701.16	\$8,855.15	\$53.05	\$53,611.63

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC (\$9,682,557.21)—continued

YAMASKA COUNTY:									
Pierreville.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00
	.....	.....	\$50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$50.00
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, GENERALLY:									
Provincial Grant.....	.....	.....	.....	900,000.00	100,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00
Direct to Honorary Treasurer.....	34,504.43	2,760.62	1,200.00	2,603.98	1,466.00	.....	.....	.....	42,535.03
\$ 34,504.43	\$ 2,760.62	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 902,603.98	\$101,466.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,042,535.03
Grand Total.....									
\$1,069,758.03	\$918,600.50	\$2,511,313.06	\$4,282,551.51	\$878,314.43	\$22,019.68	\$9,682,557.21	.....	.....	.....

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN (\$2,730,956.52)

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919 to Mar. 31st	Total
Aberdeen.....	250.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250.00
Antlope.....	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00
Antler.....	.....	35.00	40.00	50.00	.....	.....	125.00
Asquith.....	.....	25.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	50.00
Balcarres.....	502.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	502.10
Battleford (Indians).....	.....	.....	356.20	35.00	20.20	.....	411.40
Blaine Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	815.00	.....	815.00
Broadview.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00
Broderick.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	15.00
Carlisle (Indians).....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Colonsay.....	.....	.....	.....	4.40	.....	.....	4.40
Conquest.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00
Cupar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87.65	.....	87.65
Cut Knife.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	10.00
Duck Lake (Indians).....	.....	.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	200.00
Emmaville.....	.....	.....	59.30	.....	.....	.....	59.30
Glenavon.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	5.00
Hafford.....	700.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	746.58
Hague.....	.....	46.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00
Halbrite.....	27.95	.....	.....	3,320.00	.....	.....	3,320.00
Hare Hill.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	27.95
Humbolt.....	227.00	850.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00
Jansen.....	.....	60.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,077.00
Kamsack.....	.....	.....	.....	550.00	.....	.....	60.00
Keppel.....	10.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550.00
Kiltawa.....	.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....	.....	10.50
Leask.....	200.00	.....	100.00	.....	.....	.....	100.00
Maypole.....	.....	44.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	300.00
Milly.....	.....	43.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.00
Moose Jaw.....	.....	31.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.70
MacNutt.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	31.00
Neasden.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	.....	.....	10.00
Onion Lake (Indians).....	.....	.....	27.20	74.80	133.85	.....	27.00
Parkville.....	.....	11.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	235.85
Qu'Appelle (Indians).....	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	11.70
							2,000.00

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN (\$2,730,956.52)—continued

Regina.....	....	....	....	5.00	37.00	....	42.00
Rosebay.....	....	....	....	10.00	....	....	10.00
Saskatchewan:							
Branch Collections...	....	309,834.58	586,799.80	1,006,947.58	761,332.54	13,954.05	2,678,868.55
Direct to Hon. Treas...	15,000.00	200.00	12,218.38	8,987.05	1,985.76	....	38,391.19
Santaluta (Indians)...	....	10.00	20.50	363.20	117.95	....	511.65
Star City.....	100.00	....	....	....	....	....	100.00
Steeldale.....	....	22.00	....	....	....	....	22.00
Tilney.....	....	106.00	....	....	....	....	106.00
Verigin.....	....	....	....	500.00	....	....	500.00
Wiseton.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.00
Wolfe.....	....	....	50.00	....	....	....	50.00
	\$17,217.55	\$311,319.56	\$600,996.38	\$1,022,934.03	\$764,534.95	\$13,954.05	\$2,730,956.52

YUKON TERRITORY (\$45,631.20)

Dawson:							
Yukon Patriotic Fund	....	16,216.45	5,000.00	20,000.00	....	....	41,216.45
Direct to Hon. Treas...	3,003.50	....	234.00	....	....	....	234.00
Whitehorse.....	....	50.00	1,066.50	60.75	....	....	4,180.75
	\$3,003.50	\$16,266.45	\$6,300.50	\$20,060.75			\$45,631.20

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES (\$25.00)

Fort MacPherson.....				25.00			\$25.00
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CANADA GENERALLY (\$241,958.83)

*PUBLIC SERVICE OF CANADA:							
Direct to Hon. Treas...	\$27,433.31	\$32,435.35	\$44,855.33	\$38,212.75	\$21,284.02	\$1,765.45	\$165,986.21

*See footnote page 273 re Civil Service Subscriptions.

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
CANADA GENERALLY (\$241,958.83)—*continued*

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919 to Mar. 31st	Total
CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND ASSOCIATION Balance from old Boer War Fund transfer- red to Can. Pat. Fund Sep. 15th, 1914.....	\$75,972.62	....	....	....	....	....	\$75,972.62
SPECIAL FUND							
(Three Prairie Provinces) Mennonites.....	....	....	....	5,705.17	....	....	\$5,705.17

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
NEWFOUNDLAND (\$34.37)

St. Johns.....	....	....	....	34.37	....	....	\$34.37
An additional amount of \$38.88 was contributed by Newfoundland and included in "Public Service of Canada."							

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
GREAT BRITAIN (\$2,716.30)

London.....	191.77	2,049.53	....	....	....	....	2,241.30
Richborough.....	....	....	....	....	....	475.00	475.00
	\$191.77	\$2,049.53	....	....	....	\$475.00	\$2,716.30

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (\$13,340.28)

Direct to Hon. Treas..	\$5,543.47	\$3,717.59	\$3,537.80	\$386.42	\$155.00		\$13,340.28
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Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from subscribers in New Brunswick, by Counties, to March 31, 1919

*Albert County.....	\$ 10,629.05
*Carleton County.....	52,264.60
*Charlotte County.....	69,395.35
*Gloucester County.....	30,424.22
*Kent County.....	18,380.08
*King's County.....	29,930.95
*Madawaska County.....	18,414.29
*Northumberland County.....	78,274.97
*Queen's County.....	11,739.98
*Restigouche County.....	50,432.85
*St. John County.....	487,500.69
*Victoria County.....	18,676.20
*Westmoreland County.....	105,145.14
*York County (including \$390,422.94 from the Provincial Govt.)	508,522.02
*Province of New Brunswick (generally).....	18,738.63
	\$1,508,469.02

*During 1917 the municipalities forwarded their grants direct to the Honorary Treasurer at Ottawa, but the 1918 assessment was remitted to the Provincial Treasurer of New Brunswick for transmission to the Honorary Treasurer and is listed under "York County"—Fredericton being the place from which the remittances were forwarded.

Final Statement of Payments made by Province of New Brunswick to Canadian Patriotic Fund for Assessment, 1918. Showing Counties, Municipalities, etc., as per list furnished by Provincial Treasurer, after report had been put in the hands of the printers.

St. John City.....	\$115,630.44
St. John County.....	16,243.83
King's County.....	22,844.67
Queen's County.....	9,049.96
Albert County.....	8,193.58
Carleton County.....	29,795.99
Charlotte County.....	8,889.85
Milltown.....	2,957.22
St. Andrews.....	2,733.45
St. George.....	1,341.24
St. Stephen.....	6,803.89
Gloucester County.....	12,236.79
Bathurst.....	2,780.47
Kent County.....	11,162.12
Madawaska County.....	9,911.01
Edmundston.....	1,298.88
Northumberland County.....	19,902.19
Restigouche County.....	13,133.17
Victoria County.....	9,827.79
Grand Falls.....	845.42
Westmoreland County.....	25,528.13
Sunny Brae.....	373.04
Shediac.....	1,401.76
Sackville.....	3,884.73
Moncton.....	12,538.64
York County.....	27,025.02
Marysville.....	2,577.79
Fredericton.....	16,959.06
Sunbury County.....	4,129.87
	\$400,000.00

The \$400,000 was received in the following remittances:

September 28, 1918.....	\$110,841.80
October 2, 1918.....	66,273.97
November 2, 1918.....	66,445.01
January 20, 1919.....	56,005.97
March 31, 1919.....	65,856.19
	\$365,422.94
Plus amount paid direct by Victoria County in January, 1918, applicable to 1918 assessment.....	1,751.00
	\$367,173.94

The undermentioned amounts were received in the fiscal year 1919-20.

October 9, 1919.....	\$ 2,215.31
March 16, 1920.....	2,962.00
March 29, 1920.....	27,648.75
	\$400,000.00

Contributions Received by the Honorary Treasurer from subscribers in Ontario by Counties, to March 31, 1919

Algoma District.....	\$ 177,606.03
Brant County.....	591,512.94
Bruce County.....	279,644.80
Carleton County.....	1,642,775.36
Dufferin County.....	78,022.09
Elgin County.....	313,225.84
Essex County.....	659,668.92
Frontenac County.....	301,262.15
Grand Manitoulin Island.....	18,780.05
Grey County.....	249,527.41
Haldimand County.....	148,439.44
Haliburton County.....	2,615.52
Halton County.....	32,835.91
Hastings County.....	269,894.87
Huron County.....	303,222.72
Kenora District.....	42,294.72
Kent County.....	404,024.89
Lambton County.....	180,645.01
Lanark County.....	256,594.79
Leeds and Grenville.....	352,253.14
Lennox and Addington.....	64,696.83
Lincoln County.....	329,039.21
Middlesex County.....	639,908.90
Muskoka District.....	38,726.89
Nipissing District.....	71,420.20
Norfolk County.....	168,197.52
Northumberland and Durham.....	410,098.67
Ontario County.....	240,678.23
Oxford County.....	305,881.91
Parry Sound District.....	41,201.27
Peel County.....	144,552.47
Perth County.....	379,244.96
Peterboro County.....	304,745.09
Prescott and Russell.....	31,941.44
Prince Edward County.....	84,119.05
Rainy River District.....	30,220.95
Renfrew County.....	330,076.27
Sudbury District.....	218,667.50
Temiskaming District.....	145,870.09
Thunder Bay District.....	81,844.27
Victoria County.....	147,855.96
Simcoe County.....	420,002.46
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	145,421.42
Waterloo County.....	792,373.90

Welland County.....	505,809.49
Wellington County.....	376,277.02
Wentworth County.....	1,966,743.39
York County.....	7,311,746.12
Province of Ontario (generally).....	2,068,647.89
	<u>\$24,100,855.97</u>

Contributions received by the Honorary Treasurer from subscribers in Quebec, by Counties, to March 31, 1919

Argenteuil County.....	\$ 8,462.63
Beauce County.....	103.60
Beauharnois County.....	4,029.95
Bonaventure County.....	12,321.07
Brome County.....	23,504.29
Chambly County.....	38,559.71
Champlain County.....	15,593.16
Charlevoix County.....	25.00
Chicoutimi-Saguenay.....	55.00
Chateauguay County.....	4,932.74
Compton County.....	7,487.45
Drummond County.....	1,132.17
Gaspe County.....	5,277.70
Huntingdon County.....	9,583.72
Joliette County.....	3,874.70
Kamouraska County.....	1,622.20
Labelle County.....	39,718.90
Laprairie County.....	1.26
L'Islet County.....	184.82
Levis County.....	2,036.27
Matane County.....	1,212.37
Megantic County.....	10,385.69
Missisquoi County.....	20,249.04
Montcalm County.....	3.50
Montmagny County.....	9,135.84
Montreal Island (including Laval, Jacques Cartier and d'Hochelaga).....	7,365,667.64
Nicolet County.....	1,238.64
Pontiac County.....	15,785.45
Portneuf County.....	905.00
Quebec County.....	622,053.24
Richmond County.....	19,611.15
Rimouski County.....	2,666.84
Rouville County.....	1,116.00
Shefford County.....	34,412.16
Sherbrooke County.....	206,000.21
St. Johns County.....	11,609.10
Stanstead County.....	38,268.82
St. Hyacinthe County.....	9,274.09
St. Maurice County.....	30,460.64
Temiscouata County.....	5,742.60
Terrebonne County.....	59.45
Vaudreuil County.....	850.00
Wolfe County.....	1,146.74
Wright County.....	53,611.63
Yamaska County.....	50.00
Province of Quebec (generally).....	1,042,535.03
	<u>\$9,682,557.21</u>

The following Special Accounts were administered by the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The receipts do not appear in the General Receipts of the Patriotic Fund, except the Mennonite contribution, as Special Accounts were opened in each case. The Receipts and Expenditure are shown to March 31, 1919.

The Mennonite contribution of \$5,705.17 was administered by the Fund, but appears in the general receipts of the Fund as a separate item, due to the fact that the amount was distributed in equal proportions to the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, to be distributed by those provinces in accordance with the terms of the gift.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND
SPECIAL ACCOUNT—OFFICERS' COMMITTEE

FOR RELIEF NOT AUTHORIZED BY THE ACT OF INCORPORATION

Certain extraordinary cases not covered by the Act were submitted to the Officers' Committee for investigation. The Committee recommended payments to four cases, the same being made from the Special Account for the payments set opposite the dates of payment as below

		RECEIPTS	
1917			
April 20	Contribution.....		\$1,002.50
April 30	Interest accrued.....	\$.87	
Oct. 30	"	20.32	
1918			
April 30	"	20.96	
Oct. 30	"	14.85	
		\$57.00	
May 7	Less disbursement to T. P. Tansey.....	6.00	
			51.00
		EXPENDITURE	
1918			
May 18	.....		\$ 300.00
May 21	.....		75.00
Dec. 1	.....		80.00
1919			
*Jan. 17	.....		350.00
Mar. 31	Balance in Bank		248.50
			<u>\$1,053.50 \$1,053.50</u>

*\$250 of the above amount was subsequently allowed by the Officers' Committee as relief expenditure and \$100 was refunded and credited to this Special Account on September 2, 1919.

J. M. COURTNEY,
C. A. MAGRATH,
Honorary Treasurers.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND
SPECIAL ACCOUNT—PATRIOTIC PURPOSES

FOR THE PURCHASE OF BADGES OR BUTTONS FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS

		RECEIPTS	
1915			
Oct. 12	Contribution.....	\$800.00	
1917			
Feb. 19	"	\$100.00	
Mar. 19	"	100.00	
April 30	"	100.00	
May 15	"	100.00	
June 20	"	100.00	
1917			
Mar. 16	"	\$500.00	\$500.00
April 20	"	84.00	
1917			
April 11	"	100.00	\$584.00
June 13	"	25.00	\$2,009.00
Interest to date.....			20.43
			<u>\$2,029.43</u>
		EXPENDITURE	
Payments made for accounts for buttons to May 25, 1917.....			\$1,898.93
Subsequent payments for accounts due for which payment was made after May 25, 1917. The Militia Department became responsible for such payments after that date.....			130.50
			<u>\$2,029.43</u> <u>\$2,029.43</u>

J. M. COURTNEY

Hon. Treasurer, Special Account—Patriotic Purposes

The securities held by the Patriotic Fund at the date of this report going to press (May, 1920) were as follows:

1. Group of Municipal Debentures of the old Canadian Patriotic Fund Association (Boer War Fund):—

Regina, 4½% maturing Dec. 1, 1921.....	\$ 10,000	
Arnprior, 4½% maturing Dec. 30, 1926.....	10,000	
Brandon, 5% maturing Dec. 31, 1926.....	5,000	
Fort William, 4½% maturing May 1, 1927.....	5,000	
Port Arthur, 5% maturing Aug. 1, 1936.....	5,000	
Calgary, 4½% maturing May 1, 1937.....	10,000	
MacLeod, 5% maturing April 16, 1947.....	5,000	
		<u>\$50,000</u>

2. List of Government Bonds purchased by the present Fund were as follows:—

Victory Loan maturing 1922, 5½%.....	\$ 386,400	
" " " 1923, 5½%.....	417,600	
" " " 1924, 5½%.....	2,200,000	
" " " 1934, 5½%.....	4,001,200	
		<u>\$7,005,200</u>
		<u>\$7,055,200</u>

The above investments were made with a view of receiving a higher rate of interest in order to carry on the necessary work of the Fund. These securities will be gradually sold or disposed of as funds are required from time to time.

Statement of management expenses paid by the Branches and by Head Office.
The payments made by the Branches are distributed under the several provinces.

	Campaign	Administration	Total
Alberta.....	\$15,275.50	\$69,262.70	\$84,538.20
British Columbia.....	7,720.87	65,574.13	73,295.00
Manitoba.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	71.12	28,079.40	28,150.52
Nova Scotia.....	3,320.11	24,348.72	27,668.83
*Ontario.....	52,210.91	327,503.66	379,714.57
Prince Edward Island.....	542.34	1,167.05	1,709.39
Quebec.....	12,080.15	124,682.25	136,762.40
**Saskatchewan.....	.....	8,000.00	8,000.00
Newfoundland.....	.....	4.37	4.37
U.S.A.—(Detroit).....	.....	8.00	8.00
	91,221.00	648,630.28	739,851.28
Head Office—Hon. Secy's. Office.....	37,385.86	135,834.14	173,220.00
	\$128,606.86	\$784,464.42	\$913,071.28

*The province of Ontario contributed \$10,000 in cash in one campaign towards the Campaign Expenses, which, if deducted from above sum, would show Campaign Expenses for Ontario as \$42,210.91. It was necessary, however, to show the contribution in the Receipts of the Fund, and this note of explanation is given, as by making a deduction of the amount from the expenditure, the province of Ontario would not appear as credited with its full contributions in the receipts.

**The Province of Saskatchewan contributed to make up the deficiency between the contributions received from that province and the rate of expenditure and administration expenses of the Saskatchewan Branch.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The following Statements of account exhibit the debit and credit side of the advance account, the amounts advanced the several Branches of the Fund from said advance account, and the relief and administration expenditure made from such advances by each Branch of the Fund.

RECEIPTS

Balance from Canadian Patriotic Fund Association transferred to Canadian Patriotic Fund.....	\$75,972.62	
Contribution to March 31, 1919.....	46,157,928.07	
Special Fund (Mennonite).....		\$46,233,900.69
Interest to March 31st.....		5,705.17
		914,213.49
		<u>\$47,153,819.35</u>

EXPENDITURE

Total advance.....	Dr. \$38,199,828.62	
Net Disbursements.....	\$37,590,282.04	
Refunds.....	\$77,829.61	
	<u>Cr. \$37,668,111.65</u>	\$ 531,716.97
Relief Canadian (Active Home Service).....		108,736.45
“ Canadians Abroad.....		32,161,950.87
“ British Reservists.....		658,019.42
“ French Reservists.....		238,675.14
“ Belgian Reservists.....		55,526.02
“ Unclassified.....		3,627,522.86
Management Expenses.....		739,851.28
		<u>\$38,121,999.01</u>
Canadian Patriotic Fund Association (Old Boer War Fund) ..		180.00
Payments direct by Honorary Treasurer, viz:—		
Soldiers' Dependants.....		43,559.17
Officers' Dependants.....		113,042.73
Management Expenses.....		173,220.00
Balance as per list of bank balances March 31, 1919.....		<u>\$8,701,818.44</u>
	\$47,153,819.35	\$47,153,819.35

STATEMENT OF TOTAL ADVANCES AND DISBURSEMENTS BY PROVINCES

	Total Advance	Total Expenditure
Ontario.....	\$16,797,431.62	\$16,599,633.74
Quebec.....	4,625,637.08	4,584,532.63
New Brunswick.....	1,430,525.08	1,422,946.00
North Alberta.....	2,204,132.92	2,192,862.48
South Alberta.....	2,324,827.41	2,308,157.62
British Columbia.....	5,896,111.30	5,744,282.82
Manitoba.....	140,765.78	140,765.78
Nova Scotia.....	1,633,220.48	1,531,915.61
Prince Edward Island.....	105,340.94	102,700.78
Saskatchewan.....	3,016,988.77	3,013,110.54
Newfoundland.....	22,572.24	23,222.74
United States.....	700.00	2,555.91
Head Office.....	1,575.00	1,425.00
	<u>\$38,199,828.62</u>	<u>\$37,668,111.65</u>
Balance.....		531,716.97
	<u>\$38,199,828.62</u>	<u>\$38,199,828.62</u>

STATEMENT OF ADVANCES AND DISBURSEMENT FOR RELIEF AND MANAGEMENT IN THE
FOLLOWING PROVINCES

ONTARIO

Branch	Advance	Total Relief Expenditure	Refunds	Total Administra- tion Expenses	Total
Alliston.....	\$ 9,505.52	\$ 9,505.47			\$ 9,505.47
Almonte.....	25,525.16	25,600.56		224.65	25,825.21
Amherstburg.....	1,194.00	1,125.00			1,125.00
Arnprior.....	39,025.00	38,215.90		502.75	38,718.65
Barrie.....	74,253.65	74,215.62		431.25	74,646.87
Belleville.....	181,474.07	179,736.94		1,114.54	180,851.48
Beeton.....	2,061.55	2,055.05		6.50	2,061.55
Bentinck.....	1,690.10	1,686.50		3.60	1,690.10
Blind River.....	5,777.50	5,589.02		10.00	5,599.02
Bowmanville.....	24,390.14	23,958.76	333.10	98.28	24,390.14
Bracebridge.....	41,022.50	40,545.97		116.72	40,662.69
Bradford.....	2,958.44	2,917.00	24.00	17.44	2,958.44
Brantford.....	512,282.19	485,933.63	1,318.51	11,012.26	498,264.40
Brighton.....	11,156.15	11,038.95		36.00	11,074.95
Brockville.....	108,877.56	106,083.02		2,395.04	108,478.06
Bruce Co.....	152,260.50	151,537.82		190.52	151,728.34
Cardinal.....	9,395.46	9,243.71	88.01	63.74	9,395.46
Carleton Place.....	22,342.71	21,341.00	199.78	569.43	22,110.21
Chapleau.....	11,254.68	11,498.98			11,498.98
Charlton.....	6,549.84	6,242.34		95.17	6,337.51
Chatham.....	111,000.00	103,675.14		2,307.38	105,982.52
Cobalt.....	55,071.76	53,204.76	10.00	956.21	54,170.97
Cobden.....	4,440.10	4,416.00		24.10	4,440.10
Cobourg.....	72,020.42	71,349.02		636.40	71,985.42
Cochrane.....	8,555.45	8,677.60		79.35	8,756.95
Coldwater.....	5,168.20	5,140.20		29.00	5,169.20
Collingwood.....	39,935.00	38,740.60		920.43	39,661.03
Collingwood Tp..	9,192.00	9,103.45		30.38	9,133.83
Cookstown.....	880.00	880.00			880.00
Copper Cliff.....	31,159.42	31,159.42			31,159.42
Creemore.....	3,326.75	3,293.50		33.25	3,326.75
Dryden.....	12,030.00	11,926.40		69.00	11,995.40
Dufferin.....	21,700.00	21,173.80		294.00	21,467.80
Drummond Tp....	345.00	345.00			345.00
Dundalk.....	675.00	710.00			710.00
Durham.....	10,464.00	10,449.00			10,449.00
Elgin.....	6,460.00	6,412.50		14.00	6,426.50
Elgin Co.....	240,079.94	231,341.42		1,544.39	232,885.81
Elk Lake.....	7,177.66	7,123.58	7.88	11.61	7,143.07
Emo Tp.....	13,962.50	13,858.90		42.32	13,901.22
*Englehart.....	15,230.90	14,747.95	130.00	80.23	14,958.18
Essex.....	13,674.02	13,236.50		75.02	13,311.52
Flesherton.....	1,779.00	1,848.00		1.00	1,849.00
Flos Tp.....	4,340.55	4,371.55	55.00		4,426.55
Ford City.....	1,983.00	2,083.00			2,083.00
Fort Francis.....	16,247.40	16,322.40		52.50	16,374.90
Frontenac.....	52,698.85	52,078.85		620.00	52,698.85
Galt.....	243,981.04	230,471.25	2,000.00	7,321.08	239,792.33
Gravenhurst.....	28,367.05	27,294.20	27.00	186.05	27,507.25
Guelph.....	160,324.47	152,233.75	157.10	3,647.45	156,038.30
Haileybury.....	50,702.62	49,915.20		284.23	50,199.43
Haliburton.....	13,869.76	13,757.60		96.97	13,854.57

*\$282 additional expenditure not included, to be adjusted in account for 1919-20.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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ONTARIO—continued

Branch	Advance	Total Relief Expenditure	Refunds	Total Administration Expenses	Total
Haldimand Co.....	125,618.45	122,343.75		3,171.45	125,515.20
Hamilton and Wentworth.....	1,477,858.23	1,397,972.51	24,944.28	46,658.15	1,469,574.94
do. Trav. Aid	100.00	176.51			176.51
Hanover.....	12,135.20	12,080.10		45.10	12,125.20
Hastings Co.....	103,301.00	100,211.05		1,102.30	101,313.35
Havelock.....	1,134.50	1,087.50	47.00		1,134.50
Hawkesbury.....	18,042.03	18,071.80	45.57	66.16	18,183.53
Hespeler.....	51,652.00	51,543.73			51,543.73
Huntsville.....	30,300.05	30,213.68		223.56	30,437.24
Huron Co.....	167,726.00	161,986.63		2,144.77	164,131.40
Ignace.....	1,838.50	1,838.50			1,838.50
*Innisfil Tp.....	1,810.50	1,764.75	.20	7.55	1,772.50
Kingston.....	320,350.84	315,924.59	268.76	3,365.70	319,559.05
Kitchener.....	114,925.00	112,588.33		2,230.66	114,818.99
Kitley & S. Emsley	1,412.00	1,386.50		25.50	1,412.00
Kent Co.....	154,931.95	149,501.80	41.70	3,432.00	152,975.50
Kemptville.....	7,871.75	7,967.75			7,967.75
Keewatin.....	25,682.86	25,508.21	16.00	158.65	25,682.86
Kingsville and Gosfield.....	9,821.49	9,638.00		111.33	9,749.33
Lambton Co.....	105,218.60	103,642.10	214.00	1,362.50	105,218.60
Latchford.....	2,975.75	2,975.75			2,975.75
Leamington.....	10,271.25	10,062.05		108.00	10,170.05
Leeds Co.....	56,613.49	56,292.77		260.93	56,553.70
Leeds & Grenville	11,687.00	11,305.30		365.70	11,671.00
Lennox and Ad- dington.....	49,450.00	48,181.19	60.00	1,839.94	50,081.13
London.....	405,000.00	393,745.05		5,912.59	399,657.64
Madoc.....	3,085.37	2,683.60		1.12	2,684.72
Manitowaning.....	240.00	225.00			225.00
East Manitoulin..	5,894.00	5,869.00		17.00	5,886.00
West Manitoulin..	9,720.00	9,922.25		81.85	10,004.10
Markdale.....	7,912.00	8,031.50		57.44	8,088.94
Mattawa.....	14,800.00	14,616.00		172.37	14,788.37
Matheson.....	7,707.43	7,651.26		62.00	7,713.26
Meaford.....	31,199.41	30,683.84		294.04	30,977.88
Merrickville.....	6,234.55	6,152.00		81.54	6,233.54
Midland.....	43,882.13	43,749.83		132.30	43,882.13
Middlesex.....	94,800.00	93,607.69		522.38	94,130.07
Millbrook.....	1,695.45	1,679.25		16.20	1,695.45
Mitchell.....	6,430.00	6,469.65		343.67	6,813.32
New Liskeard.....	28,960.75	28,041.10	20.00	151.65	28,212.75
Niagara Falls.....	70,008.25	67,587.41		1,871.54	69,458.95
Norfolk Co.....	116,700.00	113,821.22		2,128.62	115,949.84
North Bay.....	101,545.82	99,341.55		1,989.86	101,331.41
do. Trav. Aid	100.00	55.43		5.61	61.04
Norwood.....	318.09	318.09			318.09
Northumberland and Durham....	131,319.39	129,126.77	70.50	2,122.12	131,319.39
Nottawasaga.....	5,992.55	5,779.10		213.35	5,992.45
Oro Tp.....	2,150.00	2,140.00	10.00		2,150.00
Orillia Tp.....	3,168.00	3,155.00			3,155.00
Orillia.....	10,328.00	10,209.90		16.96	10,226.86
Oshawa.....	158,900.00	157,391.81		419.26	157,811.07
Ottawa.....	1,040,508.76	978,974.59		41,132.49	1,020,107.08
Owen Sound.....	181,816.41	179,244.29		2,020.90	181,265.19
Oxford Co.....	280,523.33	275,723.21		3,906.70	279,629.91

*\$38 additional expenditure not included, to be adjusted in accounts for 1919-20.

ONTARIO—continued

Branch	Advance	Total Relief Expenditure	Refunds	Total Administration Expenses	Total
Pakenham.....	2,283.50	2,265.00	16.00	2.50	2,283.50
Parry Sound, East	25,618.82	25,356.50	.....	327.67	25,684.17
Parry Sound, West	19,539.25	19,329.25	265.50	.....	19,594.75
Pembroke.....	34,896.04	34,886.04	.....	.....	34,886.04
Peel Co.....	64,646.00	63,653.57	.....	599.56	64,253.13
Penetanguishene..	21,590.50	21,107.50	461.50	.....	21,569.00
Perth.....	42,905.64	40,547.50	.....	2,358.14	42,905.64
Petrolia.....	1,283.85	1,231.10	.....	22.75	1,253.85
Peterborough.....	294,519.32	288,605.85	85.34	6,350.93	295,042.12
Porcupine Dist....	15,450.00	14,910.93	.....	70.70	14,981.63
Port Arthur.....	154,763.92	146,039.55	.....	5,554.69	151,594.24
do Trav. Aid.....	.....	186.00	.....	18.06	204.06
Port Carling.....	10,102.95	10,036.50	5.75	67.02	10,109.27
Port Colborne.....	781.00	781.00	.....	.....	781.00
Port Perry.....	5,986.70	5,986.70	.....	.....	5,986.70
Port Elgin.....	12,010.00	11,925.00	85.00	.....	12,010.00
Port Hope.....	79,522.58	77,714.09	.....	1,614.67	79,328.76
Porquis Junction..	2,479.45	2,457.55	19.20	2.70	2,479.45
Prescott.....	23,108.93	23,205.81	.....	227.10	23,432.91
Pr. Edward Co.....	53,954.75	52,614.65	.....	956.45	53,571.10
*Rainy River.....	18,904.66	18,192.05	34.50	213.61	18,440.16
Rawdon Tp.....	1,923.00	1,923.00	.....	.....	1,923.00
Reach Tp.....	2,479.00	2,479.00	.....	.....	2,479.00
Renfrew.....	25,775.00	25,630.75	.....	.....	25,630.75
Ridgetown.....	360.00	340.00	20.00	.....	360.00
Sandwich.....	850.00	793.50	.....	10.00	803.50
Sault Ste. Marie...	78,413.45	76,355.15	.....	1,844.47	78,199.62
Schreiber.....	3,882.50	3,869.50	.....	.....	3,869.50
Smiths Falls.....	29,915.61	29,084.26	384.25	447.10	29,915.61
Stayner.....	2,932.00	2,716.00	.....	.....	2,716.00
Stormont, Dundas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glengarry.....	166,918.24	164,873.45	.....	1,605.16	166,478.61
Stratford & Perth	257,142.75	252,731.42	.....	3,252.45	255,983.87
Sturgeon Falls....	6,041.34	6,160.95	.....	11.15	6,172.10
Sudbury.....	58,113.14	57,033.36	355.50	550.28	57,939.14
Sunnidale Tp.....	3,171.00	3,154.00	.....	.....	3,154.00
Sutton West.....	1,463.01	1,462.62	.....	.39	1,463.01
*St. Catharines....	212,540.81	191,930.45	.....	2,371.19	194,301.64
St. Marys.....	18,887.61	18,683.25	.....	200.48	18,883.73
Thorold.....	33,569.55	33,987.75	.....	88.85	34,076.60
Toronto.....	6,397,351.57	6,135,356.59	.....	177,743.59	6,313,100.18
do Trav. Aid.....	433.21	397.95	.....	396.07	794.02
Tottenham.....	987.98	983.98	.....	4.00	987.98
Trenton.....	28,773.97	28,469.86	9.00	258.61	28,737.47
Uxbridge.....	9,995.50	10,255.00	.....	.....	10,255.00
Vankleek Hill.....	3,566.50	3,469.50	80.00	17.00	3,566.50
Victoria Harbour..	5,313.12	5,297.50	.....	15.66	5,313.16
Victoria Co.....	110,078.14	108,584.28	.....	1,411.30	109,995.58
Walkerville.....	19,330.74	17,869.15	.....	1,031.77	18,900.92
Waterloo.....	14,724.29	14,402.00	.....	322.29	14,724.29
Waubushene.....	11,642.00	11,573.90	.....	17.54	11,591.44
Watford.....	897.00	896.00	.....	1.00	897.00
Welland.....	146,720.02	143,533.28	.....	2,257.07	145,790.35
Wellington Co.....	58,820.00	58,370.37	.....	396.36	58,766.73
Whitby.....	66,565.00	64,637.31	.....	476.49	65,113.80
	\$16,797,431.62	\$16,188,009.24	\$31,909.93	\$379,714.57	\$16,599,633.74

*Rainy River refund \$15.00.

*Since above statement was prepared St. Catharines accounted for a further expenditure of \$14,960.53.

QUEBEC

Branch	Advance	Total Relief Expenditure	Refunds	Total Administration Expenses	Total
Abbotsford.....	\$85.00	\$ 85.00			\$ 85.00
Actonvale.....	709.00	685.00	\$24.00		709.00
Beauharnois.....	3,383.58	3,358.00		25.58	3,383.58
Beebe and Graniteville.....	6,921.02	6,889.02	32.00		6,921.02
Beloil.....	1,729.05	1,678.00		51.05	1,729.05
Berthierville.....	984.15	982.00		2.40	984.40
Bonaventure.....	23,475.00	22,866.50		386.00	23,252.50
Brome Co.....	12,611.79	12,478.79			12,478.79
Bury.....	3,239.50	3,218.00	11.00	10.50	3,239.50
Buckingham.....	12,102.80	12,032.30		70.50	12,102.80
Campbells Bay.....	3,818.50	3,966.50			3,966.50
Chambly Co.....	58,745.04	58,110.50		654.40	58,764.90
Chateaugay.....	520.00	475.00	40.00	5.00	520.00
Coaticook.....	10,409.35	10,366.53		27.75	10,394.28
Danville.....	3,849.85	3,813.70	10.00	28.15	3,851.85
D'Israeli.....	275.00	260.00			260.00
Drummondville.....	4,079.50	4,065.25		15.25	4,080.50
Fort Coulonge.....	4,901.74	4,894.26		7.48	4,901.74
Fraserville.....	44,940.31	41,361.27	681.00	2,845.07	44,887.34
Garthby Station.....	414.08	410.00		4.08	414.08
Gaspe.....	5,056.00	4,974.00		30.50	5,004.50
Granby.....	4,171.27	4,172.35		5.92	4,178.27
†Grand Mere.....	24,016.00	23,675.70	10.00	147.60	23,833.30
Hatley.....	275.00	275.00			275.00
Howick.....	2,752.23	2,734.73		17.50	2,752.23
Inverness.....	2,445.84	2,445.84			2,445.84
Joliette.....	2,902.99	2,898.25		4.74	2,902.99
Lachute.....	10,962.03	10,758.64		195.16	10,953.80
Laprairie.....	702.79	680.25	20.54	2.00	702.79
L'Assomption.....	629.00	607.00	15.00	3.46	625.46
L'Annonciation.....	2,322.00	2,322.00			2,322.00
Leeds Village.....	50.00	50.00			50.00
Lennoxville.....	5,907.42	5,824.10		15.09	5,839.19
Levis.....	368.00	354.60	13.40		368.00
Magdalen Isl.....	5,213.00	4,668.00			4,668.00
Magog.....	5,280.00	5,171.50	86.34	22.16	5,280.00
Maniwaki.....	10.00	10.00			10.00
Missisquoi.....	9,238.00	9,094.00			9,094.00
Morin Heights.....	1,861.50	1,815.50	30.00	16.00	1,861.50
Mount Laurier.....	1,273.31	1,232.37	37.00	4.14	1,273.51
Montreal.....	3,563,338.10	3,418,512.51	264.75	111,866.16	3,530,643.42
do Trav. Aid.....	3,250.00	147.80		134.15	281.95
New Glasgow.....	295.00	295.00			295.00
Nicolet.....	1,529.00	1,529.00			1,529.00
Ormstown.....	100.50	100.50			100.50
Papineauville.....	3,806.50	3,769.00	16.00	20.50	3,805.50
Pierreville.....	129.00	129.00			129.00
Quebec Trav. Aid.....	350.25	124.65			124.65
*Quebec.....	331,500.00	321,219.95		9,725.13	330,945.08
Fr. Consulaire.....	32,843.75	32,645.65		198.40	32,844.05
Richmond.....	\$15,475.51	\$15,364.50	\$57.50	\$53.51	\$15,475.51
Rouville.....	584.00	553.00	5.00	4.00	562.00
Sawyerville.....	681.00	681.00			681.00
Sherbrooke.....	86,550.00	77,601.78		5,686.36	83,288.14

† \$1 to be adjusted in 1919-20

* \$233 to be adjusted in fiscal year 1919-20.

QUEBEC—Continued

Branch	Advance	Total Relief Expenditure	Refunds	Total Administration Expenses	Total
Sorel.....	1,405.00	1,405.00			1,405.00
Soulanges.....	4,395.02	3,696.00	348.50	13.52	4,058.02
Stanstead.....	8,938.92	8,838.92		87.50	8,926.42
St. Agathe des Monts.....	8,587.00	8,571.00	16.00		8,587.00
St. Eustache.....	336.00	290.00		46.00	336.00
St. Hyacinthe.....	10,700.00	10,502.50		172.10	10,674.60
St. Jerome.....	2,164.75	2,162.08		2.67	2,164.75
St. John's.....	20,038.60	19,885.50		30.00	19,915.50
St. Therese.....	3,022.34	2,978.50	40.00	3.84	3,022.34
Terrebonne.....	1,021.32	1,017.58		3.74	1,021.32
Thetford Mines....	8,807.57	8,734.50		109.57	8,844.07
Three Rivers.....	18,314.80	18,617.50		178.30	18,795.80
Valleyfield.....	20,068.00	19,984.25	20.00	63.75	20,068.00
Vaudreuil.....	2,085.00	2,042.50	42.50		2,085.00
Victoriaville.....	860.00	890.00		30.00	920.08
Waterloo.....	2,019.28	2,016.00		3.28	2,019.20
†Waterville.....	7,131.00	7,122.50		8.50	7,131.00
Weedon.....	276.97	275.00		1.97	276.97
Windsor Mills.....	1,508.40	1,468.40			1,468.40
Wright Co.....	165,165.36	161,420.68		3,668.94	165,089.62
Scotstown.....	1,586.00	1,586.00			1,586.00
Shawbridge.....	1,812.00	1,788.50		25.00	1,813.50
Shawville.....	7,384.50	7,374.50			7,374.50
Shawinigan Falls..	1,801.50	1,710.50		22.53	1,733.03
*Cookshire.....	3,144.50	3,109.00	30.00	5.50	3,144.50
	\$4,625,637.08	\$4,445,919.70	\$1,850.53	\$136,762.40	\$4,584,532.63

†50c to be adjusted in 1919-20 accounts.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Branch	Advance	Total Relief Expenditure	Refunds	Total Administration Expenses	Total
Bathurst.....	\$32,621.57	\$32,007.80		\$254.92	\$32,262.72
Charlotte Co.....	65,050.00	63,651.73	30.00	1,726.56	65,408.29
Chatham.....	84,675.34	85,450.34		458.80	85,909.14
Fredericton.....	198,345.12	194,454.11	56.50	4,648.23	199,158.84
Grand Falls.....	5,664.31	5,508.28		121.00	5,629.28
*Kent Co.....	31,595.00	29,838.00	40.00	156.48	30,034.48
Madawaska.....	8,959.19	6,991.00	55.00	13.19	7,059.19
Moncton.....	93,700.00	88,662.25		1,851.75	90,514.00
Newcastle.....	70,253.00	71,385.89		214.94	71,600.83
Restigouche.....	96,011.87	93,994.45		1,420.23	95,414.68
St. John.....	670,099.68	651,899.59	35.00	15,560.96	667,495.55
do Trav. Aid ..	4,854.00	3,452.91	36.15	400.44	3,889.50
Victoria.....	18,586.00	18,474.75		102.25	18,577.00
Woodstock.....	50,110.00	48,771.73		1,220.77	49,992.50
	\$1,430,525.08	\$1,394,542.83	\$252.65	\$28,150.52	\$1,422,946.00

*\$973 to be adjusted in 1919-20.

OTHER PROVINCIAL BRANCHES AND HEAD OFFICE

Branch	Advance	Total Relief Expenditure	Refunds	Total Administration Expenses	Total
North Alberta.....	\$2,203,132.92	\$2,149,016.28	\$2,596.97	\$41,249.23	\$2,192,862.48
do Trav. Aid .	1,000.00				
South Alberta.....	2,322,827.41	2,230,034.28	34,727.62	41,888.47	2,306,650.37
do Trav. Aid .	2,000.00	106.75		1,400.50	1,507.25
British Columbia..	75.00	75.00			75.00
do	2,686,238.10	2,628,560.20	238.10	22,546.23	2,651,344.53
do	3,209,798.20	3,037,372.76	4,741.76	50,748.77	3,092,863.29
Manitoba.....	140,765.78	140,765.78			140,765.78
Nova Scotia T. A. .	2,600.00	1,133.87		305.77	1,439.64
†Nova Scotia.....	1,630,620.48	1,503,112.91		27,363.06	1,530,475.97
Prince Edward Is..	105,340.94	100,991.39		1,709.39	102,700.78
Saskatchewan.....	3,016,988.77	3,005,023.49	87.05	8,000.00	3,013,110.54
Newfoundland	22,572.24	23,218.37		4.37	23,222.74
U.S.A.....	700.00	2,547.91		8.00	2,555.91
Head Office.....	1,575.00		1,425.00		1,425.00
Grand Totals, . . .	\$38,199,828.62	\$36,850,430.76	\$77,829.61	\$739,851.28	\$37,668,111.65

†Returns received subsequent to closing of accounts, as above, show an increased expenditure in the Province of Nova Scotia of \$94,153.59 to be adjusted in 1919-20 accounts.



W. F. NICKLE, *Honorary Secretary*, Canadian Patriotic Fund (from September, 1919)

POST-SCRIPTUM

BY the time this story of Canada's greatest national benefaction is published, the objects for which the Canadian Patriotic Fund was incorporated in August, 1914, will practically have been achieved. As these words are written, there remain but a few hundred men on duty in the Canadian Expeditionary Force and a few score of Imperial and Foreign soldiers who have not yet been sent back to Canada. The remainder of that wonderful army that won for Canadians a reputation for courage and devotion second to none, and for Canada the status of a nation, have doffed their uniforms and turned to the re-establishment of their homes, the re-construction of their lives. In the attainment of these ends they have been assisted to the full extent of its ability by a Government that has correctly interpreted the wish of the Canadian people by providing liberal pensions and gratuities, and making other suitable and advantageous arrangements for the men who served those people so faithfully. Except in a few cases their families are now independent of the Fund and have no further need of its assistance.

Re-establishment in civilian life, compensation for chronic disabilities, and maintenance of the dependants of the fallen are the three main responsibilities that are being discharged by the Government. There arise cases of hardship, however, in which the circumstances are such as to exclude the possibility of relief from Government sources. It might plausibly be argued that some of these cases should be included within the limits of the Government's legislation. It has been said that the death or disablement of her breadwinner were not the only risks run by a woman who had given her consent to her husband's enlistment. She ran the further risk of his infidelity with its possible consequences of desertion. The truth of this statement is borne out by the case records of the Fund. In an army of over 600,000 men, living under abnormal and stimulating conditions, it would have been mere folly to expect complete fidelity. It is remarkable in fact, that more Canadian women do not find themselves bereft of their husbands, through the formation of other ties or restlessness induced by their experiences. Those that are so bereft are in that position solely as a result of the military service of their husbands, and in the opinion of many are as deserving of support as the woman whose husband died in the trenches.

Many aged parents, too, who gave to the Empire the boys upon whom they were relying for their daily bread, have been thrown upon their own resources. Generally the reason is the marriage of the son who, with time on his hands, money in his pocket, and the King's uniform on his back, found courtship pleasant and marriage easy. The old people in Canada were far away, and the girl in England very near, and so a new responsibility was undertaken and the old one, if not entirely forgotten, largely ignored. It does not seem reasonable that the Government should recognize responsibility in such cases and it is quite true that in all probability the boy would have married in any event, though perhaps not quite so soon. To the Government and to the public, the marriage is insignificant; to the aged parent or the aged parent it more nearly approaches the tragic.

In its provisions for death or disability the Government, in common with all other Governments, makes certain restrictions. It does not recognize a death or a disability occurring after discharge from the army and not due to service in the army. It is not suggested for one moment that any such Governmental recognition should be given. Yet public compassion and sympathy is naturally extended to the widow and family of a man who served his country on the battlefield, returned to his home safe and sound only to succumb, within a few months, to an attack of influenza or some other disease. Even worse, from some aspects, is the plight of the returned soldier who contracts some chronic illness, such as tuberculosis, and finds himself unable to work and maintain his family. Or, perhaps, it is his wife who is the sufferer and he is forced to send her to a sanatorium, with all its attendant expense, or see her die. In such a predicament it is not surprising if he sometimes wonders whether his services to his country in her hour of need do not justify a further helping hand in his own trouble.

These are but a few of the post-war problems that exist in every community, and in order that these may be temporarily solved it was decided in May, 1919, to devote the surplus monies of the Canadian Patriotic Fund to the relief of such and similar hardships. With a few minor changes the organization has been retained intact throughout the Dominion. Important changes in the personnel of the national executive body, however, took place in September, 1919. Sir Herbert Ames, who had been appointed Financial Director of the International Secretariat of the League of Nations, resigned from the Honorary Secretaryship, after five years of continuous, zealous and loyal services, in order to take up his new duties in Europe. A most suitable successor was found in W. F. Nickle, who had recently resigned his seat in the Federal House of Commons, in which body he represented the constituency of Kingston, Ont. Mr. Nickle has been a member of the national executive committee since June, 1916, and closely connected, since its inception, with the working of the Fund in Kingston. He had acquired special and intimate knowledge of many of the problems that it was called upon to face, while acting as vice-chairman of a Parliamentary Committee appointed to investigate the whole question of naval and military pensions. At the same time Sir Thomas White, having already given up the portfolio of Minister of Finance, tendered his resignation as honorary treasurer, and was replaced by his successor in the Federal Cabinet, Sir Henry Drayton. With these two gentlemen as its chief executives, the Fund is still serving a most useful purpose, caring for deserted wives, non-pensionable widows and disabled men, aged parents whose sons are no longer providing for their needs, and others who find themselves in difficulties through misfortune. How long the Fund will be able to mitigate the sufferings of these people cannot definitely be stated. It is hoped, however, that the money available will last for several years, and that when its resources are exhausted, the need of assistance will no longer exist.

In December, 1919, a further responsibility was placed upon the Fund. Desiring to leave nothing undone for the reasonable re-establishment of discharged soldiers, and recognizing that many had not been able to secure permanent and congenial employment by the arrival of what was really the first winter of peace

subsequent to the war, the Federal Government decided to give financial assistance to ex-soldiers who might be unavoidably unemployed during the months of December, 1919, and January, February and March, 1920. This period was subsequently extended into the month of April. The government found, however, that it possessed no machinery with which the unemployment grant could be administered, and time in which to create such machinery was much too short. In its dilemma, it approached the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The officials of the latter were frankly not anxious to assume any additional responsibilities. Local committees, which had been continuously engaged in war work for five years, were desirous that their duties should be diminished rather than increased. Some were not even in accord with the principle of unemployment pay. Eventually it was agreed, however, to accede to the request of the Government, and to co-operate by undertaking the administration of such monies as the Government wished to devote to the relief of the unemployed. The thanks of the Government and its confidence in the Fund are most adequately expressed in the following letter addressed to Mr. Nickle by the Prime Minister:

OTTAWA, ONT.,

December 20, 1919.

MY DEAR MR. NICKLE,

May I take this opportunity of expressing to you my profound satisfaction that the Canadian Patriotic Fund has agreed to undertake the administration of the appropriation provided by Parliament for the relief of ex-members of the Forces, who, through no fault of their own, are unable to secure employment during the coming winter.

My pleasure is intensified when I recall the wonderful effort and still more wonderful accomplishment of your organization during the period of the war. I believe it holds a record of endeavor and fulfillment which has not been surpassed in any country of the world. This record is due to the untiring energy and enthusiasm of the many public spirited citizens of Canada both men and women, who have devoted themselves to this work. It would be impossible for the Government to build up an organization equal to yours within the very limited period that will elapse before demands are made for assistance.

We are assured that in asking you to undertake the responsibility of the administration of this appropriation, known as the Federal Emergency Fund for ex-members of the Forces, the Government is placing the matter in safe hands; and I have no doubt, whatever, that the members of the various local committees of the Canadian Patriotic Fund will understand the situation, and will add still further to the debt which the citizens of Canada owe to them for their unselfish and unremitting efforts in the past. Will you please convey to them from all my colleagues and especially from myself our warm appreciation of their willingness to undertake this patriotic and highly important duty in co-operation with the Government.

It is thoroughly understood, of course, that the co-operation of the Canadian Patriotic Fund with the Government, in this duty, will not in any way interfere with or affect the original or present control or activities of your organization, in the disbursement of monies derived from public subscriptions. The arrangement which you have accepted relates solely to the administration of the appropriation provided by Parliament, as above mentioned.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) R. L. BORDEN.

For this special purpose, there was formed a separate department of the Fund, known as the Federal Emergency Appropriation Department, and placed in charge of Brigadier-General A. E. Ross, C.B., C.M.G. Wherever necessary, local branches were strengthened, and in certain parts of the country re-organization was effected. By April 24, 1920, the task was brought to a successful finish, the total expenditure amounting to between five and six million dollars. This sum, it may be noted, was far less than the Government had anticipated would be spent, and was only kept at such a low figure by the most careful investigation of all claims. The successful accomplishment of the task and the manner in which the interests of everybody had been safeguarded was acknowledged on April 28, 1920, by Sir George Foster, Acting Prime Minister, in the following letter:

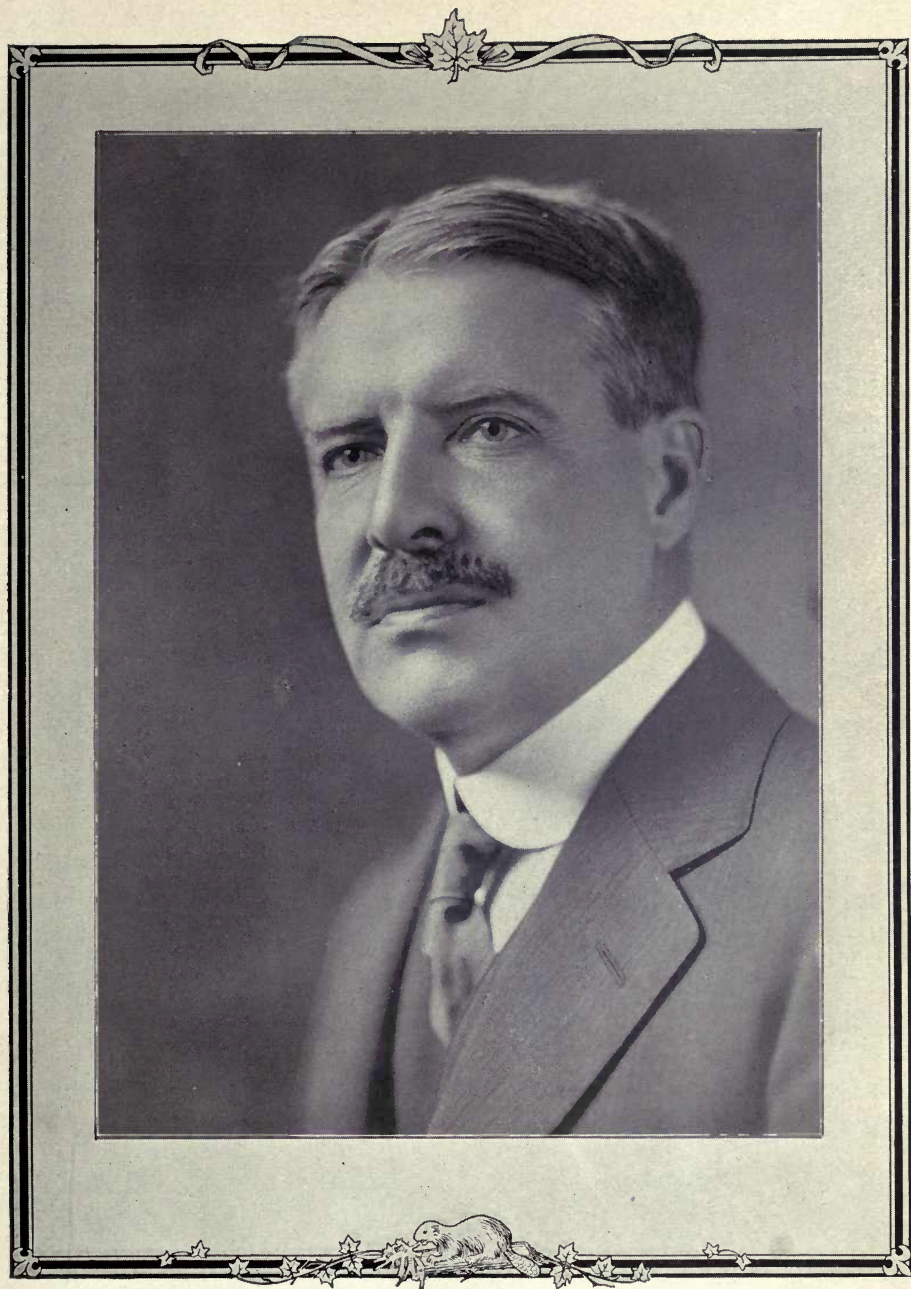
DEAR MR. NICKLE,

As I understand the administration of the Federal Emergency Fund is practically completed, I desire upon behalf of the Government to convey to you and to your officers, associates and local workers, our sincere and grateful appreciation of the splendid manner in which the Patriotic Fund rendered a great national service during the past winter months in handling this most difficult problem.

When Sir Robert Borden last December requested your organization to undertake this work, we all realized its magnitude and the many difficulties that surrounded it. Now that the work is completed, it is gratifying to know that the confidence placed in the Patriotic Fund, which has rendered such valuable services in the past, has been fully realized.

Faithfully yours,

(Sgd.) GEORGE E. FOSTER.



HONOURABLE SIR HENRY DRAYTON, *Honorary Treasurer*, Canadian Patriotic Fund (from Sept., 1919)

APPENDIX A

1. The Canadian Patriotic Fund was incorporated in August, 1914, for the purpose of rendering financial assistance to the dependent relatives of men engaged on active service with the Military and Naval Forces of the British Empire and its Allies. Assistance may only be rendered to families who are in need, or in other words, whose income from all sources is insufficient to enable them to live at a fitting standard of comfort. Applicants must be residents of Canada or Newfoundland.

2. The actual raising, collecting and administration of the Fund is in the hands of the local branches that have been established throughout the Dominion in order that no overlapping might exist, that no neglect be caused and that reasonable uniformity be maintained throughout the country. Each branch undertakes to remit the monies raised to the Head Office at Ottawa, to requisition from Head Office the money required for the soldiers' dependants living in the territory under its jurisdiction, and to administer that money in conformity with the suggestions made by the Central Executive at Ottawa and transmitted to local committees by the National Secretary.

3. In order to ascertain the validity of any claim presented to the Fund, the following procedure should be adopted:

- (a) Positive proof of the soldier's enlistment for active service should be obtained.
- (b) In the case of a wife, her marriage to the soldier should be established by the production of the marriage certificate, and if there are children, the ages of the same should be verified.
- (c) A thorough investigation into the circumstances of the family should be made with the view of ascertaining whether there are any sources of income other than the pay and allowances received from the Federal Government, and whether the family, by its manner of living, is worthy of assistance from the public monies.
- (d) If it is a mother, or other relative of the soldier who applies, proof of real dependence upon the soldier should be secured.

4. Having decided that the applicant has a sound claim upon the Fund, the next step to be taken by the relief committee is to decide how much the family requires for its proper maintenance. The cost of living varies in different sections of a Province. Hence the General Executive has considered it wise and economical to relegate to each local committee the responsibility of deciding how much should be paid to each family that comes under its control. It has, however, deemed it advisable to establish maximum rates which should, on no account, be exceeded and which, in the majority of places, would be more than sufficient to obtain the desired object. Under the schedule authorized a wife with children may receive \$10.00 per month on her own account, \$7.50 per month for one child between the ages of 10 and 17, if a girl, or 10 and 16, if a boy, \$4.50 per month for one child between the ages of 5 and 10, and \$3.00 for each child under 5. If there is a second child over 10 it may be allowed for

at the \$4.50 rate, while a third child at that age may only be allowed for at the \$3.00 rate. A second and more children between the ages of 5 and 10 may only be allowed for at the \$3.00 rate. If a wife has no children, is a young woman unburdened by the necessity of maintaining a home, it is not expected that a larger allowance than \$5.00 per month will be paid her. To widowed mothers entirely dependent upon soldier sons, an allowance of \$10.00 per month may be paid. These rates are worked out on the basis of a Government Separation Allowance of \$25.00 per month. If the separation allowance received by the claimant is more than \$25.00, the rates should be reduced accordingly. If the separation allowance is less than that sum, the rates should be proportionately increased.

5. Allowances from the Fund are payable as from the date of application for assistance. Should the dependant of a soldier neglect making application until a considerable period has elapsed since the soldier's enlistment, the allowance may be made retroactive for one month only, if, in the opinion of the local committee, such a course is desirable.

6. In dealing with mothers who were not entirely dependent upon their sons, it is necessary to treat each case on its merits. There should first be established the net value of the son to his mother previous to his enlistment. Each son is expected to assign at least \$15.00 per month of his pay towards his mother's support. If the total assigned pay be not sufficient for the maintenance of the mother and not equal to the amount contributed to her support by her sons before enlistment, after provision for their own upkeep had been made, a claim on the Funds exists. If, however, the assignment places the mother in the same, or a better position than she enjoyed before her son enlisted, no claim on the Fund can be admitted. Similar procedure should be adopted in other cases of partial dependence.

7. The foregoing paragraph must, however, be qualified. It is obviously not just to compute the value of a son in 1918 by his earning capacity in 1915. Since the latter date wages in every branch of industry have materially increased and the young man who was earning \$2.00 a day in 1915 might easily be earning 50 per cent more than that to-day. Consequently consideration of pre-enlistment support should be accompanied by consideration of relative wage standards at the date of enlistment and at the date of application to the Fund.

8. No case of partial dependence can be considered if there be in the family some other adult male capable of taking the place of the man who has enlisted. Applications are frequently received from the mothers of soldiers in cases where the husband is alive and able-bodied. Such a claim should be immediately dismissed.

9. The children of a widower also require special consideration. Generally speaking, the guardian of such children will be found not to have been dependent upon the soldier. She is, however, entitled to the Government Separation Allowance and can also draw from \$15.00 to \$20.00 of the man's pay. Unless there are more than the average number of children, say three, there is no claim upon the Fund. If, however, as sometimes happens, the guardian, being a

relative, was also entirely dependent upon the soldier prior to his enlistment, she should be placed on the same basis as a wife.

10. In certain technical units, such as the Forestry Corps and Skilled Railway Employees, a proportion of the men receive special working pay in addition to their military wage. This working pay varies from \$0.50 to \$5.50 per diem, and in the opinion of the national executive committee should be taken into account when computing how much should be paid the family by the Patriotic Fund. Arrangements have accordingly been made with the military authorities whereby fifty per cent of the amount of working pay earned by such men will be sent direct to their wives, if they are married, and a list of such payments sent to Head Office. This arrangement is to be effective from April 1, 1918. The Head Office will advise all branches of payments to women in their respective districts and their allowances should be reduced by a corresponding amount.

11. The policy of the Fund is to place all soldiers' families on the same financial basis unless special conditions exist or special arrangements have been made as in the case of Italian Reservists (q.v.). To effect this it is necessary to adjust the allowance payable by the Fund according as the beneficiary's income from the Government is larger or smaller than that enjoyed by the wife of a Canadian volunteer. As will be seen by reference to appendix L, the separation allowance payable to a British reservist's wife varies according to the number of children in the family. Assuming that the maximum rates authorized by the national executive committee are in force, the wife of a Canadian volunteer with one child aged 12, and in receipt of a separation allowance of \$25.00 per month, would receive a monthly allowance from the Fund of \$17.50. The wife of a British reservist with one child would receive a separation allowance, assuming the man to be a private, of \$16.68, or \$8.32 less than the Canadian volunteer's wife. This difference should be made up by the Fund and her allowance increased to \$25.82. A further difference, however, exists in the assigned pay. The wife of a Canadian volunteer receives at least \$15.00 per month on this account. The British assignment is only about \$5.00 per month. The national executive committee, therefore, have ruled that an additional allowance of \$10.00 shall be paid to the British reservist's wife to compensate her for the smaller assigned pay. The Canadian family, therefore, would receive separation allowance \$25.00, assigned pay \$15.00, and Patriotic Fund allowance \$17.50 per month or \$57.50 per month in all, while the British reservist's family would receive separation allowance \$16.68, assigned pay \$5.00 and Patriotic Fund allowance \$35.82, or \$57.50 per month in all. The allowance to French reservists may be worked out in similar fashion.

12. Special arrangements have been made for the treatment of the families of Italian reservists. After a consultation with the Italian Consul-General at Montreal, it was agreed that the Fund should make each wife or widowed mother a maximum allowance of \$15.00 per month plus \$2.00 per month for each child. The Italian Government pays a separation allowance equivalent to \$4.00 a month to each wife or widowed mother, and \$2.00 to each child.

13. The enlistment of a man who has deserted his wife does not entitle the latter to the benefits of the Fund. If, however, the deserted wife has been supported by a son, and if that son enlists, a claim exists.

14. From time to time applications may be received from women who were living with men prior to the soldier's enlistment, though they were not legally married to them. In such cases a claim exists provided the woman had been living with the man for a reasonable period and had been dependent only on him. In cases where co-habitation had been either temporary or intermittent, the application should be rejected. Also, of course, the claim of an unmarried wife would only hold good so long as she remained faithful to the man regarded as her husband.

15. Women who marry soldiers subsequent to the latter's enlistment are not entitled to assistance from the Patriotic Fund, except in the case where the wife is soon to become a mother. In such a case she should be put on the same basis as a woman who married before enlistment. Further, if the marriage took place in England or upon the return of the man to Canada, the wife may be assisted at the discretion of a local committee. In the former case it is found that the woman, being a stranger to Canada, is generally without friends, is nor conversant with Canadian customs, and is unable to supplement her Government money by her own efforts. In the latter case it is not felt that the same arguments against marriage obtain as in the case of the man who has yet to cross the ocean.

16. Applications from Commissioned Officers and their families should be submitted to the Head Office at Ottawa where each case will be dealt with on its merits and in confidence by a sub-committee of the central executive.

17. The benefits of the Fund may only be extended to people residing within the boundaries of the Dominion and in Newfoundland. In Great Britain and the United States special arrangements have been made whereby people living in those countries and dependent upon men serving with the Canadian Forces may be assisted. In the former country the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association" has undertaken to assist when necessary, but this is only in comparatively rare instances. Families of Canadian soldiers living in Great Britain receive from the Canadian Government considerably larger sums by way of separation allowance and assigned pay than the families of men serving in the Imperial Forces receive from the Imperial Government. Generally speaking, it is only when delay occurs in the payment of the Government allowances that the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association" consider it necessary to assist the families of Canadian soldiers.

18. A family must be assisted by the branch of the Fund for the town in which it lives. In the event of a family moving from one town to another it should be transferred to the secretary of the branch of the latter place. In making a transfer a branch should be careful to see that all papers relating to the case are forwarded to the secretary at the town to which the family is going.

19. If a local committee has been assisting the family of a man reported dead or missing it may continue to do so until such time as notification is re-

ceived that pension has been either granted or refused. In cases where the eligibility for pension is doubtful application for the same should at once be made to the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, Ottawa, as otherwise the Patriotic Fund allowance would continue for an indefinite and probably quite unreasonable period.

20. At certain seasons of the year, the Militia authorities, with the knowledge and consent of the Government, have agreed to allow men belonging to Overseas Units to engage, for a period not exceeding six weeks, in agricultural labor. During that time the army pay and allowances continue and the men also draw wages of varying amount from the farmers. The amount so earned, however, should be ignored by local committees when estimating how much a family should receive. It is felt that were such earnings to be taken into account, and deducted from the woman's allowance, the object sought by the Government would be largely defeated.

21. It is occasionally permissible to make small compassionate allowances over and above the regular monthly allowances. Generally speaking, however, these should only be granted during the first three or four months of a man's service, when the family may be in special need owing to delay in payment of separation allowance, assigned pay, etc. After that period, the family should be able to meet all expenses out of the income accruing to it from the Government and Patriotic Fund. Compassionate allowances are generally paid on account of sickness, child-birth and funerals.

22. Until they are discharged, either with or without pension, the families of men returned to Canada from overseas may continue to receive assistance from the Fund. If the men are sent into hospitals or convalescent homes, their families continue to receive the same separation allowance and assigned pay from the Government as when the men were overseas, and obviously, therefore, require the same supplementary assistance from the Fund, as formerly. *If, however, the men are made outpatients of a hospital and allowed to live and sleep in their own homes, the need of the family is not so great.* In such cases it may be presumed that the full pay of the soldier, instead of only the assigned pay, will be available for family needs. In addition, the soldier is granted a subsistence allowance of 80 cents a day. In other words the income of an outpatient and his family from Government sources amounts to \$82.00 per month, and it is felt that supplementary assistance to the extent of \$3.00 a month for each child, with a maximum of \$12.00 a month, is all that is required.

23. The cases of men recalled to Canada to perform military duties should be dealt with on similar lines.

24. The families of men who have joined the Canadian or Imperial Navies are entitled to assistance, provided that they are liable to serve on the high seas, and that their duties do not confine them to harbor or shore establishments. The families of men in the Motor Boat Auxiliary Patrol are included in those entitled to assistance.

25. The family of a man who, although a member of an overseas unit, is living at home and drawing subsistence allowance, instead of being in camp or

barracks and living on Government rations, should be accorded the same assistance as the family of an outpatient. (See paragraph 24.) If, however, a man is billeted in lodgings at a distance from his family, the latter should be granted assistance at the usual rates.

26. No assistance should be given to the family of a man who, having joined one overseas unit, is discharged or deserts therefrom, and who afterwards re-enlists in some other unit, until that man goes overseas. An exception, however, can be made in the case of a man who is discharged medically unfit from a combatant unit, and, by reason of the lower physical standards, is admitted into one of the technical battalions, such as the Forestry Corps or Railway Construction Battalion.

27. No assistance should be given to the family of a soldier who is under sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, unless the offence is technical and not a breach of the Civil Code.

28. The Fund cannot assist women to return to their old homes in Great Britain, unless the circumstances are such that the woman's health or life depends upon her rejoining her relatives on the other side of the Atlantic. In such a case, the full facts should be submitted to the Head Office, that they may decide whether it is advisable that a grant for transportation purposes should be made.

29. The extent of the assistance that may be rendered to the families of men in Special Service Companies is governed by several factors. Some families are entirely ineligible, others may receive limited assistance and others may be assisted at the same rates and to the same extent as the families of men actually serving overseas.

30. In the latter category are the families of those men who have served overseas, have been returned to Canada, transferred to Special Service Companies without the option of taking their discharge, and quartered in barracks. In the second category are the families of men who have not been overseas but who have been transferred to Special Service Companies without the option of discharge and quartered in barracks. The usual allowance may be paid to these families up to a maximum of \$20.00 per month. The first category consists of the families of men transferred to Special Service Companies, either with or without seeing service overseas, and in receipt of subsistence allowance instead of being quartered in barracks. In such cases the fact that the man has not been given the option of discharge makes no difference.

31. It should be noted that all Officers Commanding Districts have received instructions to retain as few married men as possible in Special Service Companies. Such men, wherever circumstances render such action possible, are informed that they may return to civilian life. If they decline to avail themselves of this permission the Fund cannot accept the responsibility of assisting their families. There are, of course, many cases in which the Military Authorities feel that it is in the interests of the public to retain such men and it is felt that under those circumstances the families should be assisted, provided the men are not drawing subsistence allowance.

32. The following regulations govern the treatment of the families of men in the Military Police:

- (1) Assistance may be given to the families of C.E.F. soldiers who have been directly transferred to Military Police Units without being given the option of discharge.
- (2) No assistance may be given to the families of soldiers who enlist in Military Police Units, and who have not seen service with any other unit of the C.E.F.
- (3) No assistance may be given to the families of soldiers who have been discharged from the C.E.F. and who subsequently re-enlist in Military Police Units.

33. Local committees should requisition from the honorary treasurer, on forms supplied by Head Office, whatever money they require to meet their monthly relief expenditure. These requisitions should reach the honorary treasurer a week before the money is required. Branches are especially requested to draw so as not to be debited with two months' requirements within any calendar month, while the amount so requisitioned should, as far as possible, be in round figures. At the end of each month, a statement, showing how the money has been expended, should be drawn up on forms (Disbursement Sheets) supplied by the Head Office, and mailed by the branch so as to reach Ottawa by the 25th of the month following that to which they relate. In completing these Disbursement Sheets, the Christian name or initials of the soldier himself, as well as, or instead of the beneficiary's name or initials, should be given in order to facilitate the checking at the Head Office. If the payment is of the nature of a compassionate grant, the reason for making the same should be briefly stated.

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